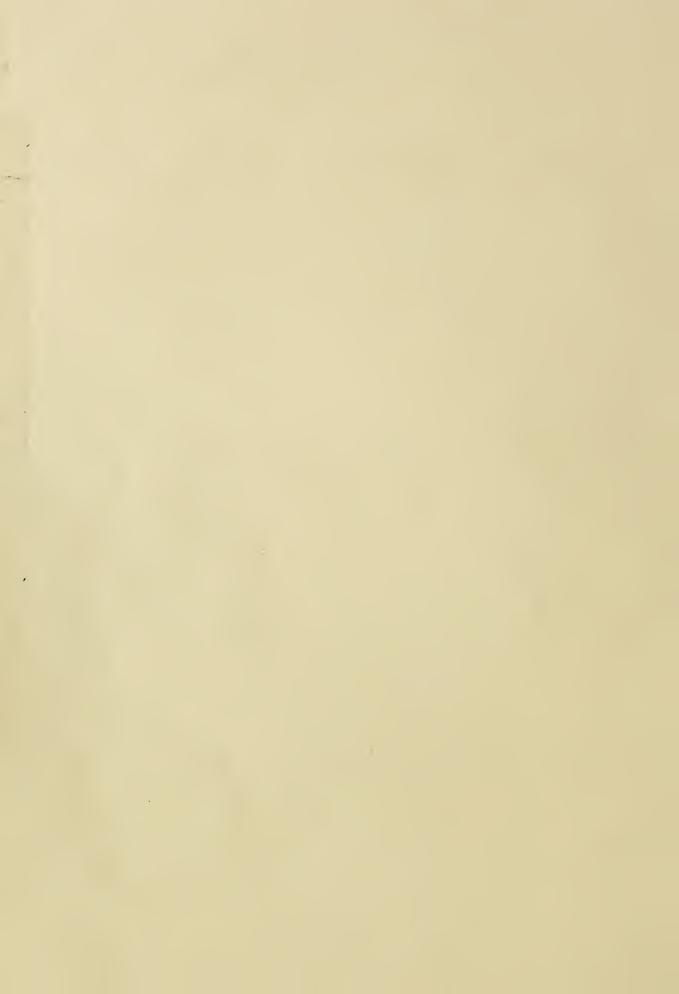
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United States Department of Agriculture

Soil Conservation Service

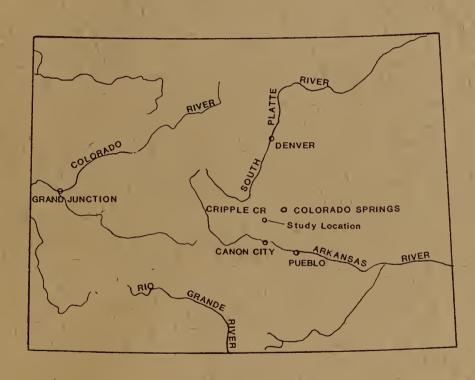
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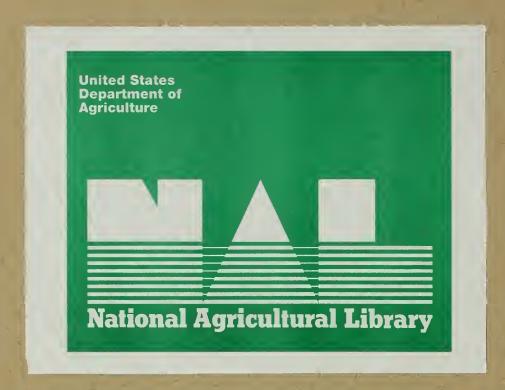
FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT

STUDY

CRIPPLE CREEK, COLORADO

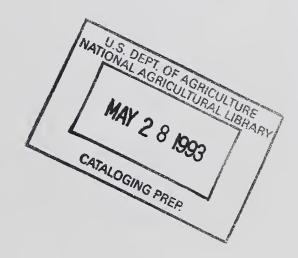


COLORADO



FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT STUDY

CRIPPLE CREEK
IN
TELLER COUNTY, COLORADO



Prepared by the
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Soil Conservation Service
Lakewood, Colorado
in cooperation with the
Colorado Water Conservation Board
Teller County and the City of Cripple Creek

December 1992

"All programs and services of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, are offered on a nondiscriminatory basis without regard to race, color, national origin, religion, age, marital status, or handicap."



PREFACE

This report includes information on the flood hazard areas along Cripple Creek and tributaries within the city of Cripple Creek, Colorado.

Because of the potential for flood damages, detailed flood hazard studies have been recognized as an essential item in guiding the use of flood plains. The purpose of this report is to provide adequate mapping and data for implementing flood plain management programs.

Rapid development is occurring within the city of Cripple Creek as a result of the authorization of limited stakes gambling. The only flood plain information currently available is an approximate map prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. This map has been supplemented with additional flow data prepared by the Colorado Water Conservation Board. The available flood plain information is not suitable for guiding development and preventing structures from being built in the flood plain. Discussions with local residents, review of historic information, and field visits all indicate that there are definite flood problems in certain areas of the city.

Included in this report are information on past floods, the potential for future floods, flooded area maps, water surface profiles, selected cross sections, peak discharge data, and recommendations for reducing potential flood damages.

The Soil Conservation Service conducted the technical studies and prepared the report. These services were carried out in accordance with the Plan of Work of August, 1991.

The assistance and cooperation provided by the Colorado Water Conservation Board, Teller County, and the City of Cripple Creek are appreciated and gratefully acknowledged.

The field surveys, hydrologic, hydraulic, and other pertinent data and computations are on file with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, 655 Parfet St., Lakewood, Colorado 80215-5517, telephone (303) 236-2900. Additional copies of this report may be obtained from the Soil Conservation Service.



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INTRODUCTION

This flood plain management report was prepared by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, in cooperation with the Colorado Water Conservation, Teller County, and the City of Cripple Creek, Colorado. Interpretations of the flood plain management study and recommendations to reduce damages are included; however it is beyond the scope of this report to provide detailed proposals or plans to rectify the flooding problems.

<u>Objectives</u>

The objective of this study is to provide detailed flood plain management information and mapping to Teller County and the city of Cripple Creek for use in implementing flood plain management programs which will minimize potential flood losses. Included in the report are engineering and hydrologic data which will facilitate the development of a flood plain management plan, road and bridge designs, and flood control measures (if needed).

Authority

Section 37-60-106(1)(c), Colorado Revised Statutes, authorizes the Colorado Water Conservation Board "to designate and approve storm or floodwater runoff channels or basins, and to make such designations available to legislative bodies of cities and incorporated towns, to county planning commissions, and to boards of adjustment of cities, incorporated towns, and counties of this state". The board provides assistance to local governments in development and adoption of effective floodplain ordinances. In addition, the board will provide technical assistance to local entities during the performance of floodplain information studies within Colorado. Presently, direct financial assistance for the performance of floodplain studies is no longer available from the board.

Section 30-28-111 C.R.S. for county governments and Section 1-23-301 C.R.S. for municipal governments of the Colorado Revised Statutes, state the cities, incorporated towns, and counties within the study area may provide zoning regulations "...to establish, regulate, restrict, and limit such uses on or along any storm or floodwater runoff channel or basin that has been designated and approved by the Colorado Water Conservation Board, in order to lessen or avoid the hazards to persons and damage to property resulting from the accumulation of storm or floodwaters..."

Therefore, upon official approval of this report by the Colorado Water Conservation Board, the areas described as being inundated by the 100-year flood can be designated as flood hazard areas and their use regulated accordingly by the local governments.

Flood plain management studies are carried out by the Soil Conservation Service as an outgrowth of the recommendations in \underline{A} Report by the Task Force on Federal Flood Control Policy, House Document No. 465 (89th Congress, August 10, 1966), especially Recommendation 9(c), Regulation of Land Use, which recommended the preparation of preliminary reports for guidance in those areas where assistance is needed before a full flood plain information report can be prepared or where a full report is not scheduled.

Authority for funding flood plain management studies is provided by Section 6 of Public Law 83-566, which authorizes the U.S. Department of Agriculture to cooperate with other federal, state and local agencies to make investigations and surveys of the watersheds and rivers and other waterways as a basis for the development of coordinated programs. In carrying out flood plain management studies, the Soil Conservation Service is being responsive to Executive Order 11988, entitled "Flood Plain Management", and Executive Order 11990, entitled "Protection of Wetlands" (both effective May 24, 1977).

DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA

Basin Characteristics

The watersheds that produce runoff to channels in and around Cripple Creek are relatively small in size and at high elevation. These two characteristics are very significant to the area hydrology. Elevations range from 10500 ft at the upper reaches of the watersheds to 9300 ft at the southern boundary of the city of Cripple Creek. Slopes range from 4 percent to 20 percent and greater.

The soils in the basin are alluvium along stream channels (hydrologic group B), and a mix of skeletal soils (hydrologic C and D) on the slopes accompanied by areas of rock outcrop (hydrologic group D). The parent material is generally Trachyte, a light colored igneous rock consisting essentially of alkalic feldspar with low shrink swell. There is no detailed soil survey report available for the basin.

The vegetation in the upper watersheds is predominately native range with some forest and rock outcrop areas. A significant part of the lower basin is occupied by residential and commercial properties. Past mining activities have left numerous scars in the watersheds where little vegetation exists.

The flood plains, within the study limits, generally contain typical residential and commercial property improvements such as buildings, yards, fences, streets, vehicles, etc. Vegetation such as lawns, shrubs, trees, flowers, and forbes are a part of the landscape. There are some willows and cottonwoods along those channels that have a sustained water supply. The channel does a considerable amount of meandering which enhances the visual aesthetics and wildlife habitat values in the area.

The mean annual precipitation for the basin ranges from 16 to 20 inches. The mean annual precipitation in Cripple Creek itself is 16.3 inches with July and August accounting for the greatest monthly values. Snowfall does occur throughout the winter period however there is no large accumulation. An analysis into the contribution of spring snowmelt to flooding suggests it is not a significant factor. Summer rains are the most likely to produce flooding in the study area.

Study Limits

The study includes most of the drainage ways within the corporate limits of the City of Cripple Creek. This includes the following reaches;

Reach	ach Length	
Main Street Tributary Cripple Creek Poverty Gulch Second Street Tributary Courthouse Tributary Thurlow Avenue Tributary Pony Gulch	0.38 Miles 1.06 0.41 0.63 0.35 0.19 1.06	
Total	4.26 Miles	

An index map showing the location of flood plain mapping is included as figure 2. The flood plain maps themselves are shown as sheets 1 and 2 following the index map.

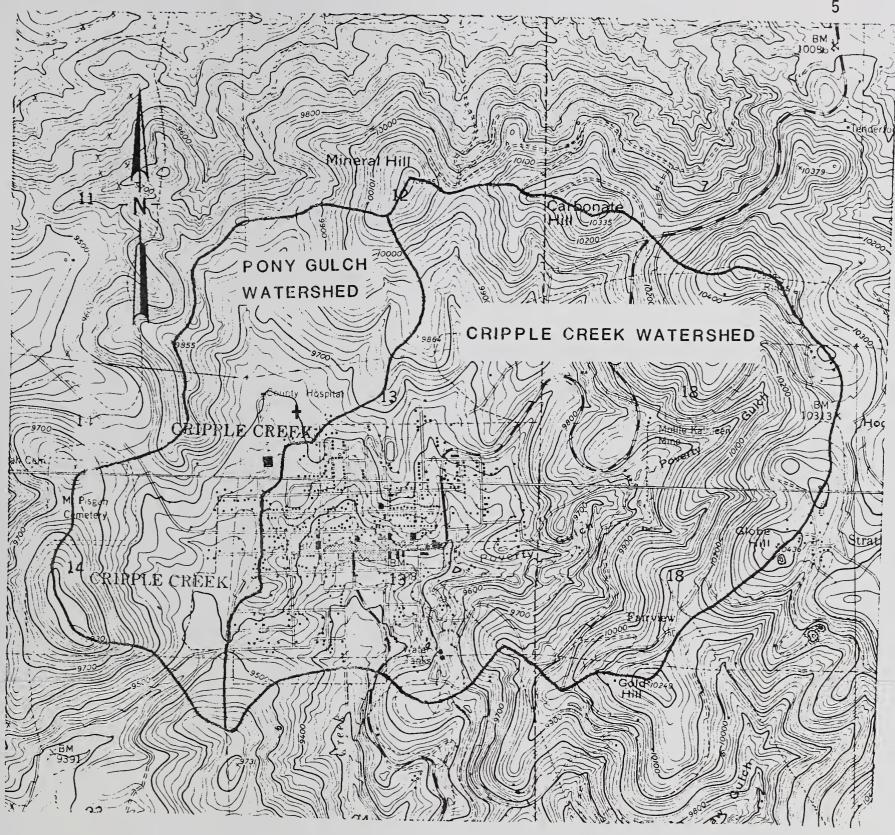


FIG 1

WATERSHED MAP

INVESTIGATIONS AND ANALYSIS

Interpretation and Use of Report

A. Frequency and Discharge

The 10-, 25-, 50-, and 100-year flood events are used as the flood frequencies for this flood plain analysis. Thus, the data developed in this report will be suitable not only for regulation purposes, and H.B. 1041 designation but is also consistent with Federal Insurance Administration flood insurance studies conducted by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

These various flood events have an average occurrence of once in the number of years as indicated. For example, the 100-year flood occurs, on the average, once in a 100-year period, and has a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

The particular uses for the various flood events in addition to those stated above are as follows:

10-year, 25-year and 50-year Flood Events

Information regarding these lower frequency floods is especially useful for future engineering studies and land use planning purposes related to minor road systems, minor channel improvements, the location of parks and recreational facilities, agricultural lands, and appurtenant structures. The use of the lower frequency floods may be considered in planning flood prevention projects to protect agricultural areas, or other property where risk to life is not a factor.

100-year Flood Event

The 100-year flood event may be used in lieu of lower frequencies for engineering design purposes where greater security from structure failure is desired.

However, the most important use of the 100-year flood event lies in flood plain management and land use planning as set forth in the state statutes. The State of Colorado and the Federal Government consider the 100-year frequency flood as the flood event to be used in designing and protecting structures and dwellings for human occupation. Therefore, all flood plain regulations are based upon the 100-year flood.

B. Flood Elevation

Water surface elevations for the 10-, 25-, 50-, and 100-year floods, as determined at each cross section, may be found in Table 3 "Flood Frequency-Elevation and Discharge Data". The flood profile data (sheets 1-13) show a graphical relationship of water surface elevations along the stream reaches for the given frequencies. Selected typical cross sections from different reaches within the study area are shown on sheets 1 thru 6.

The flood profiles may be used in areas where controversy arises over the 100-year flood boundary shown on the Flood Plain Maps. Since the flood profile exhibits give the water surface elevation at a specific point on the reference line, the flood elevations can be surveyed on the ground to alleviate any discrepancies on the base map.

C. Flooded Areas

Flood plain maps, sheets 1 and 2, show the boundary of the 100-year flood plain. The flood plain boundary was plotted using flood contour elevations and stationing from the plotted flood profiles. This was done at elevation intervals compatible with the map contour intervals. Flood contours are shown as wiggly lines at 5-ft intervals perpendicular to the direction of flow.

Rather than repeat review further details of the hydrology analysis, we refer to the previously mentioned drainage master plan which has good documentation of the methodology used.

Table 1 Runoff Curve Numbers (CN)

Land Use	Alluvium Along Streams	Hillside
Open Space (Parks etc)	79	87
Residential 1/4 ac lots 1/2 ac lots 1 ac lots	75 70 68	85 82 81
Commercial & Business	92	94

Table 2 Rainfall Intensity I

		Frequency					
		10 yr	50 yr	100 yr			
24 Hr Precip	(In)	2.03	3.25	3.93			
30 Min Precip	(In)	0.77	1.23	1.49			
I (In/Hr)		1.53	2.46	2.97			

Hydraulics

Hydraulic analyses conducted in this study were done using U.S. Army Corp of Engineers computer model HEC-2. The general land slope in the study reach is greater than 4 percent, therefore supercritical flow conditions prevail through almost all study reaches.

It was determined by representatives of the Colorado Water Conservation Board, Soil Conservation Service, GMS Inc., and FEMA in a meeting on June 11, 1992 that a backwater analysis would be computed and used in preparing flood elevations for this study in lieu of using supercritical drawndown analysis. This is in compliance with FEMA's 1985 guidelines and specifications which state that flood hazard areas of natural streams with supercritical flow should be based upon the critical flow profile.

Discharge values were discussed in the hydrology section of this report. Most of the cross section data were digitized from topographic maps with a scale of 1 inch = 200 ft with 5-ft contour intervals. Some supplemental field surveys were made at specific sites and a number of additional cross sections needed at road crossings were developed from the topographic maps. Dimensions of bridges and hydraulic roughness coeficients (n- values) were determined from field investigations and from the "Drainage Master Plan for The City of Cripple Creek".

Water surface profiles, typical cross sections, and maps showing the 100-year flood boundaries are shown on included exhibits and flood plain maps. Table 3 shows computed flood elevations at specific cross sections.

Flood boundaries were located on the set of topographic maps, previously referred to, by transferring flood elevations (at map contour intervals) from plotted profiles (from HEC-2) to the maps using stationing along the main channel as the location reference. These points were connected and smoothed to create the map flood boundaries.

Changes are being made almost daily in Cripple Creek. Some have an influence on the watershed hydraulic characteristics therefore the following assumptions are made pertaining to recent constructions projects:

- 1. A new double-cell culvert is in place on Cripple Creek at Fourth Street and Meyers Avenue.
- 2. A new pipeline system is in place along Second Street between Warren Avenue and Carr Avenue which will essentially eliminate the flood plain through that reach.
- 3. A project near the Cripple Creek/Victor School at the intersection of "A" Street and West Avenue will prevent any trans-basin diversion of flood waters between Pony Gulch and Second Street tributary.

FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT

Potential flood damages to existing development and possible loss of life can be alleviated or lessened through non-structural and structural flood hazard mitigation methods.

Non-structural methods include: local flood plain regulations, land treatment, flood warning and forecasting systems, flood insurance, flood proofing, flood fighting and emergency evacuations.

Local Regulations

The need to minimize property damage due to flooding has been recognized by planners and local community officials. Subdividers and developers are required to submit proposed storm drainage plans to the planning commission for approval. In the past, drainage plans have been prepared singularly or on a plat-by-plat basis. Information contained in this report will be useful in developing a master drainage plan for the study area. This report provides the outline of flood hazard areas on large scale maps specifically for this purpose.

The city may provide zoning regulations "...to establish, regulate, restrict, and limit such uses on or along any storm or floodwater runoff channel or basin, as such storm or floodwater runoff channel or basin has designated and approved by the Colorado Water Conservation Board, in order to lessen or avoid the hazards to persons and damage to property resulting from the accumulation of storm or floodwaters..." as stated in Section 30-28-111 for county governments and Sections 31-23-302 for municipal governments of the Colorado Revised Statutes.

Colorado Natural Hazard Area Regulations

In 1974, the Colorado General Assembly passed House Bill 1041, a bill "concerning land use, and providing for identification, designation, and administration of areas and activities of State interest,..."
(H.B. 1041, Title 24, Article 65.1, CRS, as amended). Areas of State interest include natural hazard areas, or those areas that are "so adverse to past, current, or foreseeable construction or land use as to constitute a significant hazard to public health and safety or to property". Flood plains are natural hazard areas.

With reference to the administration of natural hazard areas, Section 24-65.1-202(2)(a) of the Act provides: Flood plains shall be administered so as to minimize significant hazard to public health and safety or to property; open space activities shall be encouraged; structures shall be designed in terms of use and hazards; disposal sites and systems shall be discouraged which, in time of flooding, would create significant hazards to public health and safety or to property.

The Act further provides that after promulgation of guidelines for land use in natural hazard areas..., the natural hazard areas shall be administered by local government in a manner which is consistent with the guidelines for land use in each of the natural hazard areas.

Colorado Water Conservation Board Designation

Concerning the designation of the flood plain, the Colorado Water Conservation Board is charged with the primary responsibility for:

- 1. Making recommendations to local governments and the Colorado Land Use Commission.
- 2. Providing technical assistance to local governments.

The Board's power and duty is...

...to devise and formulate methods, means and plans for bringing about the greater utilization of the waters of the state and prevention of flood damages therefrom, and to designate and approve storm or floodwater runoff channels or basins, and to make such designations available to legislative bodies of cities and incorporated towns, to county planning commissions, and to boards of adjustment of cities, incorporated towns, and counties of this state"...

as stated in Section 37-60-106 (1)(c) of the Colorado Revised Statutes.

Upon review and approval of this report, the Colorado Water Conservation Board will designate and approve as flood plain areas those areas inundated by the 100-year flood as described by the floodwater surface elevations and profiles in this report. The use of the designated flood plain areas may then be regulated by the local government.

Model Regulations

Model flood plain regulations have been promulgated by the Colorado Water Conservation Board, with the purpose to promote public health, safety, and general welfare, and minimize flood hazards and losses. The model includes provisions designed to:

- 1. Promote sound planning and permit only such uses within flood plains that will not endanger life, health, and public safety or property in times of flooding.
- 2. Protect the public from avoidable financial expenditures for flood control projects, flood relief measures, and the repair and restoration of damaged public facilities.
- 3. Prevent avoidable interruption of business and commerce.
- 4. Minimize victimization of unwary home and land purchases.
- 5. Facilitate the administration of flood hazard areas by establishing requirements that must be met before use or development is permitted.

The Board's model flood plain regulations offer two options for management of the 100-year flood plain. These are the Hazard Area Concept and the Floodway Concept.

The Hazard Area concept defines the areas of the flood plain in which waters of the 100-year flood attain a maximum depth greater than one and one-half feet as a high hazard area, and a depth less than this as a low hazard area.

The Floodway concept defines the channel of a stream and adjacent flood plain areas that must be kept free of development in order to safely pass the 100-year flood with a minimal rise in the water surface elevation. The rise must be no more than one foot to meet federal standards.

Flood Insurance

The National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (Title XIII of the Housing and Urban development Act, P.L. 90-448) recognized the necessity for flood plain management. This Act makes federally subsidized insurance available to citizens in communities that adopt regulations controlling future developments of their flood plain. With respect to encroachment on the flood plain, the regulations require:

- 1. New residential construction or substantial improvement of existing homes must have the lowest floor level at or above the elevation of the 100-year flood.
- 2. Non-residential construction must meet the same standard or be flood proofed to that level.

The 1968 Act benefits owners of structures already in the flood-prone areas by providing insurance coverage that had been unavailable through private companies. The Act created a cooperative program of insurance against flood damage by the private flood insurance industry and the federal government.

The amount of coverage available and the premium rate varies considerably depending on property location within the flood plain and the property value. All property owners shown in this study to be within areas subject to flooding should consider the purchase of flood insurance.

Additional information on the Flood Insurance Program is available from local insurance agents or brokers and the:

Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region VIII Natural and Technological Hazard Division Building 710 Denver Federal Center Denver, Co 80225 Telephone 235-4830

The National Flood Insurance Program used the floodway concept in its rate studies for communities participating in the regular phase of the program.

Flood Warning and Flood Forecasting Systems

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) through it's National Weather Service (NWS), maintains year-round surveillance of weather and flood conditions. Daily weather forecasts are issued through the NWS and disseminated by radio and television stations. A general alert to the danger of flash flooding is one of the services provided by the NWS.

The office of the Colorado State Engineer, Division of Water Resources, in cooperation with the National Weather Service, operates a statewide flood warning system utilizing 78 stream gaging stations that are part of the Colorado satellite-linked water resources monitoring network operated by the State Engineer.

Evacuation Plan

An "Emergency Evacuation and Operations Plan" would provide for alerting the public of potential flooding, and coordinating community and county services during an emergency. Plan implementation during the time of an emergency requires cooperation of the general public as well as local officials. This is especially important for flood fighting, evacuation, and rescue operations. Communication is extremely important during flood alerts. Warnings issued through the NWS are disseminated by radio to state and local officials.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are included for consideration in reducing potential flood damages:

- 1. Carry out periodic maintenance of bridges and culverts to preserve hydraulic capacity.
- 2. Implement design recommendations included in the "Drainage Master Plan for The City of Cripple Creek".
- 3. Do detailed study of need for flood proofing around facilities in the flood plain or consider flood insurance.
- 4. Information and education programs on flood hazards should be made available to the public.
- 5. The main channels should be maintained to preserve a balance between native vegetation, conveyance capacity, channel stability, and provide wildlife habitat.

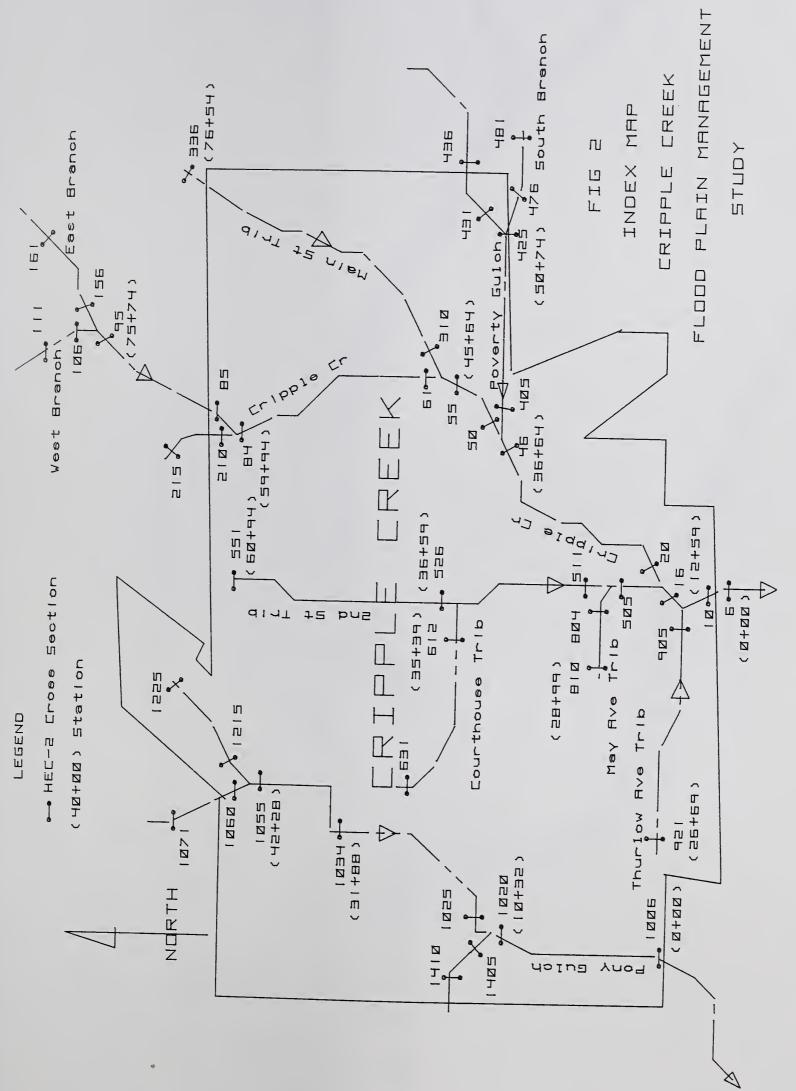
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- Channel A natural or artificial water course of perceptible extent with definite banks to confine and conduct continuously or periodically flowing water. Channel flow is that water which is flowing within the limits of the defined channel.
- Flood Water from a river, stream, water course, lake or other body of standing water, that temporarily overflows the boundaries within which it is ordinarily confined.
- Flood Crest The maximum stage or elevation reached by the waters of a flood at a given location.
- Flood Frequency A means of expressing the probability of flood occurrences as determined from statistical analysis of representative streamflow or rainfall and runoff records. The frequency of a particular stage or discharge is usually expressed as occurring once in a specified number of years. The 10-, 50-, 100-, and 500-year frequency floods have an average frequency of occurrence in the order of once in the number of years indicated.
- Flood Hazard Areas Areas susceptible to flood damage.
- Flood Peak The highest stage or discharge attained during a flood event; also referred to as peak stage or peak discharge.
- Flood Plain The relatively flat or lowland area adjoining a river, stream, watercourse, lake, or other body of water which has been or may be covered temporarily by flood water. For administrative purposes the flood plain may be defined as the area that would be inundated by the 100-year flood.
- Left or Right Stream Bank The left or right bank of the stream looking downstream.
- Perched Channel Flow A condition where the flow elevation in the outer portions of the flood plain is higher than the flow elevation in the main channel. This condition occurs when a secondary channel receives inflow from some location upstream and maintains a flatter slope than the main channel.
- Reach A hydraulic engineering term used to describe longitudinal segments of a stream or river.
- Runoff That part of precipitation, as well as any other flow contributions, which appears in surface streams of either perennial or intermittent form.
- Stream Any natural channel or depression through which water flows whether continuously, or intermittently, including modification of the natural channel or depression.

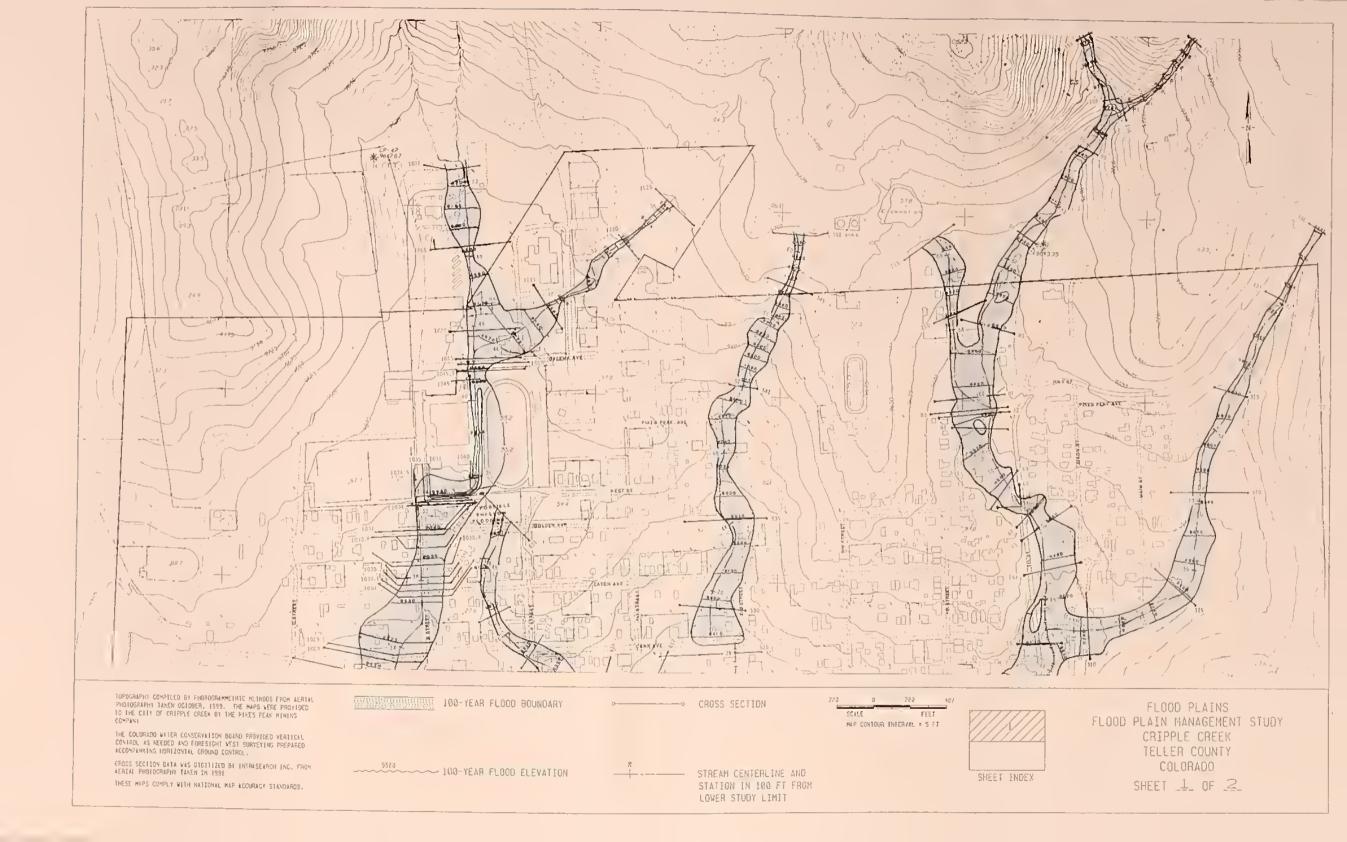
- Structure Anything constructed or erected, the use of which requires a more or less permanent location on or in the ground. Includes but is not limited to bridges, buildings, canals, dams, ditches, diversions, irrigation systems, pumps, pipelines, railroads, roads, sewage disposal systems, underground conduits, water supply systems and wells.
- Valley Cross Section A plotting of the topography of a stream channel and adjoining landscape as viewed perpendicular to the flow in a downstream direction. The plotting represents a specified location within a designated stream reach.
- Water Surface Profile (This term is synonymous with Flood Profile) - a graph showing the longitudinal relationship of the water surface elevation of a flood event to location along a stream or river.
- Watershed A drainage basin or area which contributes to runoff and transmits it usually by means of streams and tributaries to the outlet of the basin.

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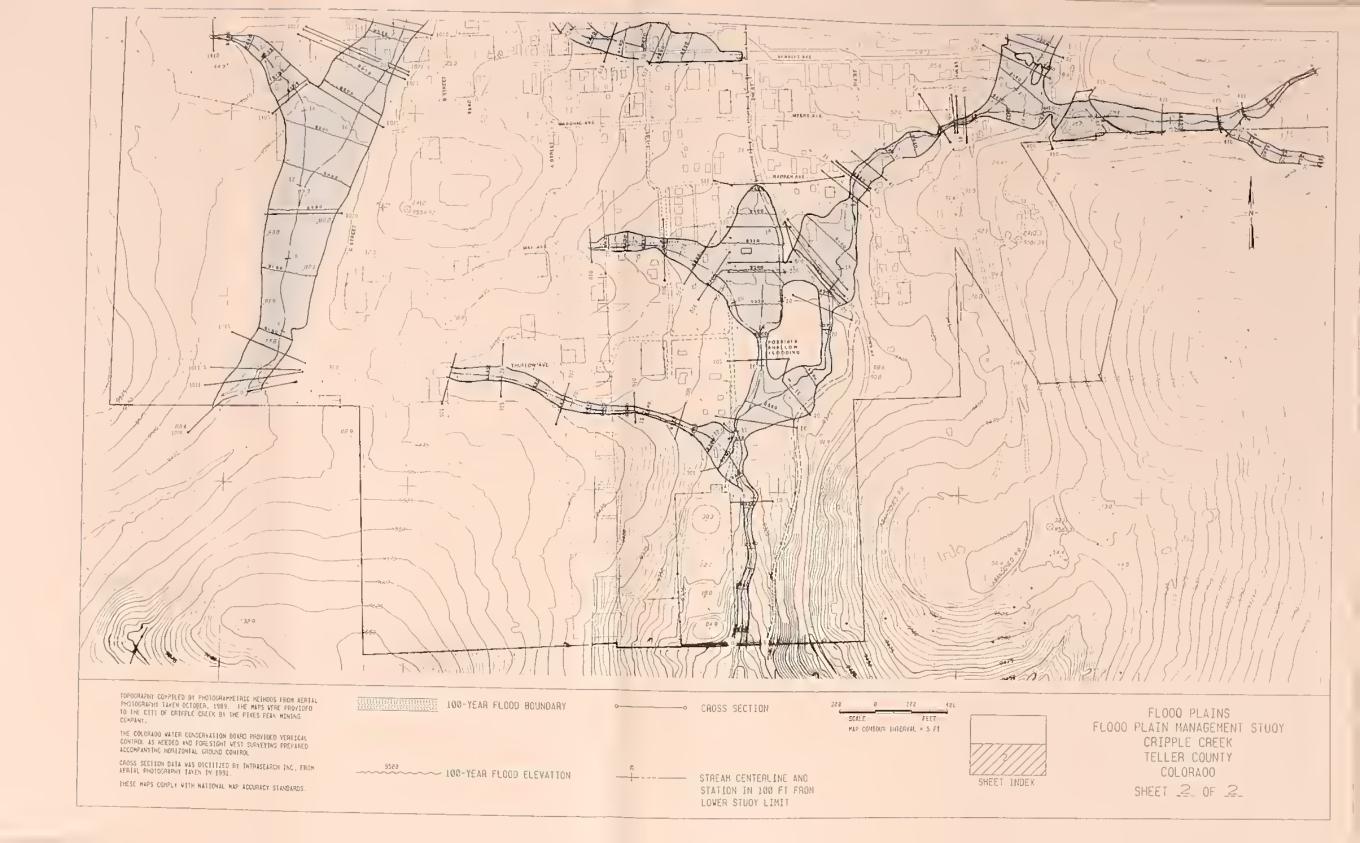
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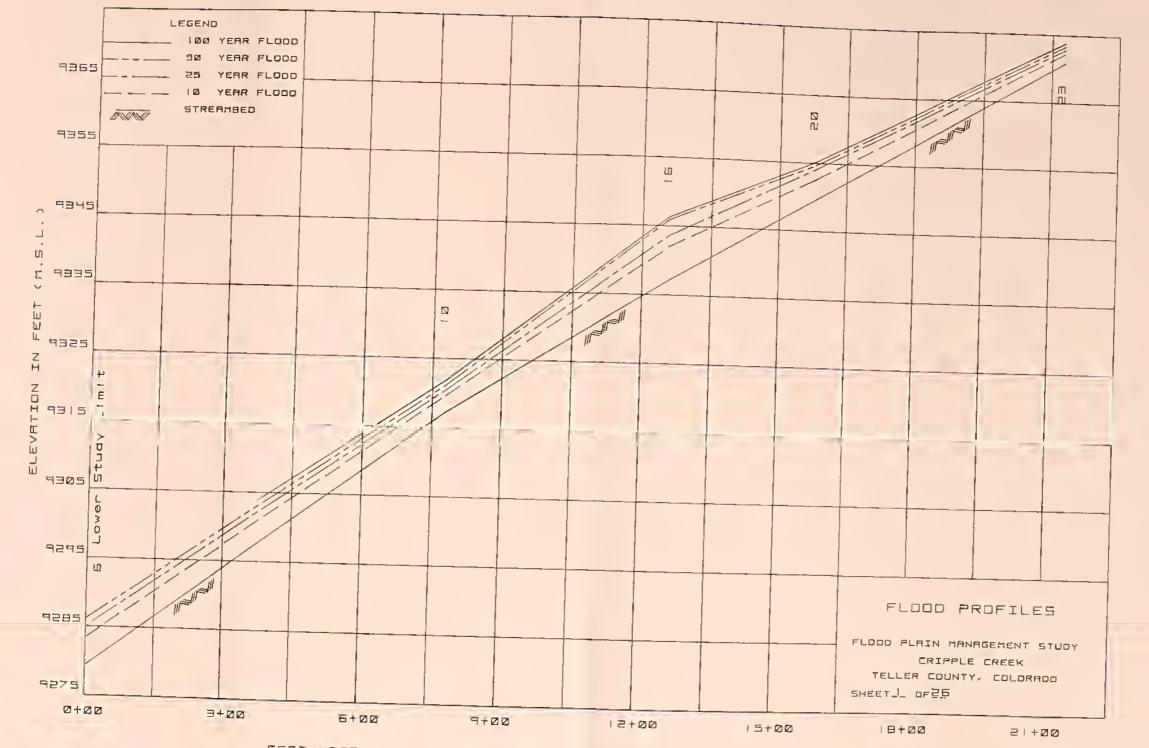






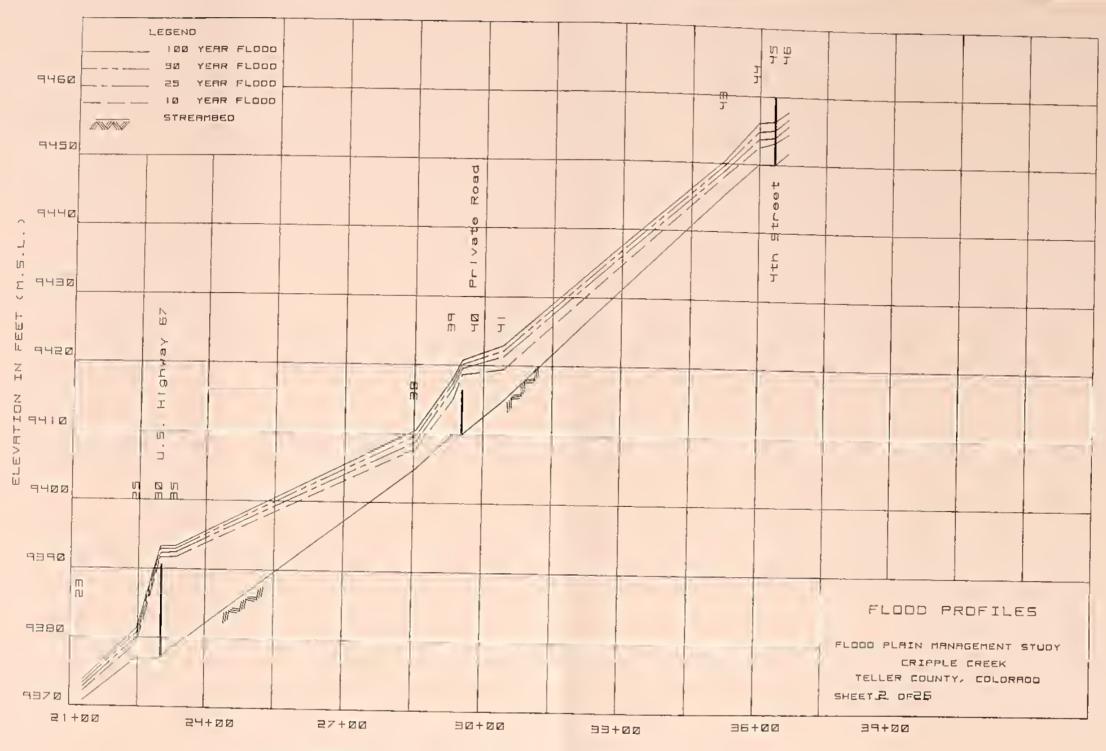






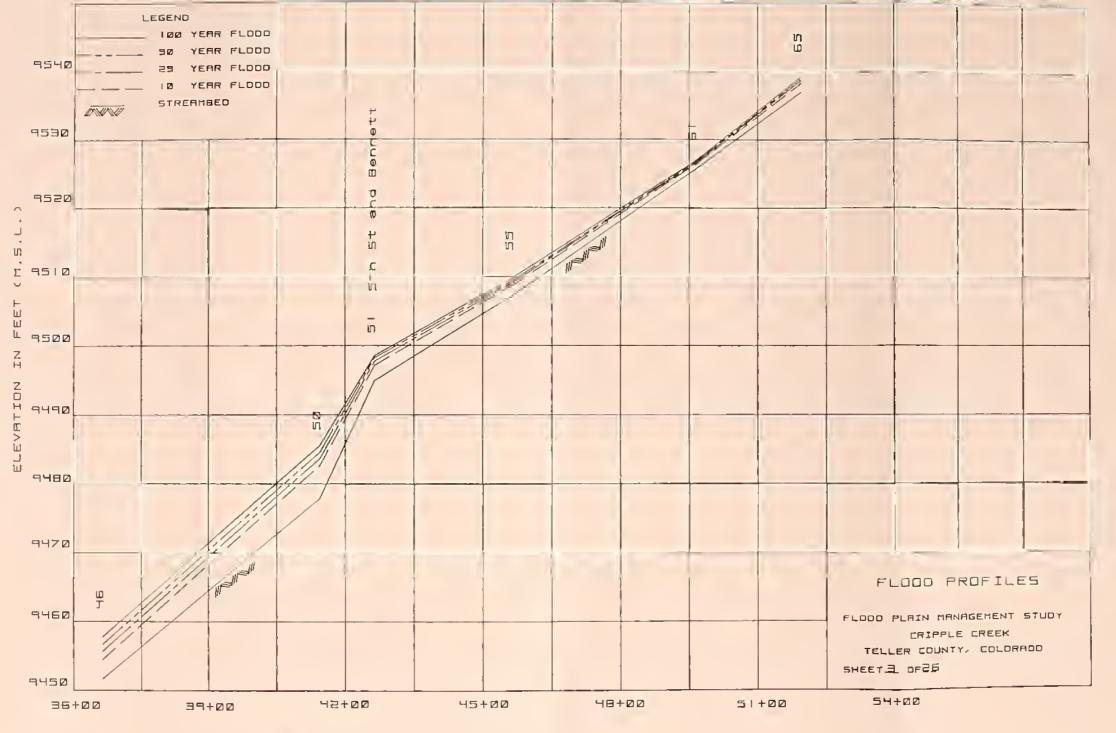
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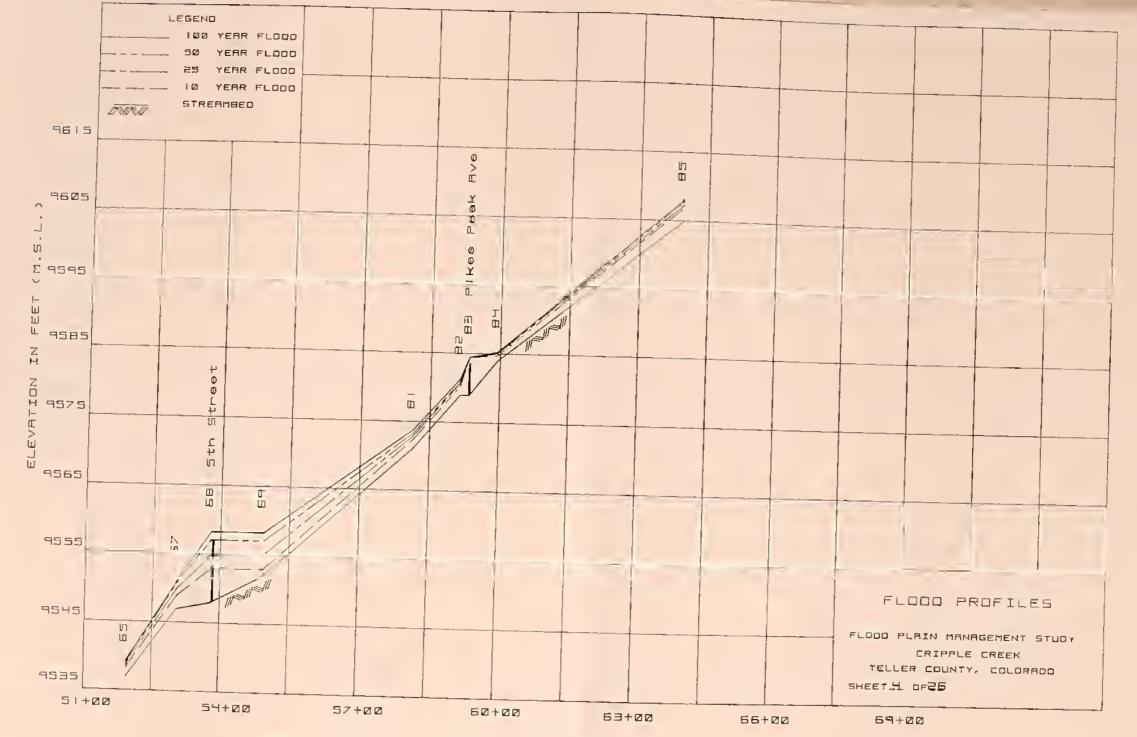
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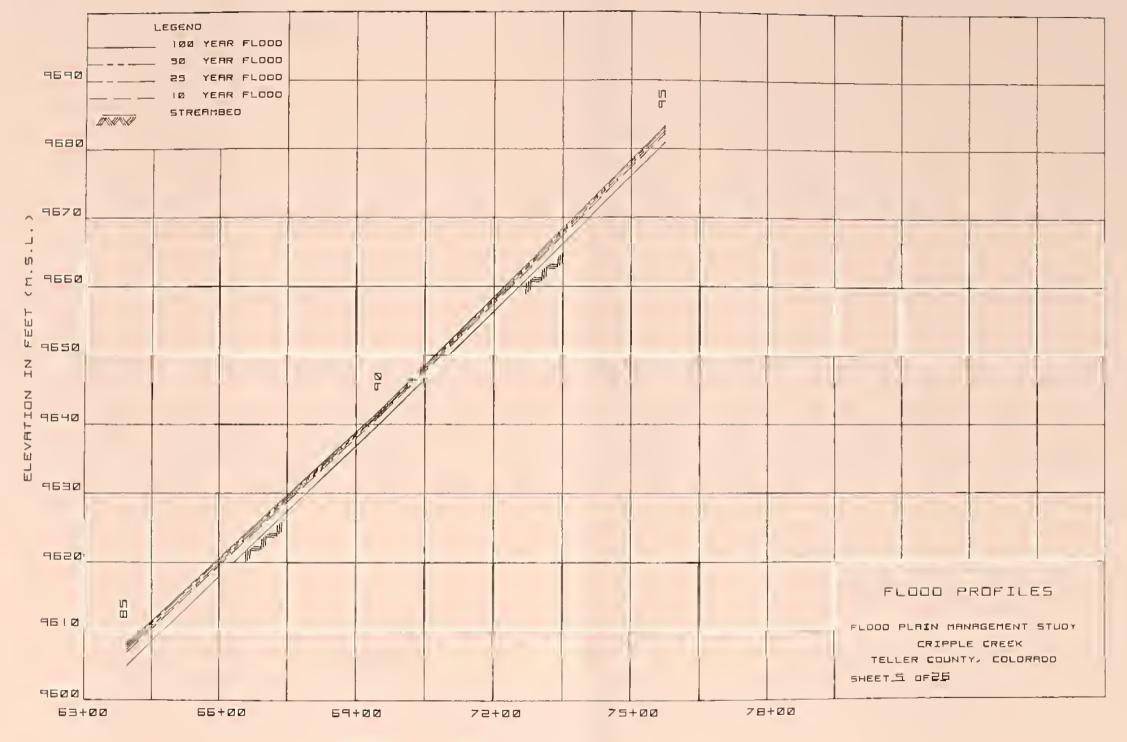
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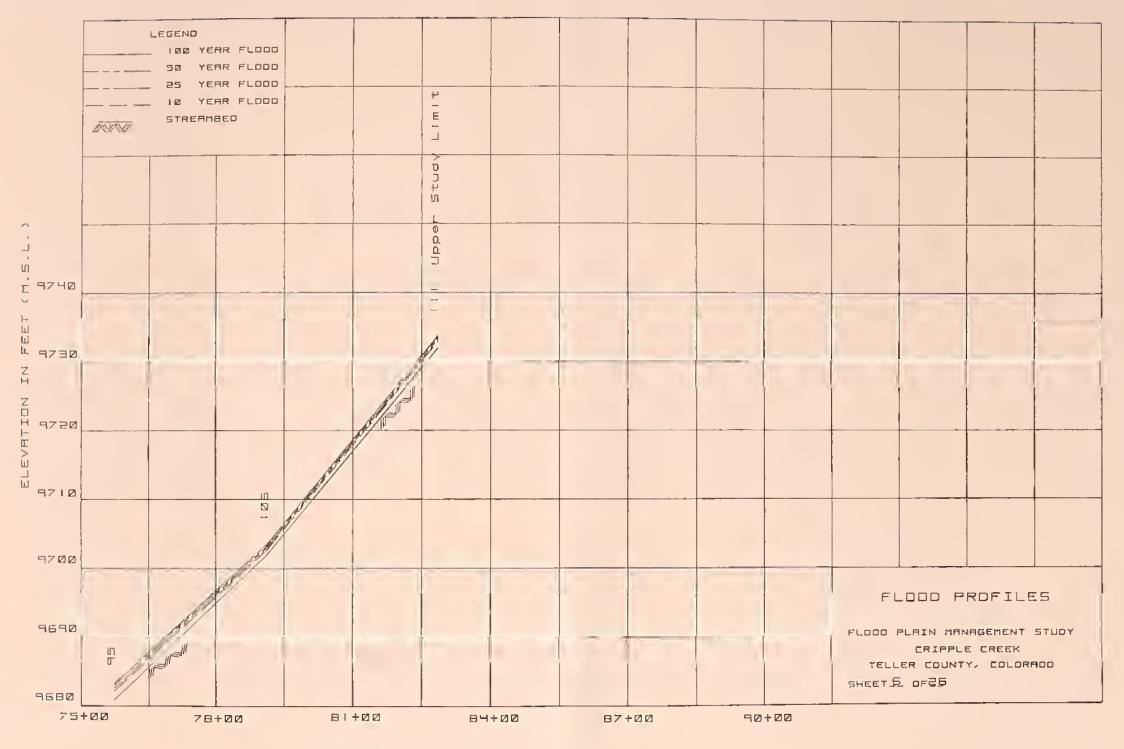
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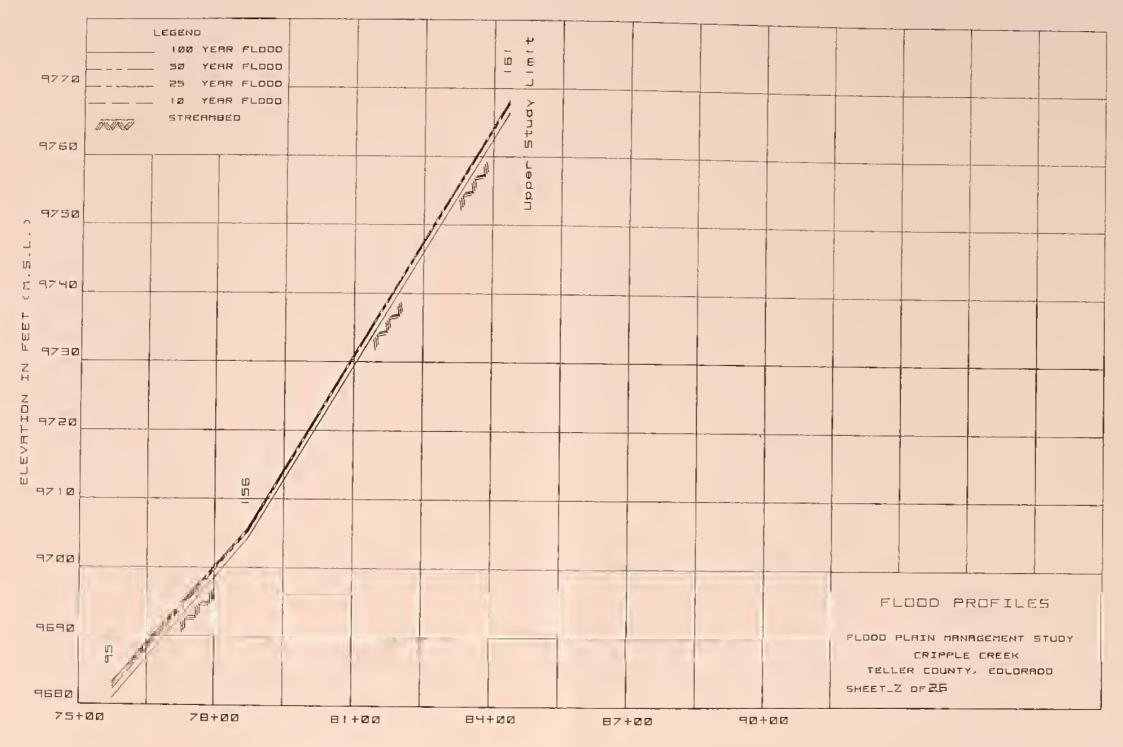
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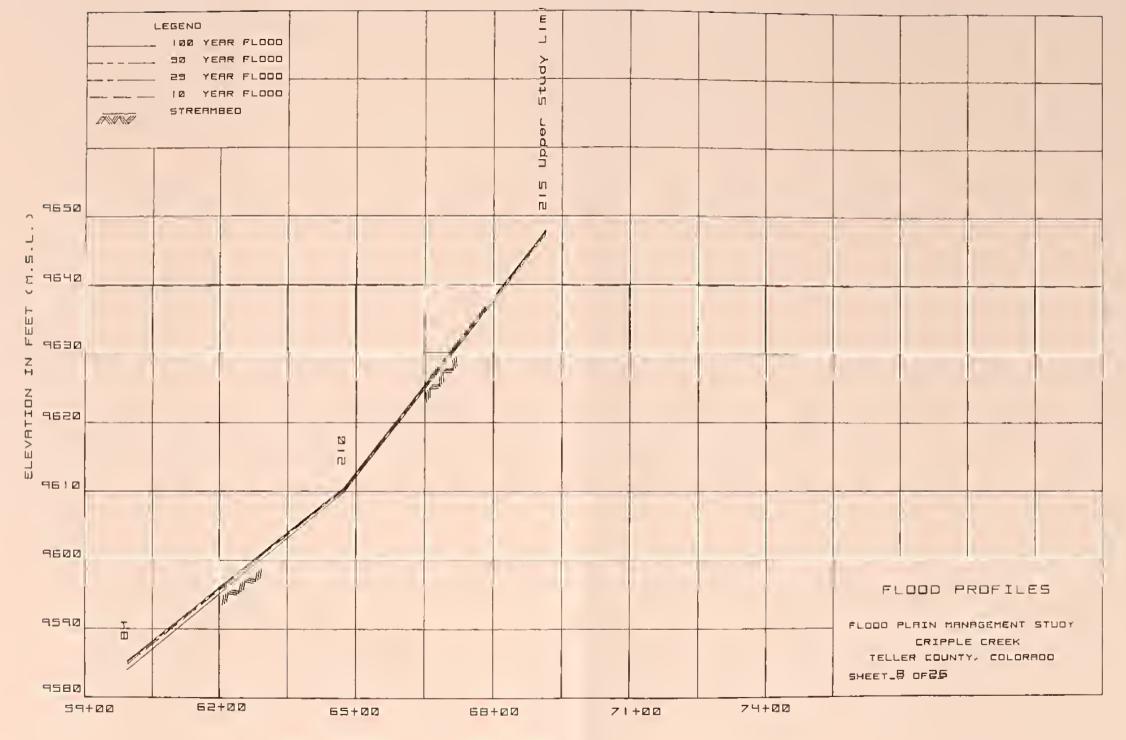
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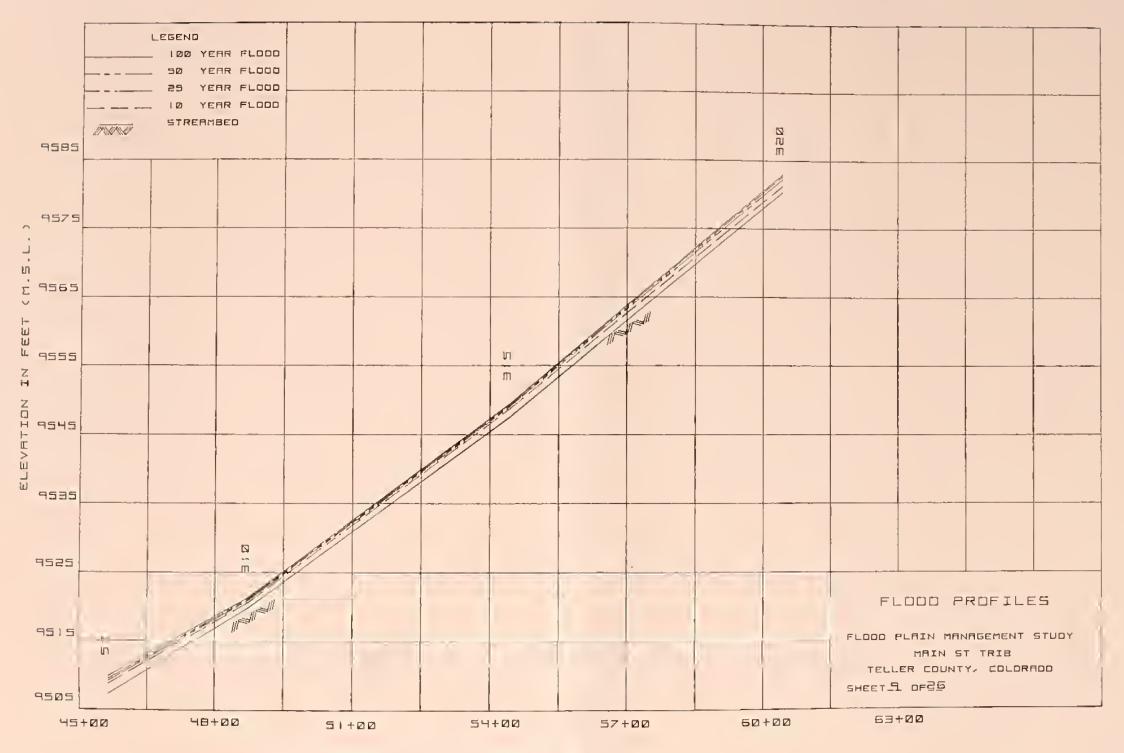
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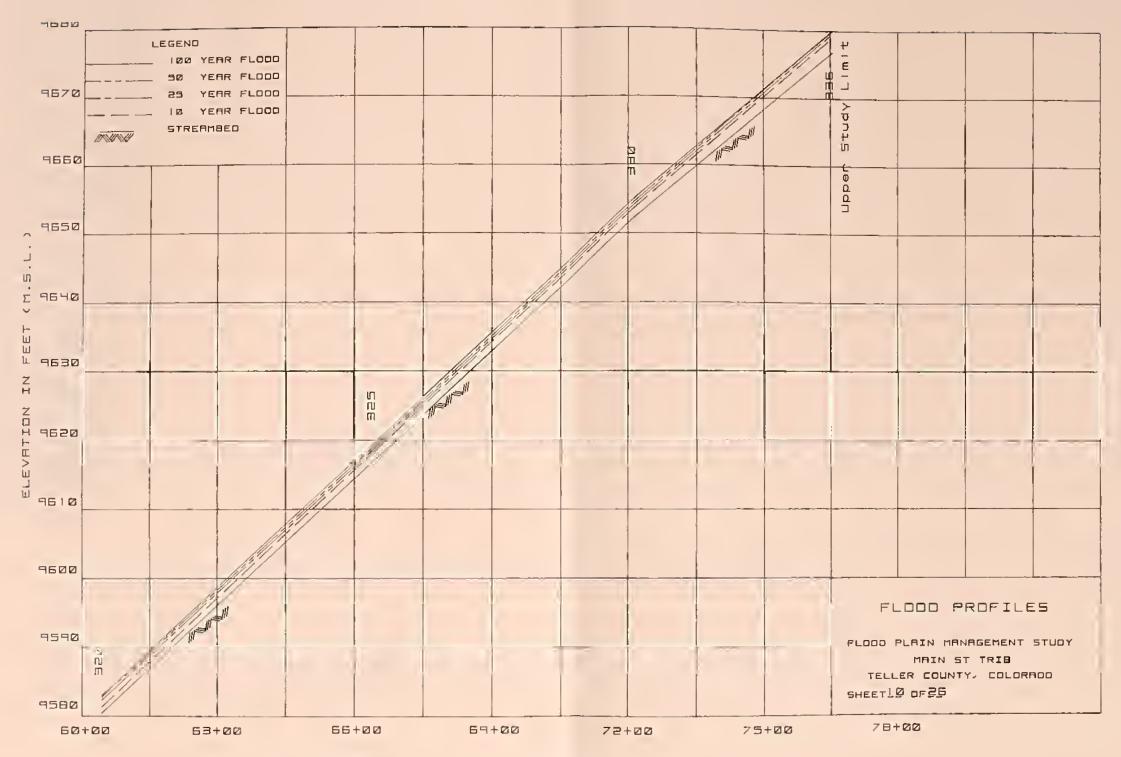
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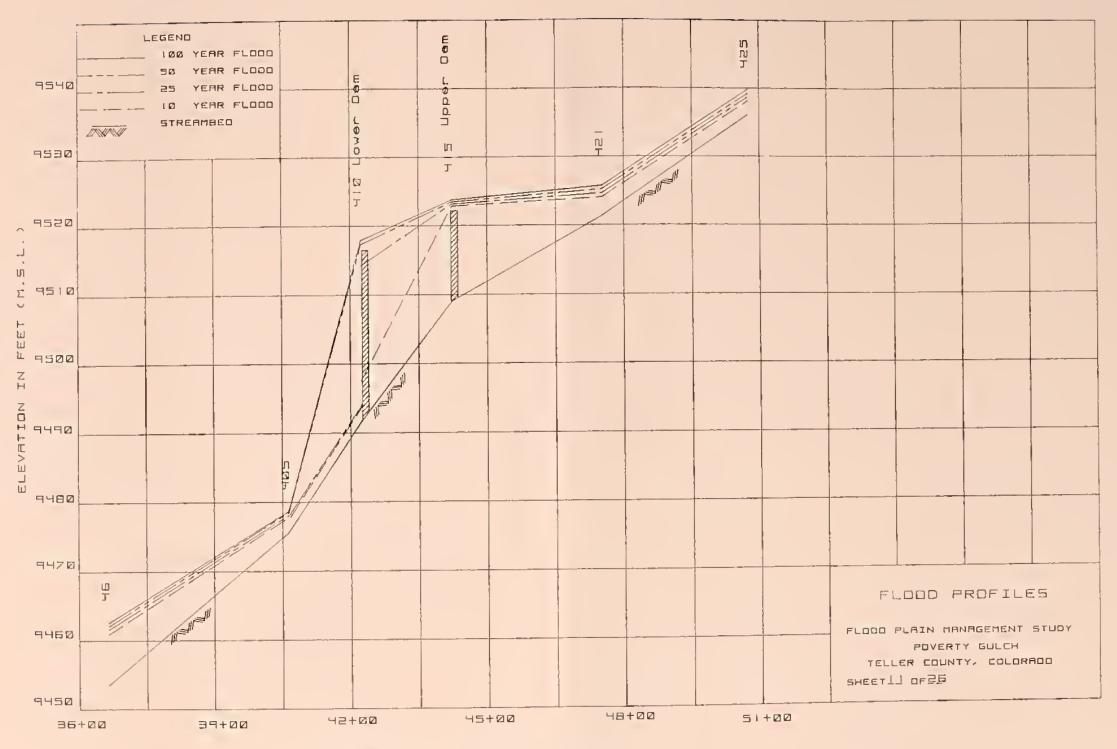
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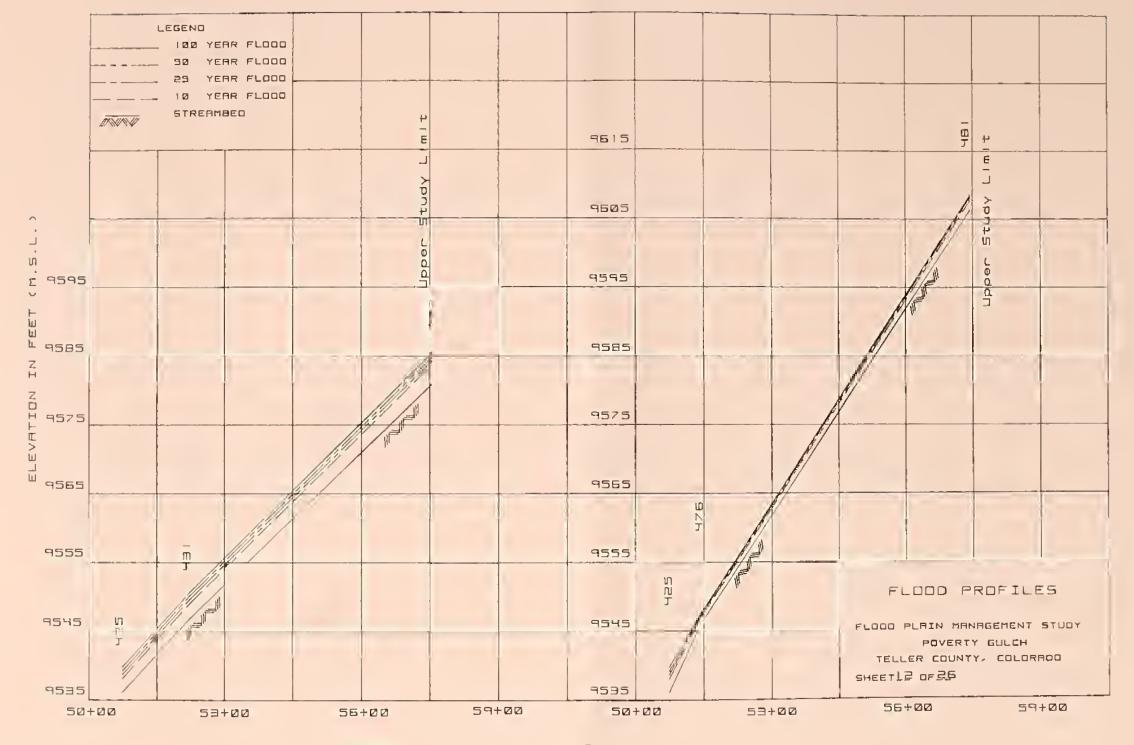
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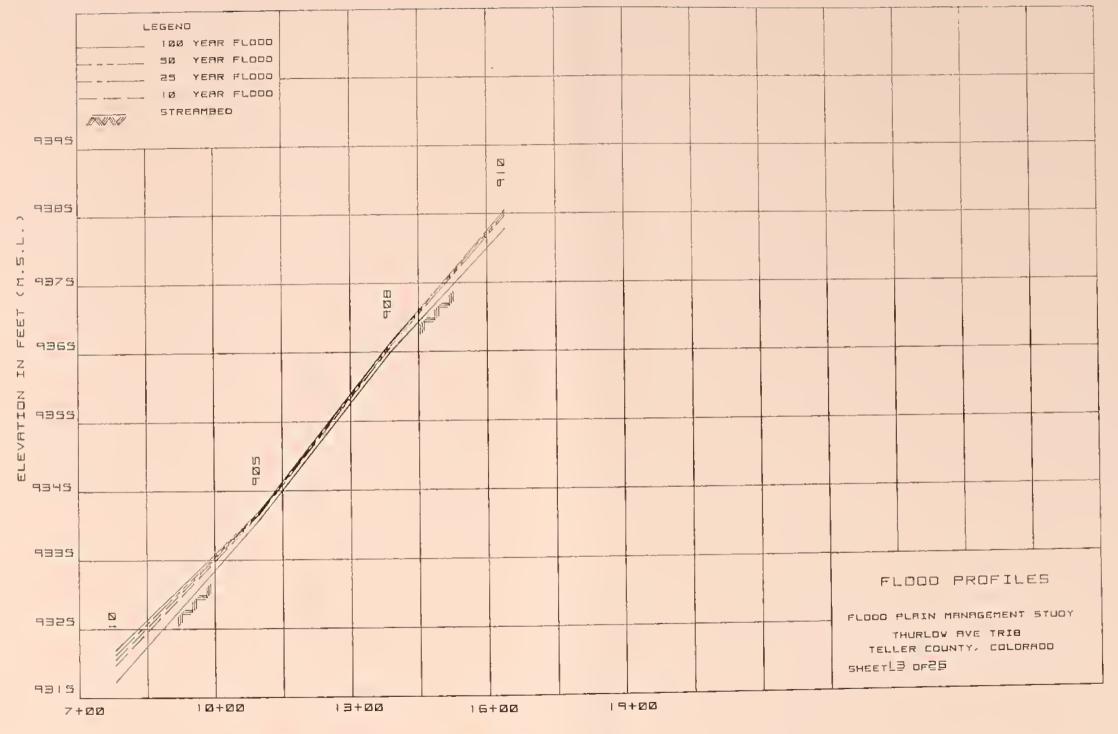
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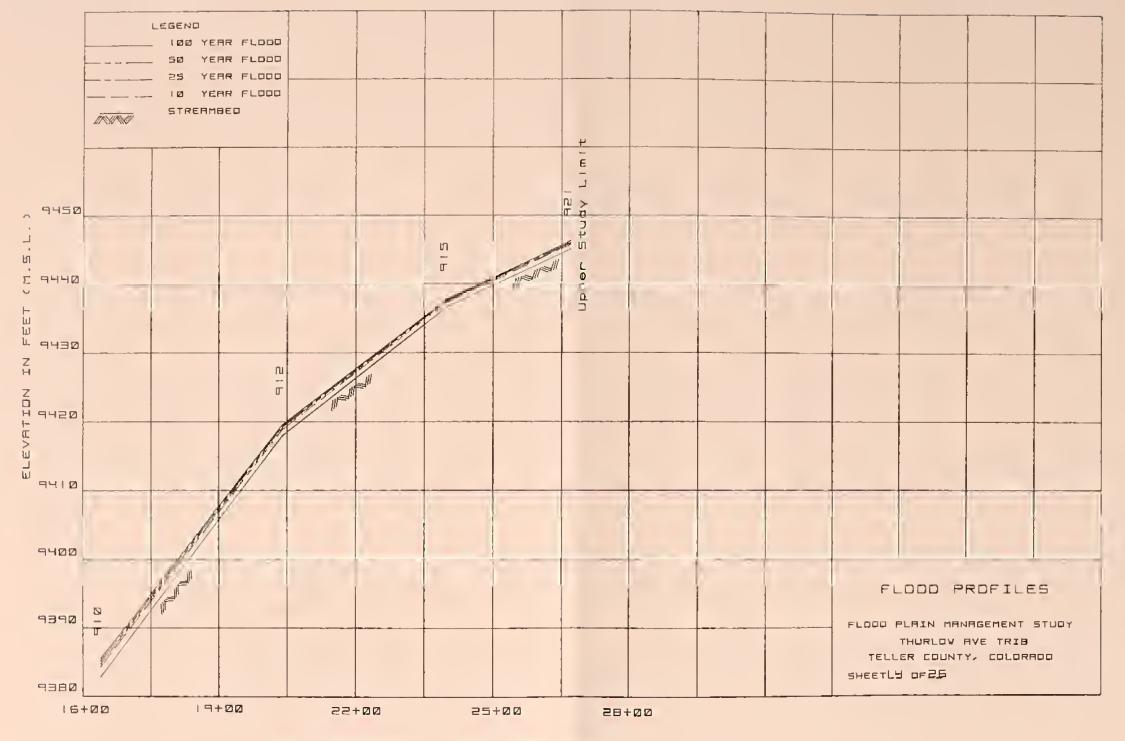


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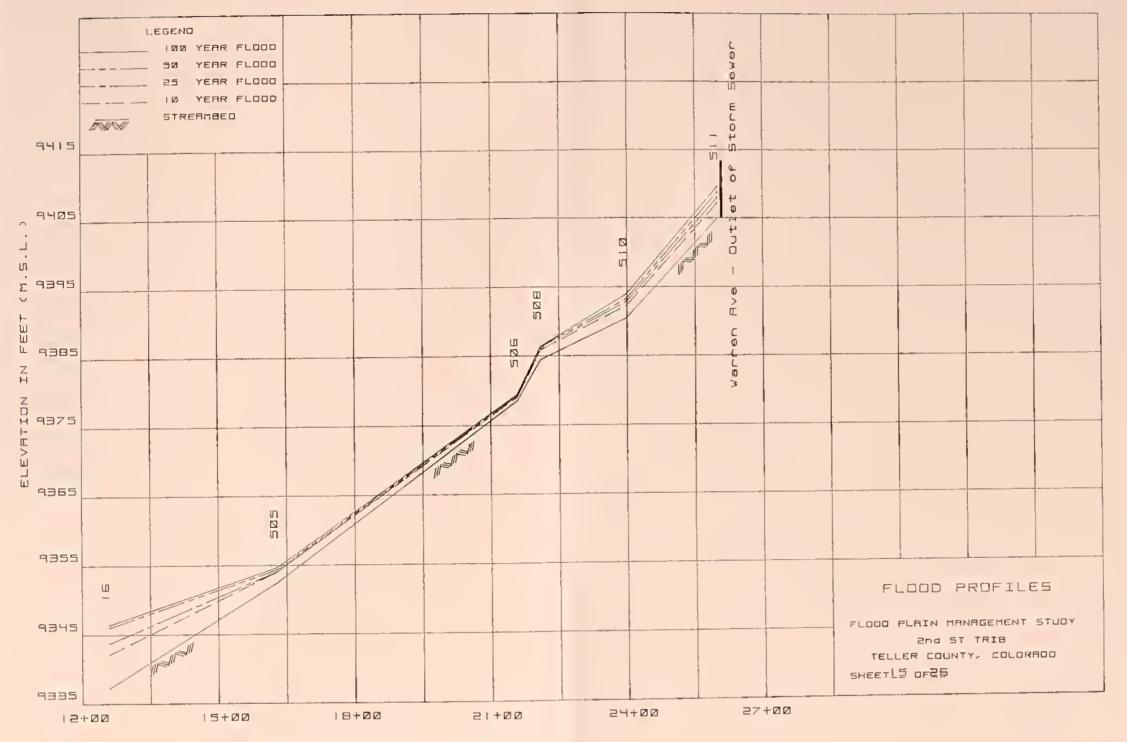






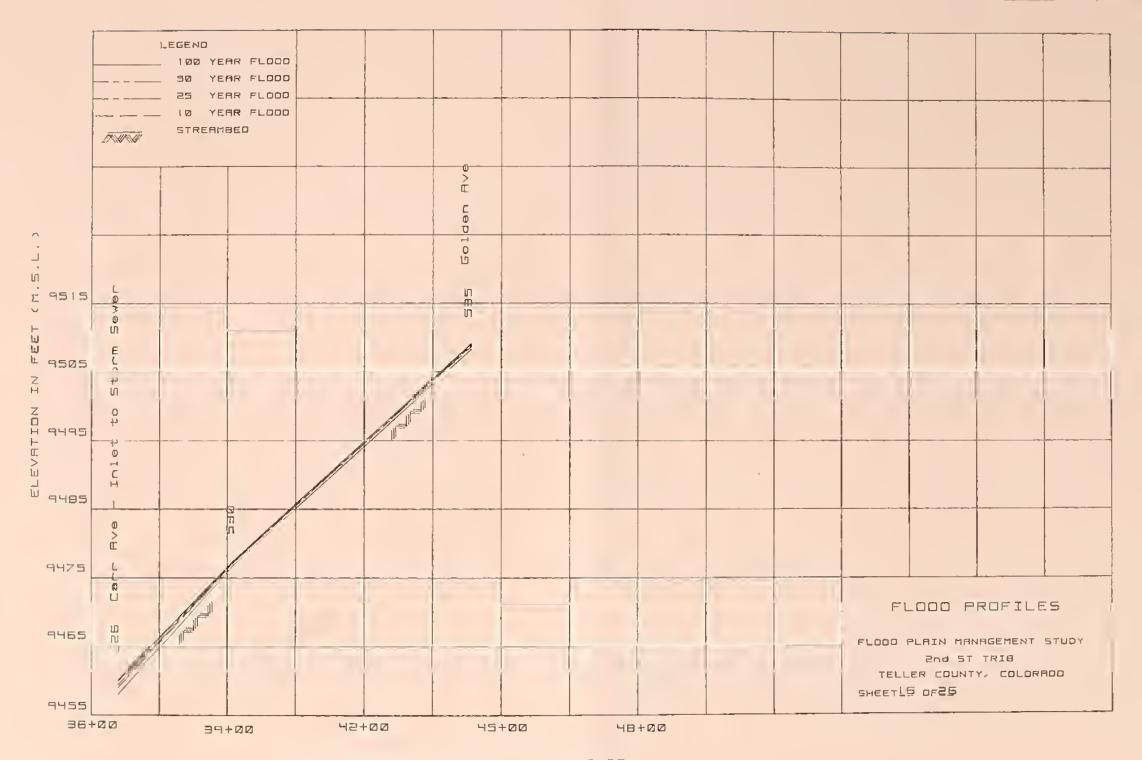
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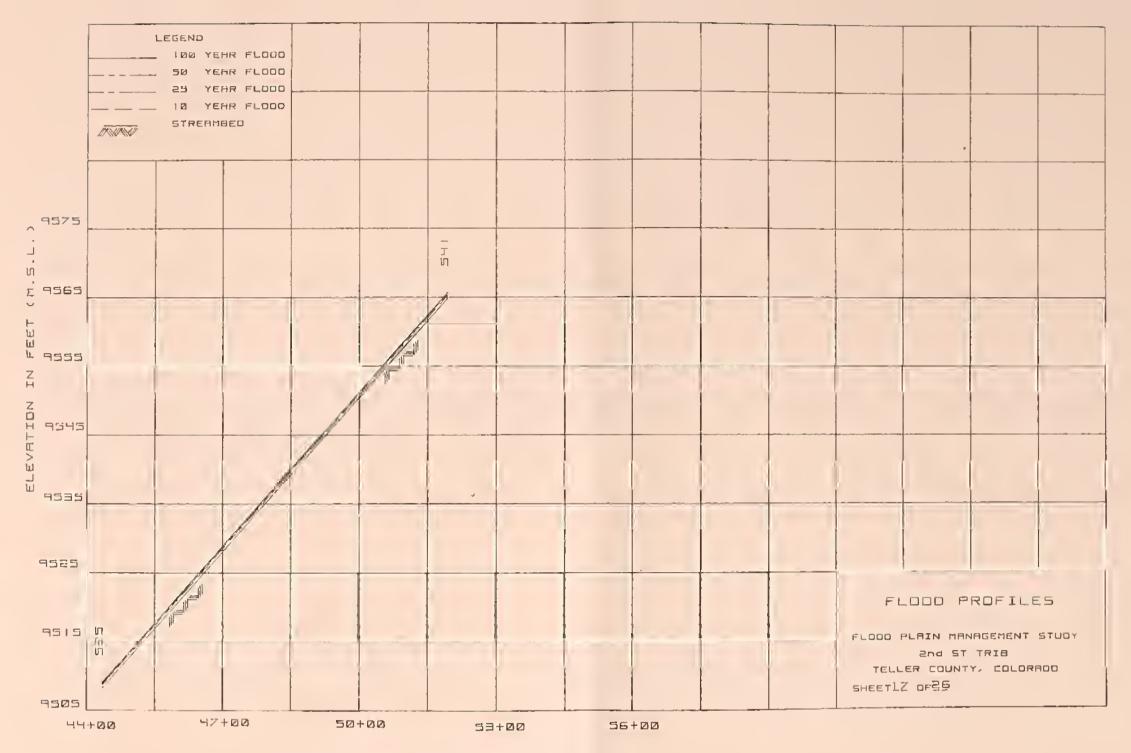
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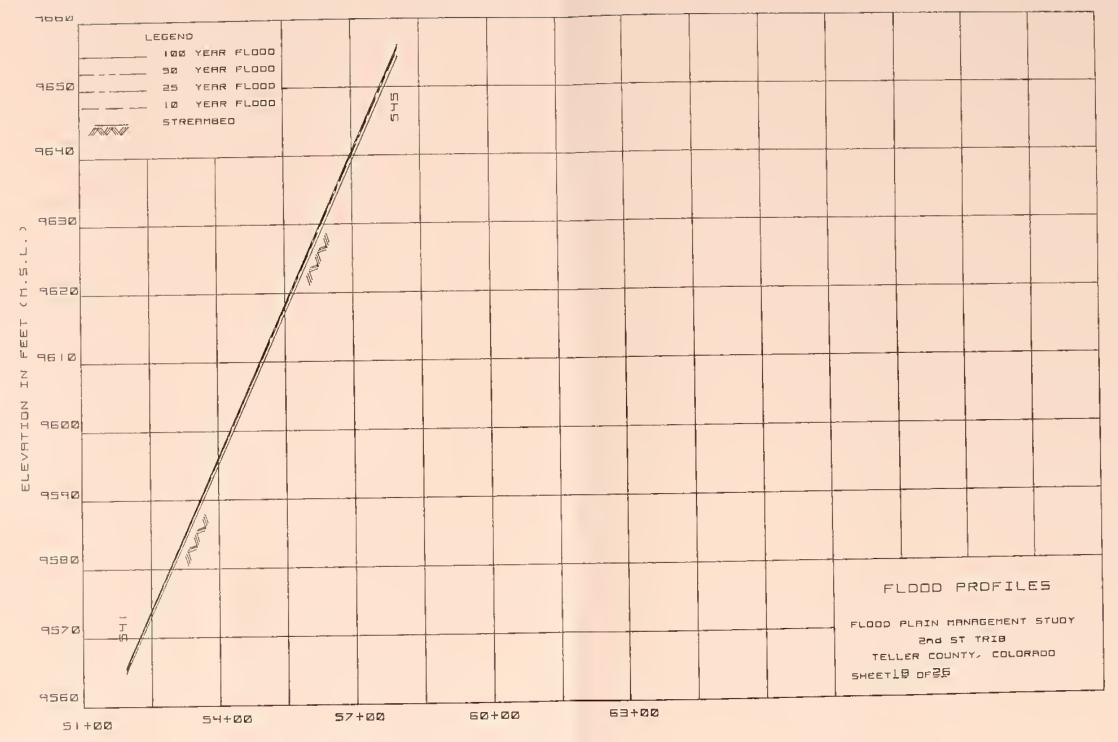
FEET UPSTREAM OF LOVER STUDY LIMIT





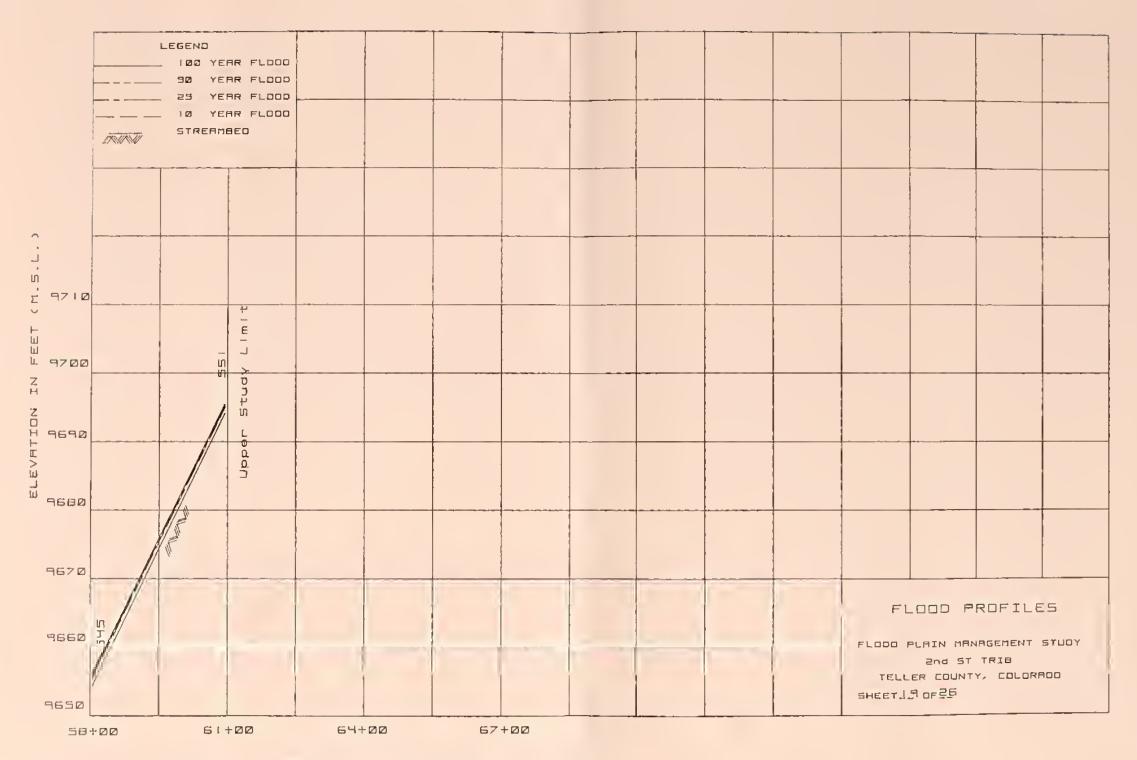
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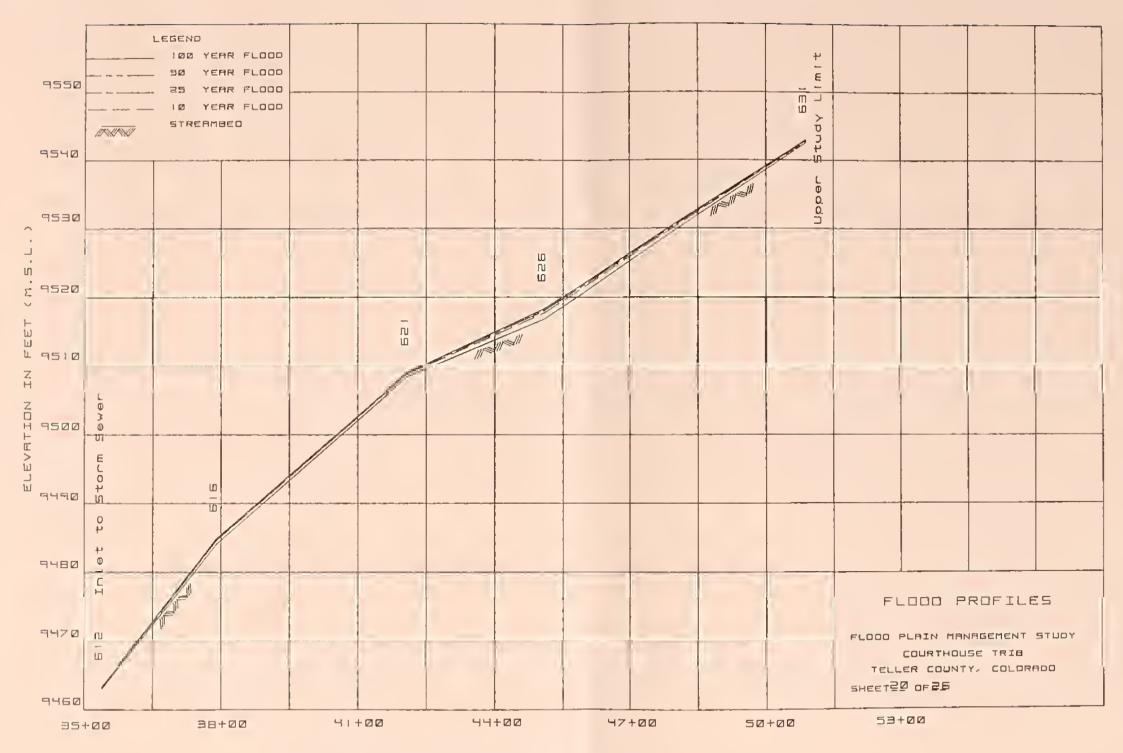
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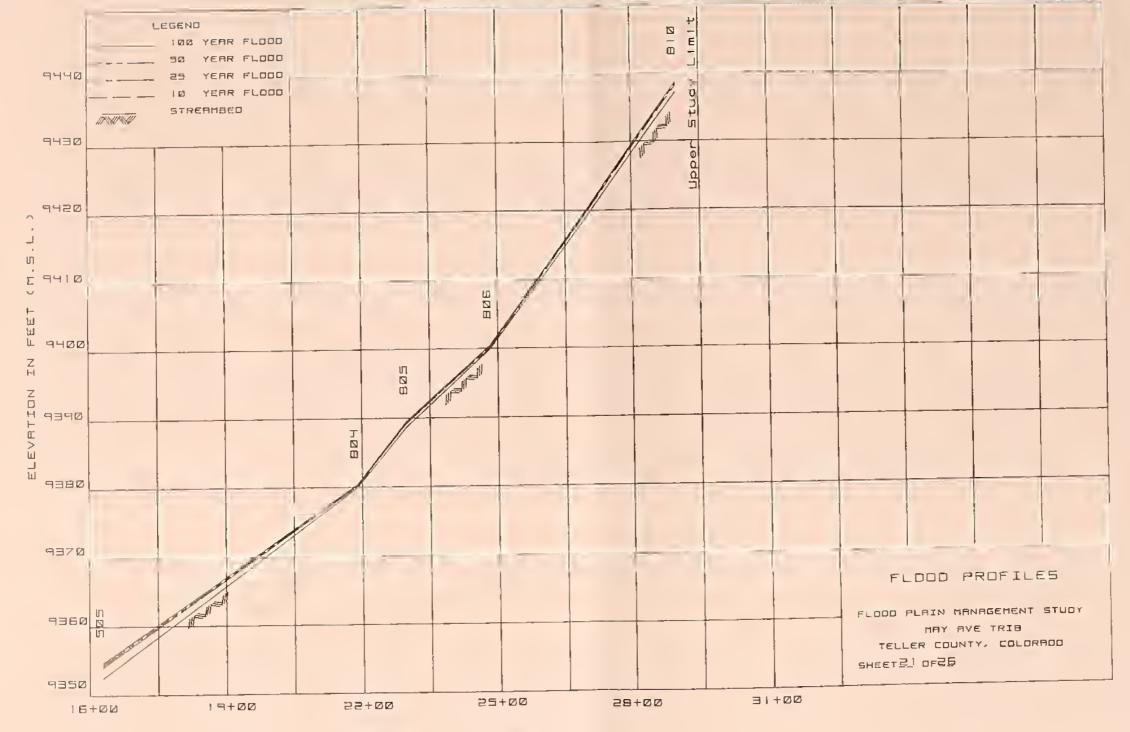
FEET UPSTREAM OF LOVER STUDY LIMIT





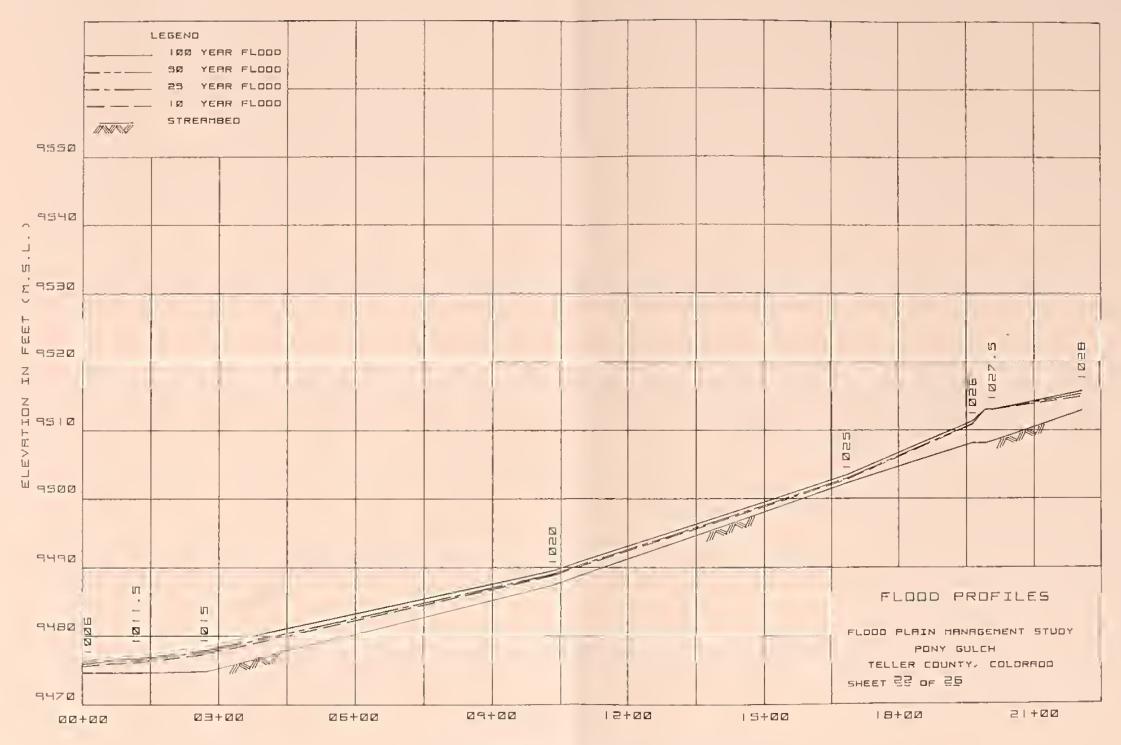
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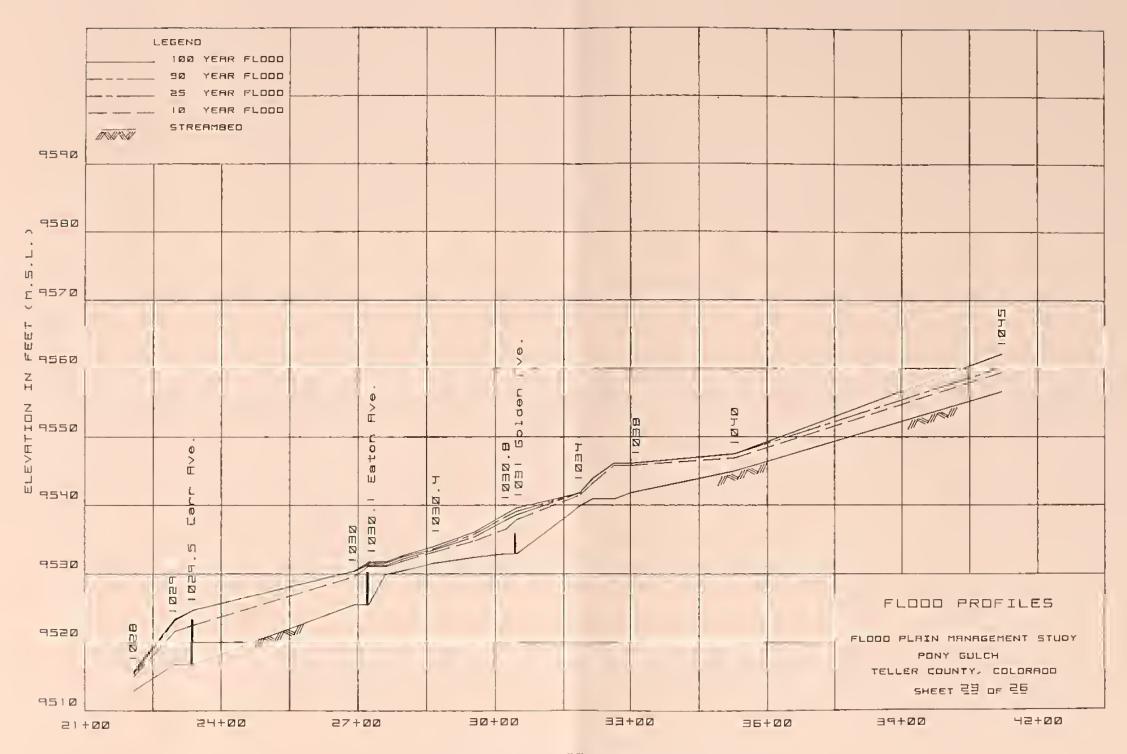
FEET UPSTREAM OF LOWER STUDY LIMIT



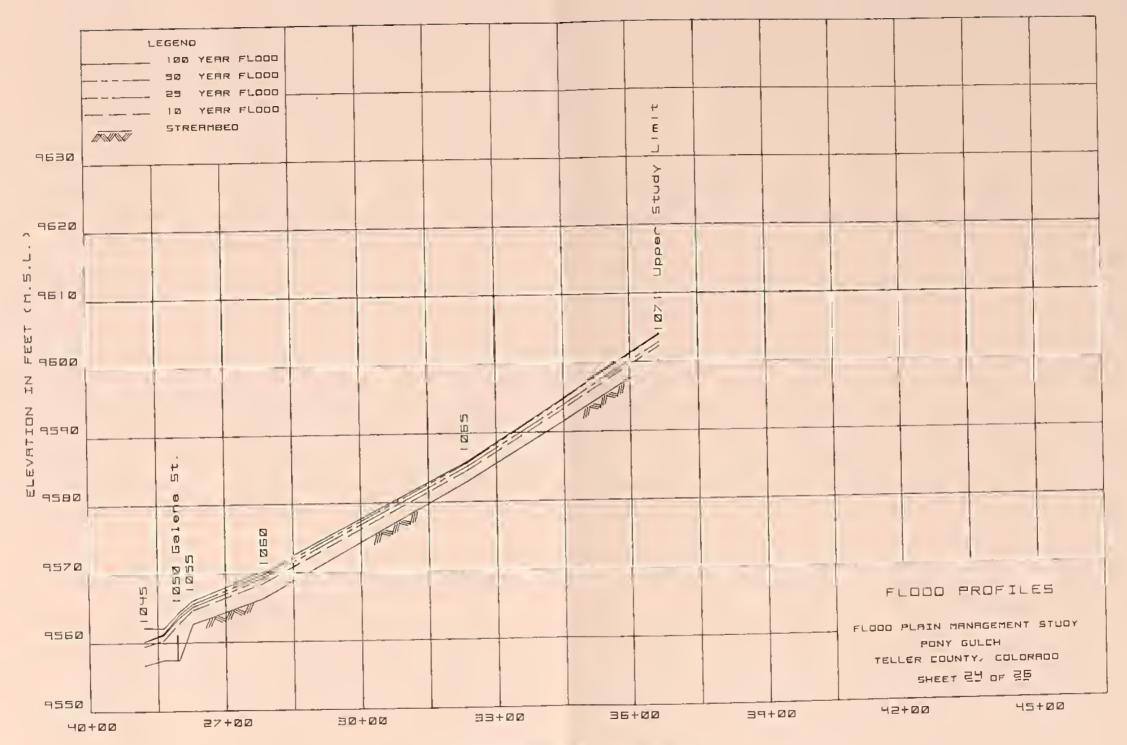


FEET UPSTREAM OF LOWER STUDY LIMIT

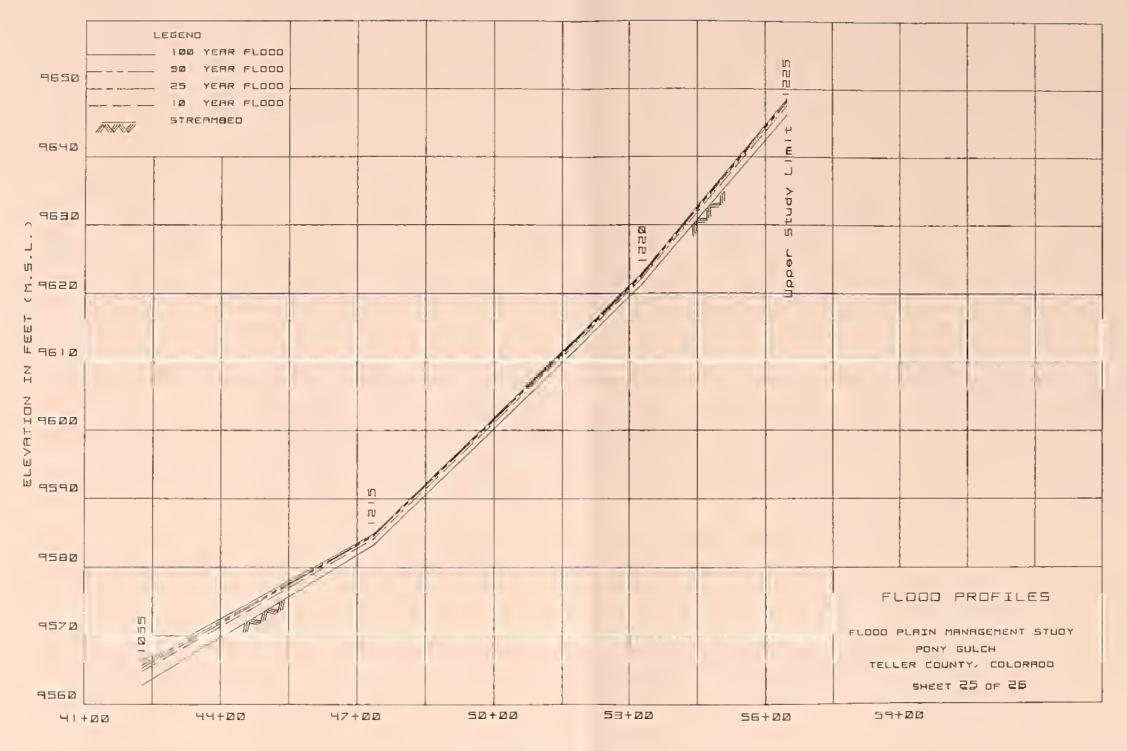




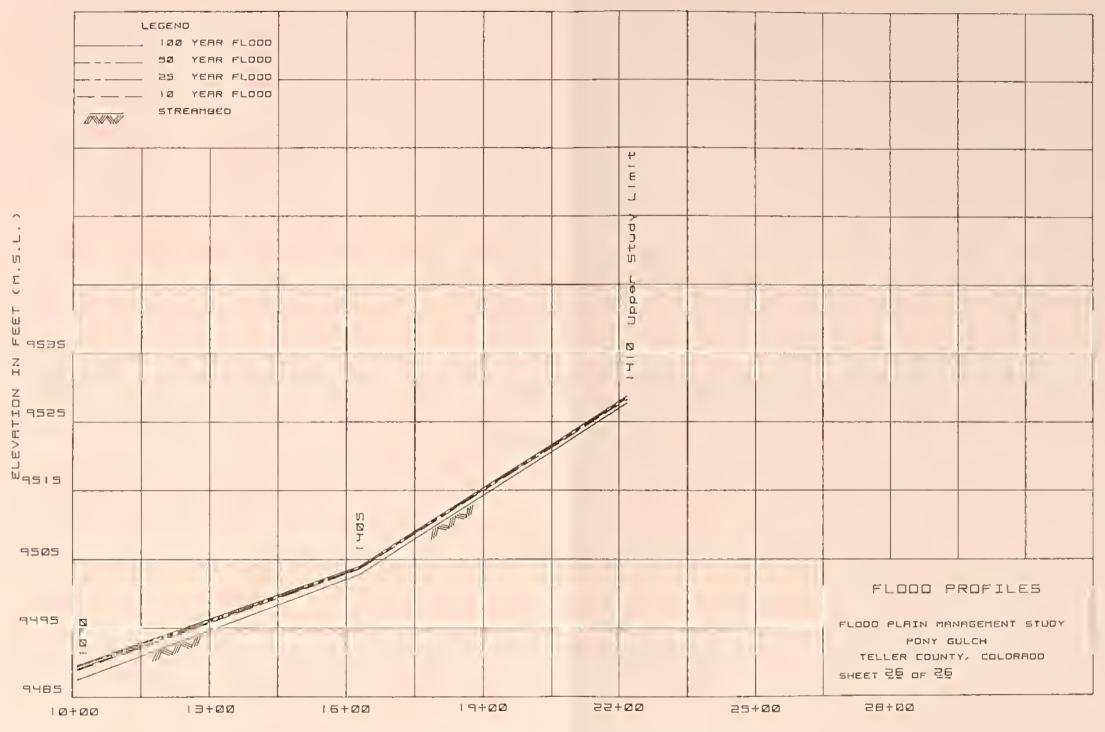






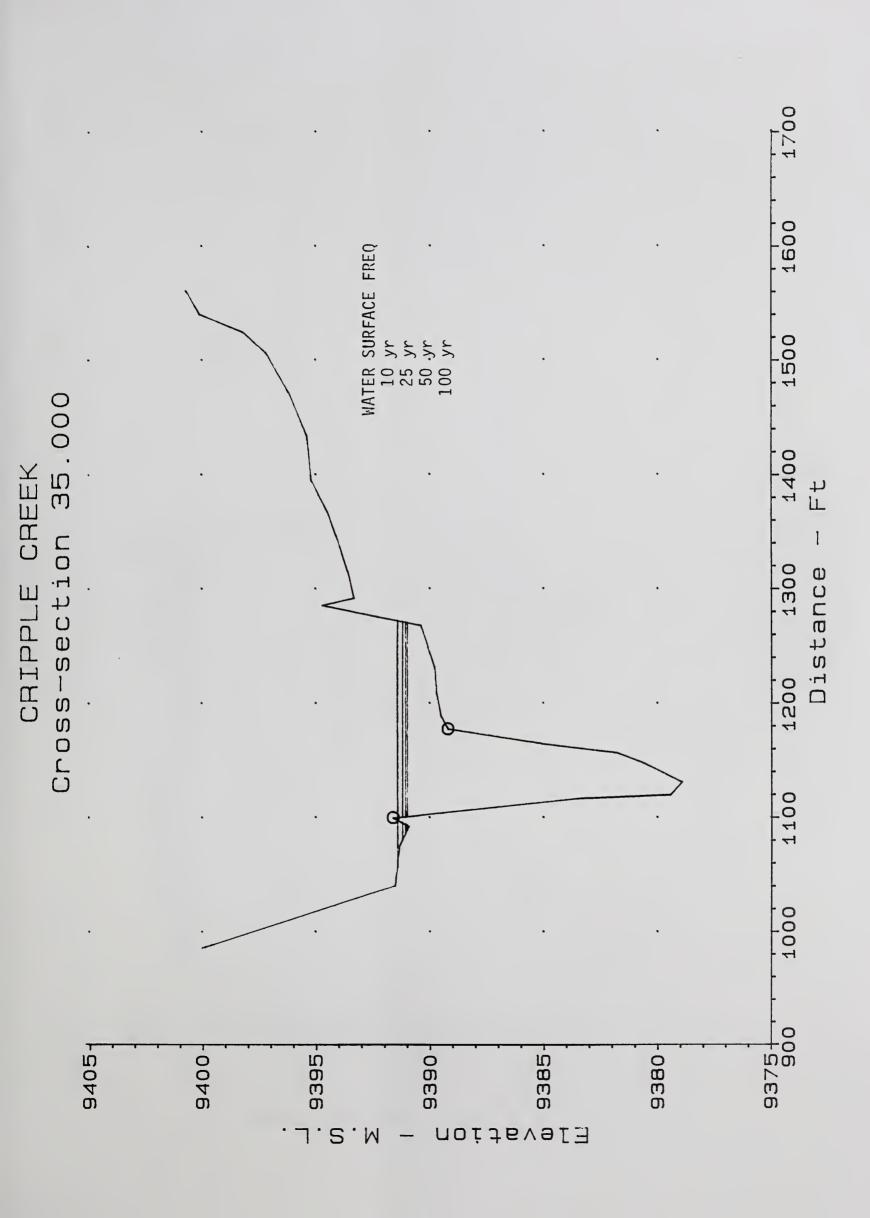


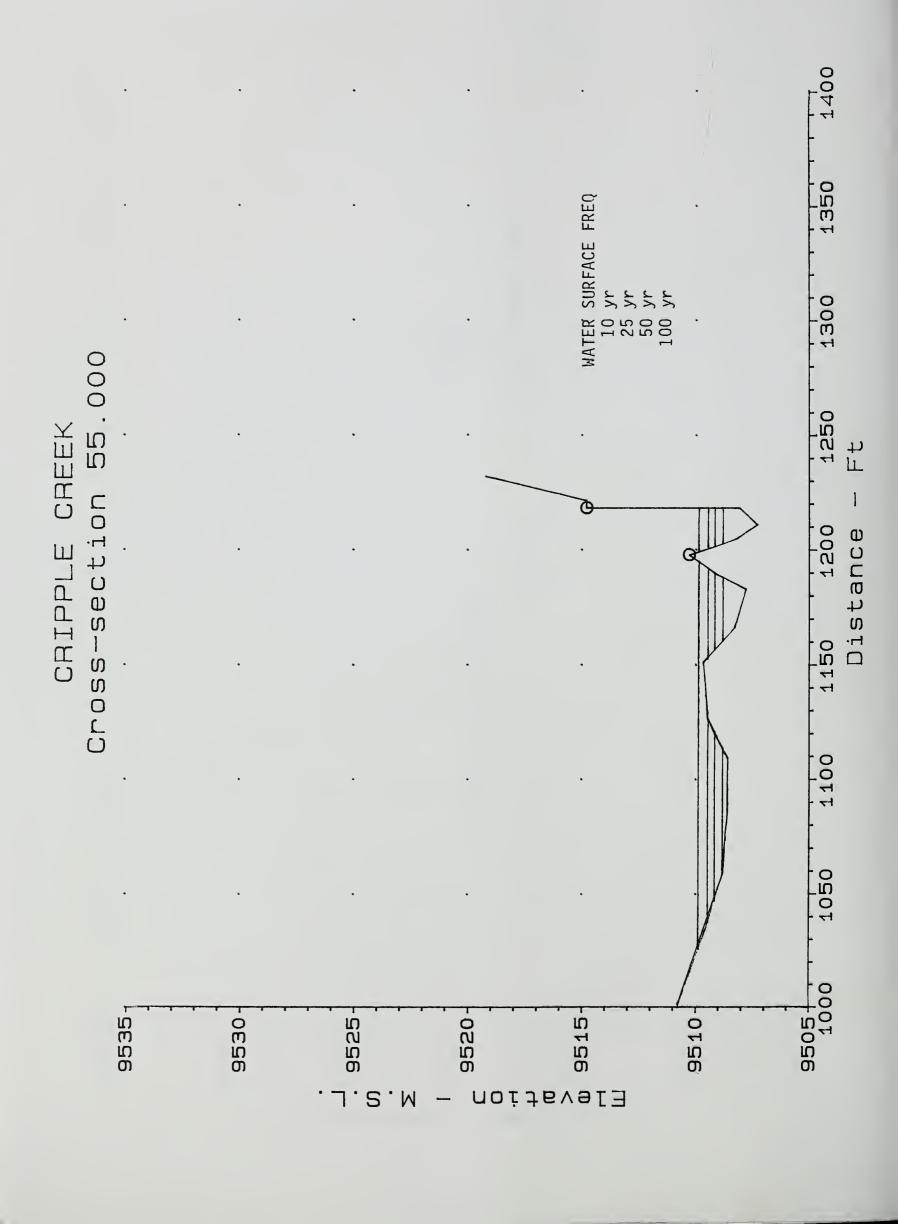


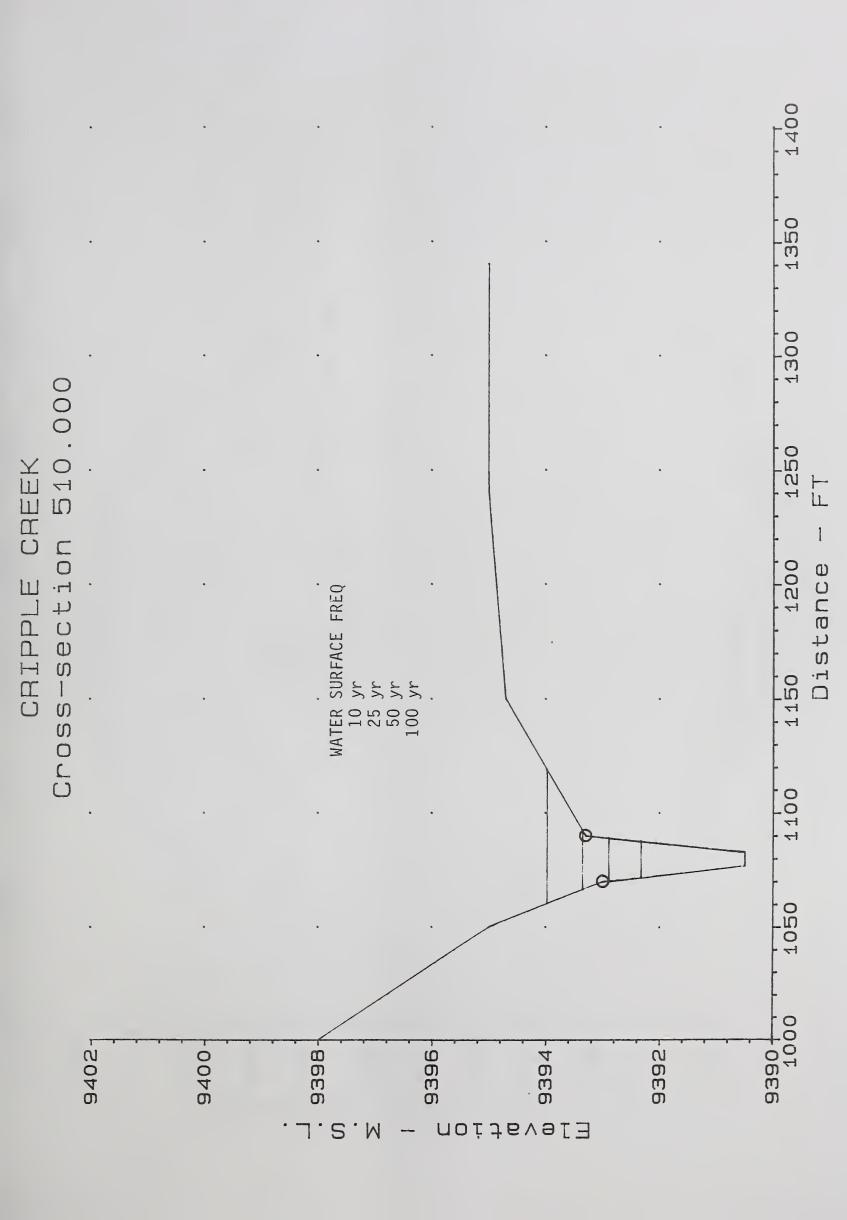


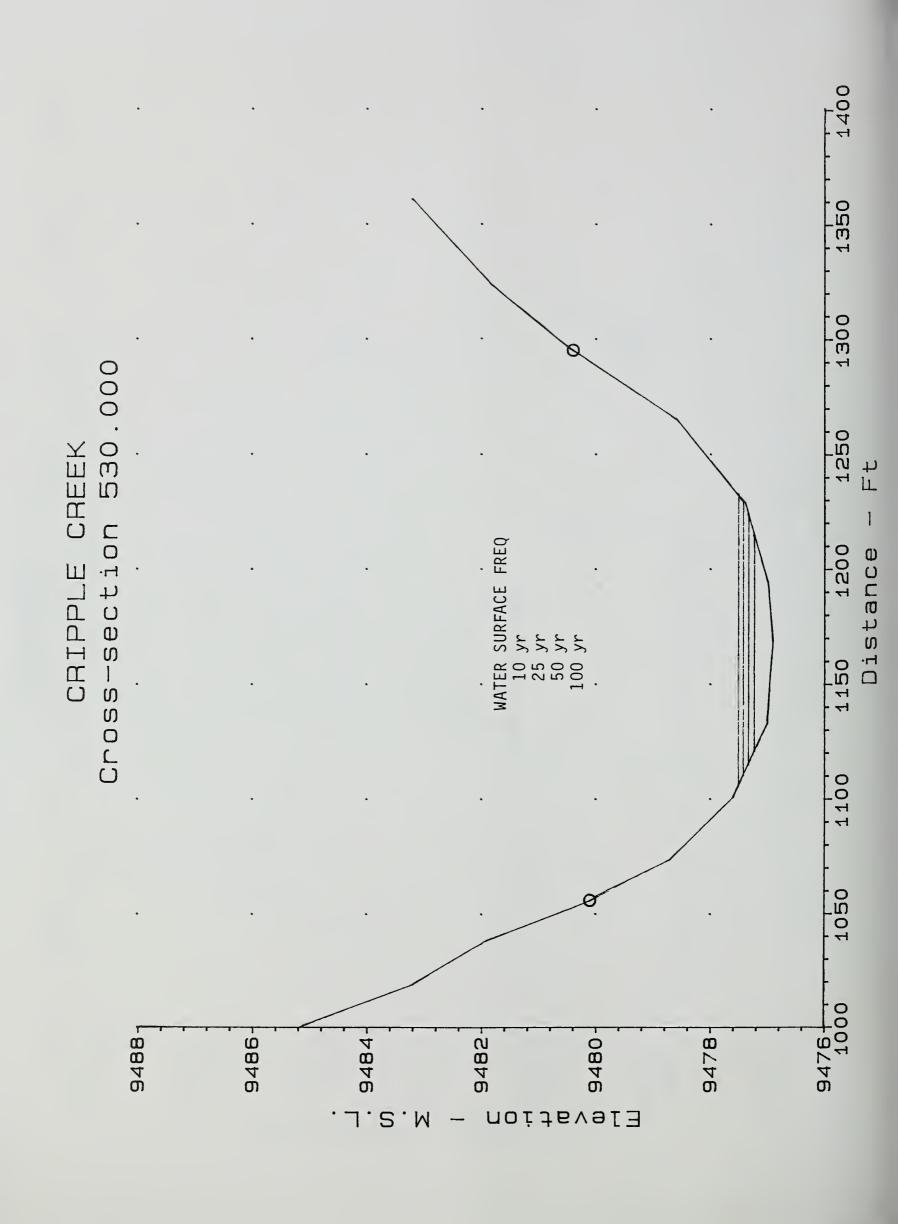
FEET UPSTREAM OF LOWER STUDY LIMIT

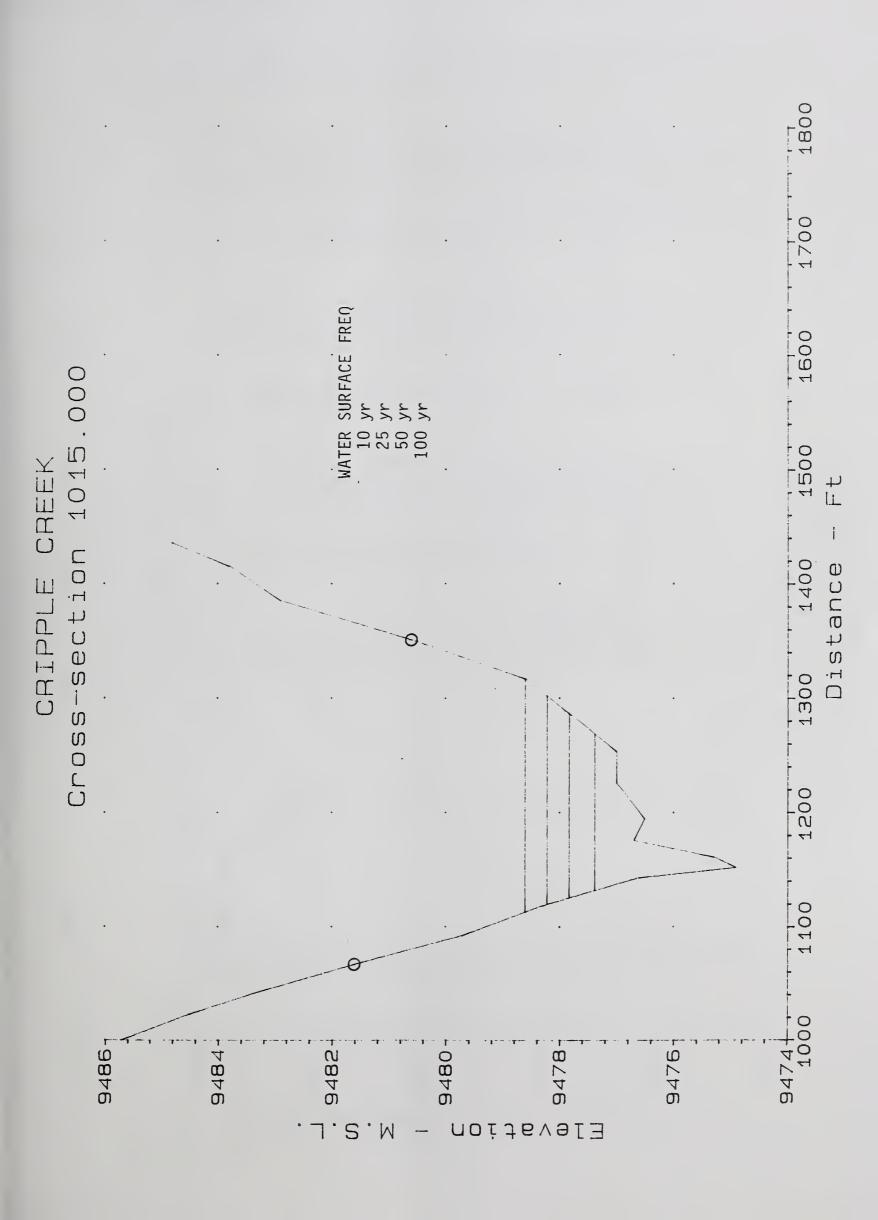












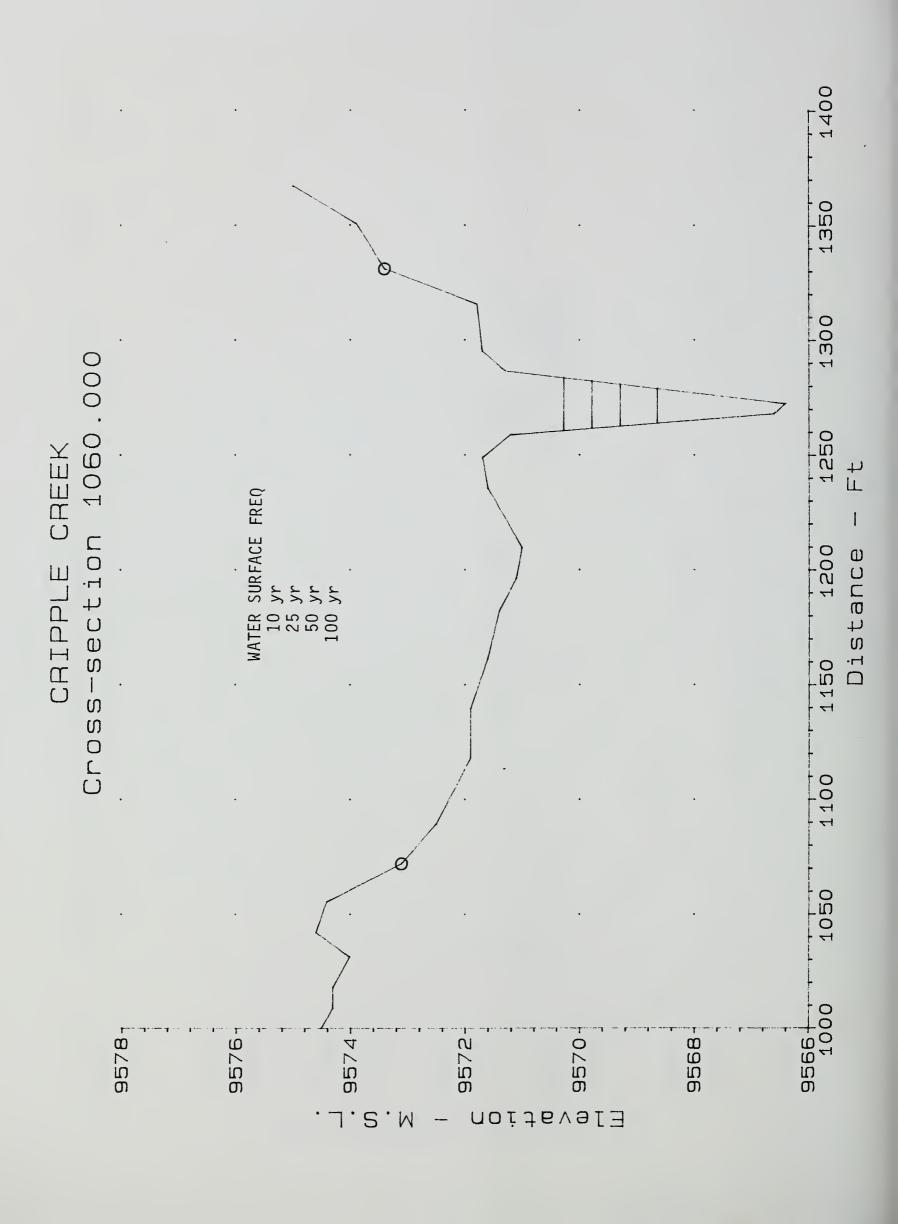


TABLE 3 FLOOD FREQUENCY - ELEVATION AND DISCHARGE DATA PROJECT: CRIPPLE CREEK

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TABLE 3 FLOOD FREQUENCY - ELEVATION AND DISCHARGE DATA PROJECT: CRIPPLE CREEK

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TABLE 3 FLOOD FREQUENCY - ELEVATION AND DISCHARGE DATA PROJECT: CRIPPLE CREEK

TABLE 3 FLOOD FREGUENCY - ELEVATION AND DISCHARGE DATA PROJECT: CRIPPLE CREEK

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