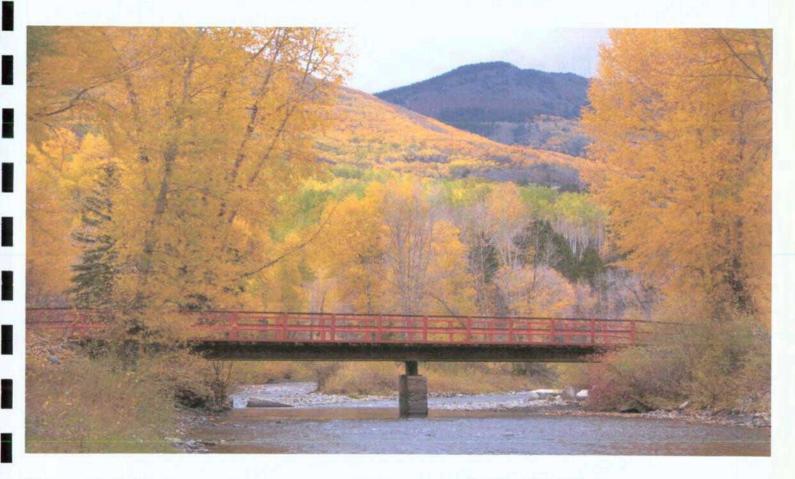
# FLOODPLAIN INFORMATION REPORT: CRYSTAL RIVER TOWN OF MARBLE & VICINITY GUNNISON COUNTY, COLORADO



Prepared for: Department of Natural Resources Colorado Water Conservation Board 1313 Sherman Street, Room 721 Denver, Colorado 80203

E



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August 2004

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Cover Photo: Snowshoe Ranch Bridge over the Crystal River, Brian LeDoux, September 2003

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Purpose of Study

This Floodplain Information Report provides new and revised information on the existence and severity of flood hazards along the Crystal River, in the geographic area of the Town of Marble and in unincorporated portions of Gunnison County, Colorado (Plate 1). This study has developed flood risk data that will be used to assist the County and the Town of Marble in its efforts to promote sound land use management and regulation of floodplain development. This report may also be used by FEMA as an existing data study (XDS) for future Flood Insurance Study revisions.

## 1.2 Authority and Acknowledgments

The source of authority for this Floodplain Information Report is the Colorado Water Conservation Board under Contract Numbers C153924 and C153986 with ICON Engineering Inc. to perform hydrologic and hydraulic analysis to complete a floodplain delineation study on the Crystal River within Gunnison County, Colorado. According to Section 37-60-106(1)(c) of the Colorado Revised Statutes, the Colorado Water Conservation Board has the power and duty "...to devise and formulate methods, means and plans for bringing about the greater utilization of the waters of the state and the prevention of flood damages therefrom...."

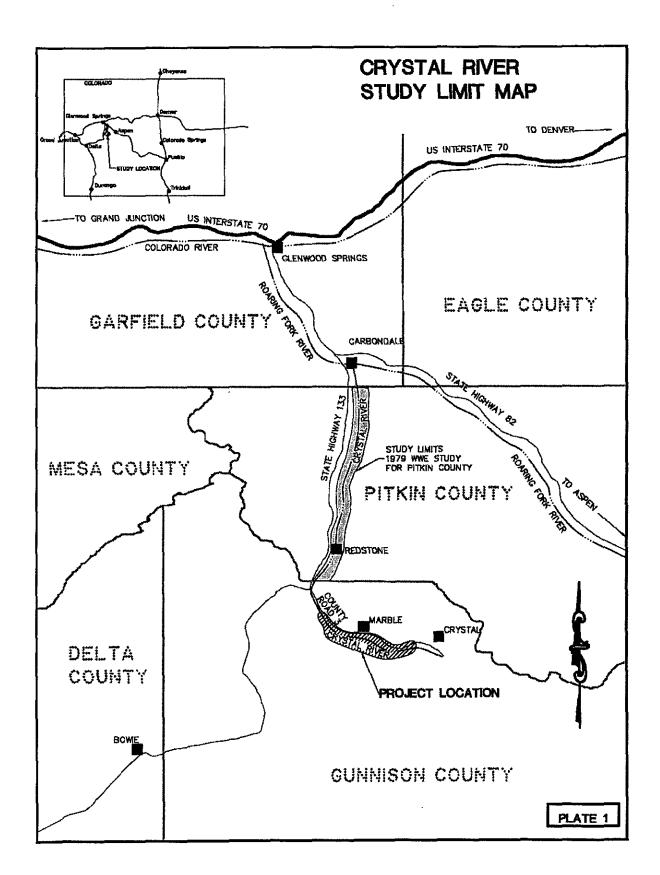
## 1.3 Coordination

During the preparation of this Floodplain Information Report for Gunnison County and the Town of Marble, the following public and private entities were contacted and were instrumental in the preparation of this report; Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB); Gunnison County; Town of Carbondale; U.S. Geological Survey (USGS); Marble Historical Society and Museum; ICON Engineering, Inc.; and Kucera International, Inc. Specifically, the CWCB, USGS, and Gunnison County supplied information used in the preparation of this report.

A general historical information search was coordinated with the Marble Historical Society and Museum for historical background information, available publications, and photographs of past floods. Much of the information presented in this study was obtained from the Town of Marble website (Reference 1).

The USGS was contacted to obtain historic stream gage data. Additionally, the flood frequency analysis program PEAKFQ (Reference 2) was obtained from the USGS and used for developing flood discharges for this study.

The Gunnison County Planning Department provided mapping of the Crystal River study reach (Reference 3).



Supplemental background information and assistance in project coordination was supplied by the CWCB.

#### 1.4 **Previous Studies**

One detailed floodplain study was previously completed for the Crystal River in the vicinity of the Town of Marble, Colorado. In 1979, Wright Water Engineers, under contract to Pitkin County and the Colorado Water Conservation Board, completed a report entitled "Floodplain Information Report, Crystal River and Coal Creek, Pitkin County, Colorado" (Reference 4). This report included detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analyses for the Crystal River in Pitkin County. The upstream limit of the 1979 study is approximately six miles downstream of the Town of Marble and approximately three miles downstream of the downstream limit of this study at the County Road 3 bridge.

A Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM), dated June 17, 1977, was previously developed for the Town of Marble and Gunnison County by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federal Insurance Administration (Reference 5).

#### 2.0 AREA STUDIED

#### 2.1 Scope of Study

This Floodplain Information Report covers a reach of the Crystal River within the Town of Marble and portions of unincorporated Gunnison County, Colorado. For this report, the Crystal River has been studied using detailed methods for a reach of approximately 4.5 miles in length. The study reach extends from just downstream of the Gunnison County Road 3 bridge to upstream of the Beaver Lake State Fishing Area.

#### 2.2 Community Description

Gunnison County is located in central-western Colorado, approximately 130 miles south of the Colorado-Wyoming state line. The Town of Marble is located in northwestern Gunnison County. The Town of Marble was founded in 1881 by settlers and prospectors and was officially incorporated in 1899. The peak population of Marble occurred from 1912 to 1917, when the town supported a population of around 1,400 people. Currently, the population of Marble is around 300 people. One of the world's largest concentrations of marble is located in the mountains immediately to the south of the Town which was the source of the town's name and growing economy in the early 1900's.

#### 2.3 Watershed Description

The Crystal River watershed is within the Colorado River Basin and extends high into the Elk Mountain Range in the Rocky Mountains. The watershed also encompasses area from the White River National Forest and Maroon-Bells Snowmass Wilderness. The elevation of the watershed approaches 14,200 feet at the top of Maroon Peak, located within the famous mountain group, the Maroon Bells. The watershed elevation drops to around 6,100 feet where the Crystal River discharges into the Roaring Fork River near Carbondale, Colorado.

The Crystal River mainstem is approximately 30 miles long, extending from the Town of Crystal, located approximately 5 miles upstream of Marble, to the Town of Carbondale. The channel gradient is very steep, with slopes ranging from 3.8% near Crystal to 1.4% upstream of Carbondale.

Vegetation within the Crystal River watershed reflects a sparsely developed mountain climatology. Between Marble and Carbondale, the watershed is densely vegetated with evergreen and aspen trees along with other natural mountain vegetation. Above Marble and up to about 11,200 feet, the watershed reflects a high alpine environment with woody vegetation along with rock outcroppings. Rock talus and steep mountains are prevalent above 11,200 feet.

The Crystal River basin is a semiarid mountain environment with cool summers and long winters. Runoff is attributed to intense localized thunderstorm rainfall events during the summer months and snow melt during the spring and early summer months. The following table provides climatological data for Aspen, Colorado, located approximately 20-miles northeast of Marble and for Crested Butte, Colorado, located approximately 41 miles southeast of Marble. Aspen and Crested Butte are the closest National Weather Service Station locations to Marble.

LOCATION	Mean Annual Precipitation (Inches)	July Mean Temperature (° F)	January Mean Temperature (° F)
Aspen, Colorado	23.3	61.7	20.7
Crested Butte, Colorado	23.9	56.0	8.4

<sup>1</sup>This data was compiled from National Weather Service records from year 1971 to 2000.

#### 2.4 Flooding History

The history of flooding in the vicinity of the Town of Marble and the Crystal River has been best documented by the 1979 Floodplain Information Report for the Crystal River and Coal Creek, prepared for Pitkin County by Wright Water Engineers, Inc. This report documents historic floods from interviews with local residents and a Corps of Engineers hydrologic study on the Crystal River (Reference 6). This report indicates that the largest flows recorded on the Crystal River occur as a result of snowmelt during the spring and early summer months. Flooding during the late summer and fall months results from rainstorms. Often these storms will also initiate large mud debris flows on tributaries to the Crystal River. Local residents recall that Highway 133 has been closed many times by mud slides in the summer months. The largest recorded snowmelt and rain floods in the Crystal River basin have been tabulated in Table 2. This table was compiled from data presented by the U.S. Geological Survey Water Supply Records (References 7, 8, 9).

Date	Location	Drainage Area (sq. mi.)	Source*	Peak Discharge (cfs)
06/25/17	Crystal River at Marble	74.3	S	2,980
06/21/38	Crystal River near Redstone	229	S	4,400
08/08/41	Carbonate Creek at Marble	5.1	R	?
07/31/45	Carbonate Creek at Marble	5.1	R	?
06/18/49	Crystal River near Redstone	229	S	3,960
06/15/52	Crystal River near Redstone	229	S	3,960
06/14/53	Crystal River near Redstone	229	S	4,110
07/01/57	Crystal River above Avalanche Creek	167	S	3,980
06/20/59	Thompson Creek near Carbondale	76	S?	780
06/12/65	Thompson Creek near Carbondale	76	S	630
06/22/65	Crystal River above Avalanche Creek	167	S	2,780
06/24/71	Crystal River at Placita	107	S	1,940
07/12/73	Crystal River above Avalanche Creek	167	<u> </u>	1,780
07/24/77	Dutch Creek (Trib. of Coal Creek)	2.7	R	1,000**

Table 2:	Historic	Floods –	Crystal	River
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\*S = Snow; \*R = Rain

\*\* Indirect flow estimate

? Flooding source or discharge unknown

Carbonate Creek, located near the Town of Marble, has a history of rainstorm floods and large mud debris flows. During the August 8, 1941 flood event, a structure, the Horace Williams House, was documented to have moved over 30 feet off of its original foundation as a result of the flooding. Additionally, high

water from the July 31, 1945 storm took out several bridges along the Crystal River from Marble to Carbondale. Photographs of the flood in 1945 are shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2.

Flooding along the Crystal River and in the Town of Marble has been best documented in 1941 and 1945. However, as indicated by Table 2, historic flood events along the Crystal River have also occurred in 1917, 1938, 1949, 1952, 1953, 1957, 1965, 1971, and 1973.

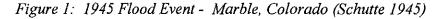
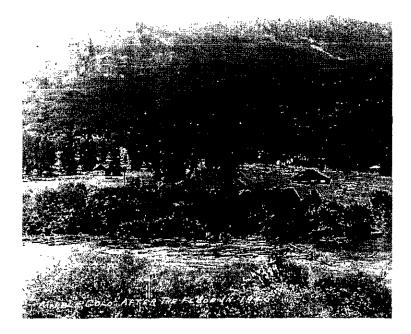




Figure 2: 1945 Flood Event - Marble, Colorado (Schutte 1945)



## 3.0 ENGINEERING METHODS

## 3.1 Hydrologic Analyses

Hydrologic analyses were carried out to establish the peak discharge-frequency relationships for the Crystal River in the vicinity of the Town of Marble, Colorado.

Discharges along the Crystal River were calculated using the PEAKFQ computer program (Reference 2) which performs statistical flood frequency analyses of annual peak discharges following procedures recommended in Bulletin 17-B of the Interagency Advisory Committee on Water Data (1982). The analysis for the Crystal River incorporates USGS gage information with over 46 years of record along the Crystal River (1956 to 2001). Peak flood discharges were determined using annual peak flow data from the Placita and Avalanche Creek gages, located just downstream of the Town of Marble. The calculated peak flood discharges were adjusted at various locations along the study reach based on the guidelines provided in the <u>Manual for Estimating Characteristics of Natural-Flow Streams in Colorado, Technical Manual No. 1</u> (Reference 10).

Peak discharge-drainage area relationships for the Crystal River are shown in Table 3.

Flooding Source and Location	Drainage Area	Peak Discharge (cfs)				
Along Crystal River	(Square Miles)	10-Year	50-Year	100-Year	500-Year	
Confluence with Rapid Creek	93.05	1,994	2,445	2,625	3,028	
Confluence with Milton Creek	83.65	1,833	2,248	2,413	2,783	
Town of Marble	73.59	1,657	2,031	2,181	2,515	
Upstream Limit of Study	53.32	1,284	1,575	1,691	1,950	

Table 3: Summary of Discharges for the Crystal River

Peak flood discharges presented in Table 3 compare well with those presented in the 1979 Floodplain Information Report for the Crystal River and Coal Creek, prepared for Pitkin County by Wright Water Engineers, Inc. This 1979 report indicates a 100-year peak discharge of 2,400-cfs at the Town of Marble. This compares within 10% of the peak flood discharge presented in Table 3 at the Town of Marble (2,181-cfs). The hydrologic analysis for this study incorporates an additional 22 years of gage records beyond the 1979 study.

## 3.2 Hydraulic Analysis

Analysis of the hydraulic characteristics of flooding from the Crystal River were carried out to provide estimates of the flood elevations for the 10-, 50-, 100- and 500-year storm events. Water surface elevations (WSELs) were computed using the U.S Army Corps of Engineers HEC-RAS step backwater program (Reference 11). Cross-sections for the backwater program were taken from project topographic mapping. Hydraulic structures, such as bridges along the project reach were field surveyed in 2003.

A map index for the floodplain boundary maps is shown on Plate 4. Floodplain boundaries for the 100- and 500-year flood events are delineated on Plates 5 through 12. The corresponding flood profiles on plates 13 through 22 present the water surface elevations and water depths for the 10-, 50-, 100-, and 500-year flood events relative to the river stream bed. Representative cross-sections are shown on Plate 23.

#### 4.0 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS

#### 4.1 Floodplain Boundaries

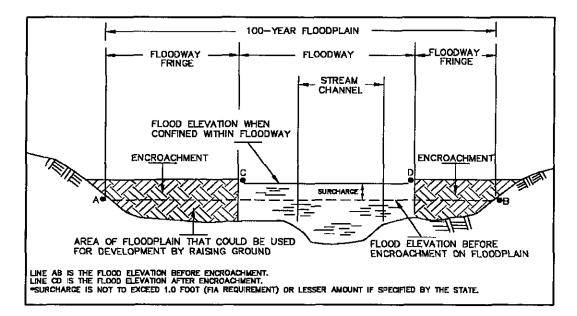
To provide a national standard without regional discrimination, the 1-percentannual-chance (100-year) flood has been adopted by FEMA as the base flood for floodplain management purposes. The 0.2-percent-annual-chance (500year) flood is employed to indicate additional areas of flood risk in the community. The 100-year floodplain boundaries have been delineated using the flood elevations determined at each cross section. Between cross sections, the boundaries were interpolated using the best available topographic mapping at the time of this study.

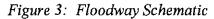
#### 4.2 Floodways

Encroachment on floodplains, such as structures and fill, reduces flood carrying capacity, increases flood heights and velocities, and increases flood hazards in areas beyond the encroachment itself. One aspect of floodplain management involves balancing the economic gain from floodplain development against the resulting increase in flood hazard. For purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), a floodway is used as a tool to assist local communities in this aspect of floodplain management. Under this concept, the area of the 100-year floodplain is divided into a floodway and a floodway fringe. The floodway is the channel of a stream, plus any adjacent floodplain areas, that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 100-year flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights. Minimum federal standards limit such water surface increases to 1.0 foot, provided that hazardous velocities are not produced. The floodways in this study are presented as minimum standards that can be adopted directly or that can be used as a basis for additional floodway studies.

The floodway presented in this study was computed on the basis of equalconveyance reduction from each side of the floodplain. Floodway widths were computed at cross sections. Between cross sections, the floodway boundaries were interpolated. The results of the floodway computations are tabulated for selected cross sections, as shown on Plates 2 and 3. In cases where the floodway and 100-year floodplain boundaries are either close together or collinear, only the floodway boundary is shown.

The area between the floodway and 100-year floodplain boundaries is termed the floodway fringe. The floodway fringe encompasses the portion of the floodplain that could be completely obstructed without increasing the WSEL of the 100-year flood more than 1.0 foot at any point. Typical relationships between the floodway and the floodway fringe and their significance to floodplain development are shown below.





### 5.0 LOCATION OF DATA

Information pertinent in the preparation of this study can be obtained by contacting the Colorado Water Conservation Board, 1313 Sherman Street, Room 721, Denver, Colorado 80203. This study may also be viewed and printed online at the CWCB's digital Water Resource Information Center. Visit us at www.cwcb.state.co.us.

### 6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

- 1. Town of Marble Website, <u>www.marblecolorado.org</u>, March 2003.
- 2. U.S. Geological Survey. <u>PEAKFQ Flood Frequency Analysis Based on Bulletin</u> <u>17B</u>, Version 4.0, December 1, 2000.
- 3. Kucera International, Inc. <u>Topographic Map, Crystal River</u>, Datum NAVD 88, Contour Interval 2 feet, December 2003.
- 4. Wright Water Engineers, Inc. <u>Floodplain Information Report, Crystal River and</u> <u>Coal Creek, Pitkin County, Colorado</u>, Colorado Water Conservation Board and Pitkin County, Colorado, 1979.
- 5. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federal Insurance Administration. Flood Hazard Boundary Map, Town of Marble, Colorado, Scale 1:400; June 17, 1977.
- 6. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. <u>Crystal River, Colorado Hydrology</u>, Internal Office Report, Sacramento District, Corps of Engineers, Sacramento, California, February 1979.
- U.S. Geological Survey. <u>Compilation of Records of Surface Waters of the United</u> <u>States, October 1950 to September 1960, Part 9, Colorado River Basin</u>. Water Supply Paper 1733, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1964.
- U.S. Geological Survey. <u>Compilation of Records of Surface Waters of the United</u> <u>States through September 1950, Part 9, Colorado River Basin</u>. Water Supply Paper 1313, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1964.
- 9. U.S. Geological Survey. <u>Water Resources Data for Colorado, Part 1, Surface</u> <u>Water Records</u>. Denver Federal Center, Lakewood, Colorado 1961-1976.
- Colorado Water Conservation Board / U.S. Geological Survey, <u>Manual for</u> <u>Estimation Flood Characteristics of Natural-Flow Streams in Colorado, Technical</u> <u>Manual No. 1</u>, Denver Colorado, 1976.
- 11. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, <u>HEC-RAS 3.1.1 Computer Program</u>, Davis California, May 2003.

FLOODING SOURCE	FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD WATER-SURFACE ELEVATION (FEET NGVD)			
CROSS SECTION LOCATION <sup>1</sup>	WIDTH <sup>2</sup> (FEET)	SECTION AREA (SQUARE FEET)	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET PER SECOND)	REGULATORY	WITHOUT FLOODWAY	WITH FLOODWAY	INCREASE
0 329 505 547 746 1,241 1,750 2,242 2,755 3,258 3,790 4,242 4,728 5,216 5,720 6,179 6,674 7,123 7,560 8,048 8,077 8,612 9,086 9,536 10,063	38 55 36 47 55 80 50 46 72 65 60 77 68 57 61 68 81 63 55 59 64 110 91 140 140	207 279 202 258 316 304 208 216 254 238 230 259 234 219 239 234 219 239 328 344 279 239 328 344 270 535 336 345 329 398 399	$\begin{array}{c} 12.7\\ 9.4\\ 13.0\\ 10.3\\ 8.3\\ 7.9\\ 11.6\\ 11.2\\ 9.5\\ 10.1\\ 10.5\\ 9.3\\ 10.3\\ 11.0\\ 10.1\\ 7.4\\ 7.0\\ 8.7\\ 8.9\\ 8.6\\ 7.2\\ 6.3\\ 6.6\\ 5.5\\ 5.5\end{array}$	7,689.0 7,692.5 7,694.2 7,695.9 7,697.7 7,700.9 7,705.8 7,711.8 7,718.4 7,725.8 7,733.8 7,744.2 7,751.3 7,761.3 7,761.3 7,761.3 7,767.2 7,771.5 7,773.8 7,776.7 7,780.0 7,782.3 7,780.0 7,782.3 7,780.0 7,787.5 7,790.0 7,792.4	7,689.0 7,692.5 7,694.2 7,695.9 7,697.7 7,700.9 7,705.8 7,711.8 7,718.4 7,725.8 7,733.8 7,744.2 7,751.3 7,761.3 7,761.3 7,761.3 7,767.2 7,771.5 7,773.8 7,776.7 7,780.0 7,782.3 7,783.9 7,786.0 7,787.5 7,790.0 7,792.4	7,689.5 7,693.4 7,694.2 7,695.9 7,697.8 7,701.3 7,706.1 7,712.3 7,718.4 7,725.8 7,733.8 7,744.2 7,751.3 7,761.4 7,767.2 7,771.7 7,774.6 7,777.4 7,780.1 7,783.3 7,783.9 7,786.0 7,788.4 7,790.4 7,793.0	0.5 1.0 0.0 0.1 0.4 0.3 0.6 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

<sup>1</sup> Feet Above Downstream Limits of Study

<sup>2</sup> Encroachment Limited to Channel Banks; Encroachment may be Less than 1.0 Foot

COLORADO WATER CONSERVATION BOARD

## FLOODWAY DATA

## TOWN OF MARBLE & VICINITY GUNNISON COUNTY, CO

## **CRYSTAL RIVER**

PLATE 2

LOCATION' FEET) SECOND FLOODWAY FLOODWAY   11,147 187 465 4.7 7,800.9 4,800.9 7,801.4 0.5   11,815 110 326 6.7 7,809.2 7,809.2 7,816.7 0.9   12,347 82 232 9.4 7,815.7 7,815.7 7,816.4 0.7   12,820 46 191 11.4 7,823.9 7,823.9 7,824.3 0.4   13,314 78 274 8.6 7,839.6 7,839.6 7,839.6 0.89.6 0.0   14,378 44 194 11.3 7,852.6 7,853.6 1.0 0.0   14,921 87 249 8.8 7,865.4 7,865.6 0.2 0.5 7,803.0 7,893.0 7,893.0 7,893.0 7,893.0 0.00 0.0   16,407 60 216 10.1 7,906.5 7,906.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 <td< th=""><th>FLOODING SOURCE</th><th colspan="4">CE FLOODWAY BASE FLOOD (FEET NGVD)</th></td<>	FLOODING SOURCE	CE FLOODWAY BASE FLOOD (FEET NGVD)						
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23,230 52 290 5.8 7,944.1 7,944.1 7,944.2 0.1	22,724	129	247	7.1	7,941.7	7,941.7	7,941.7	0.0
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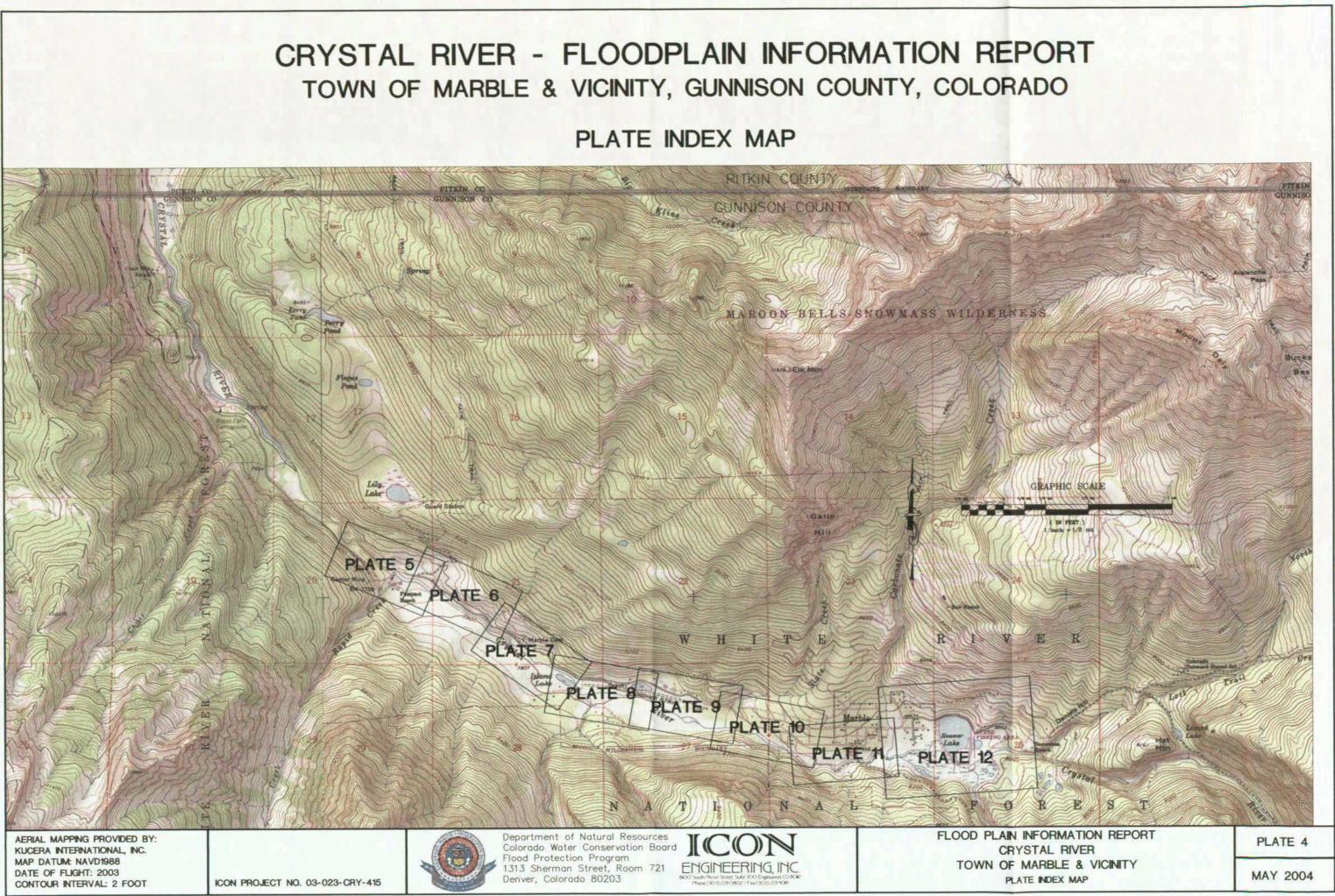
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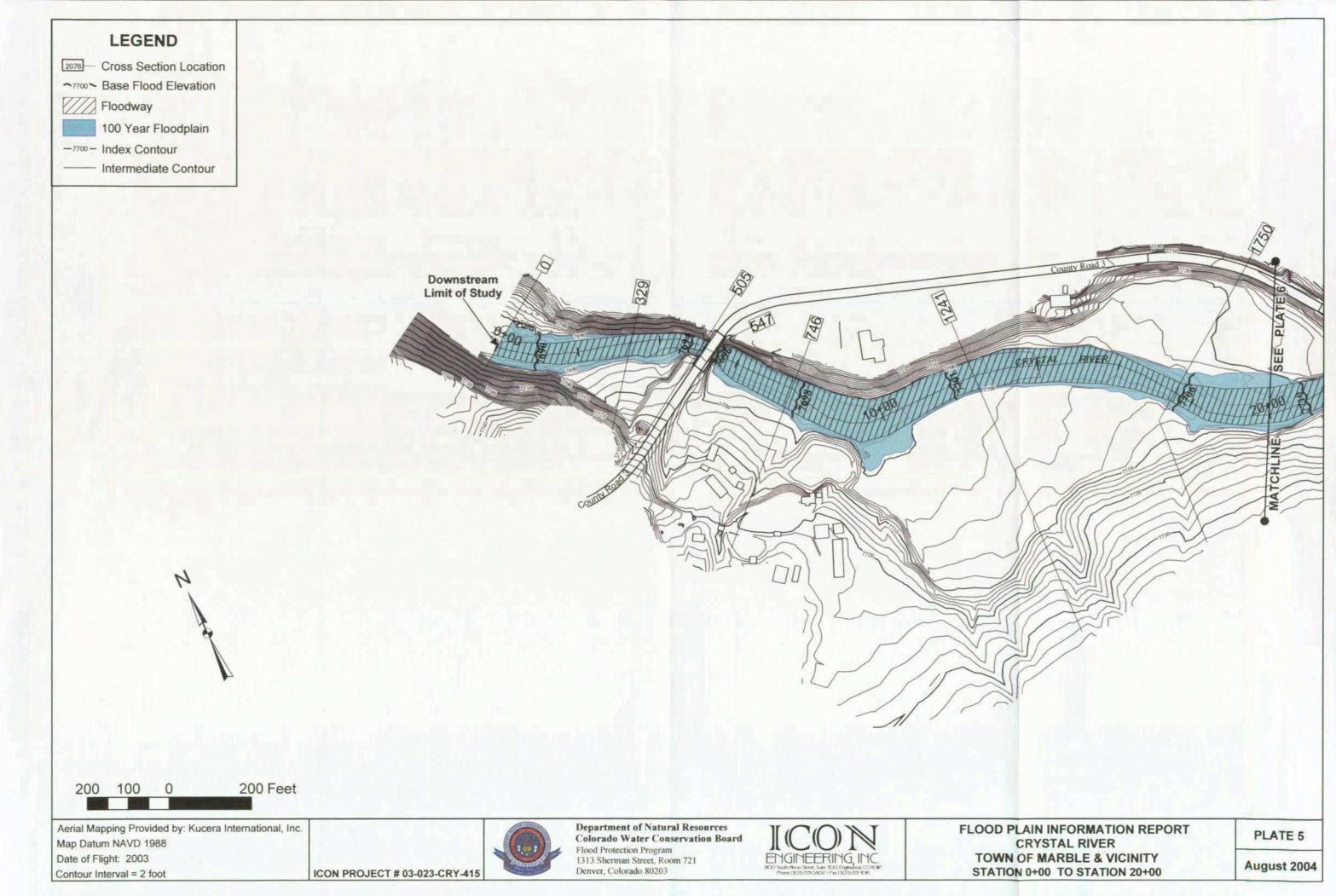
COLORADO WATER CONSERVATION BOARD

## **FLOODWAY DATA**

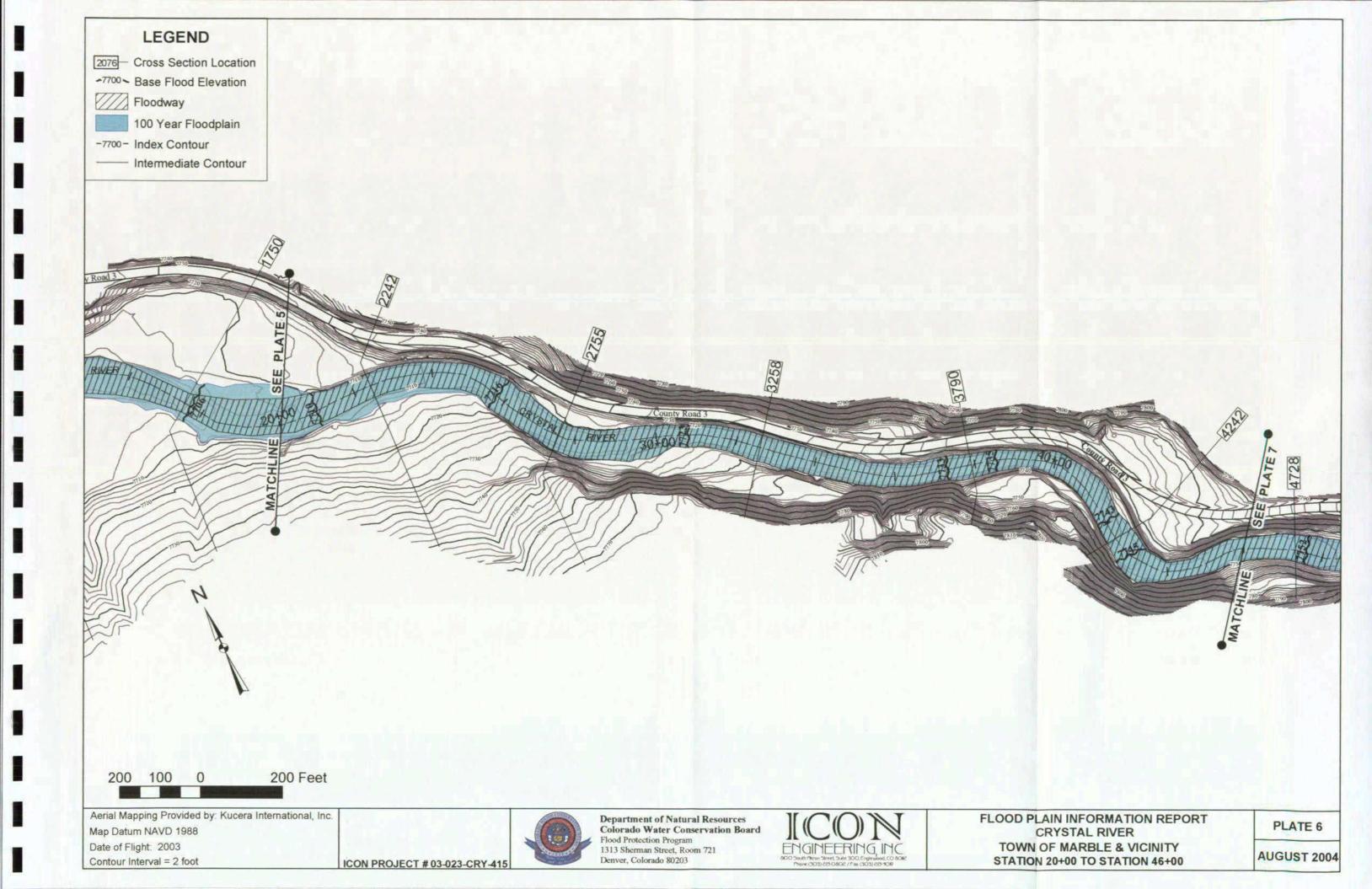
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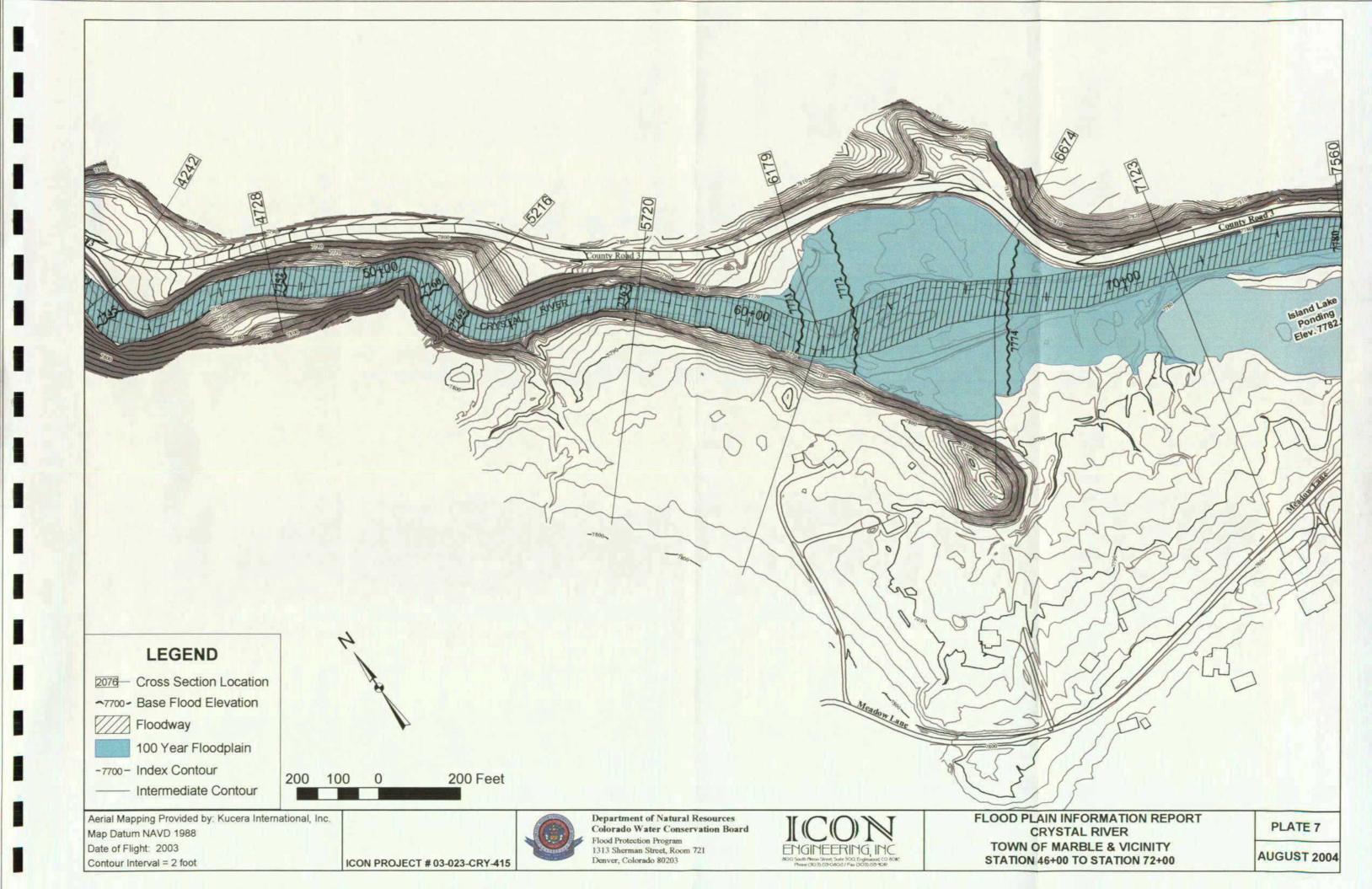
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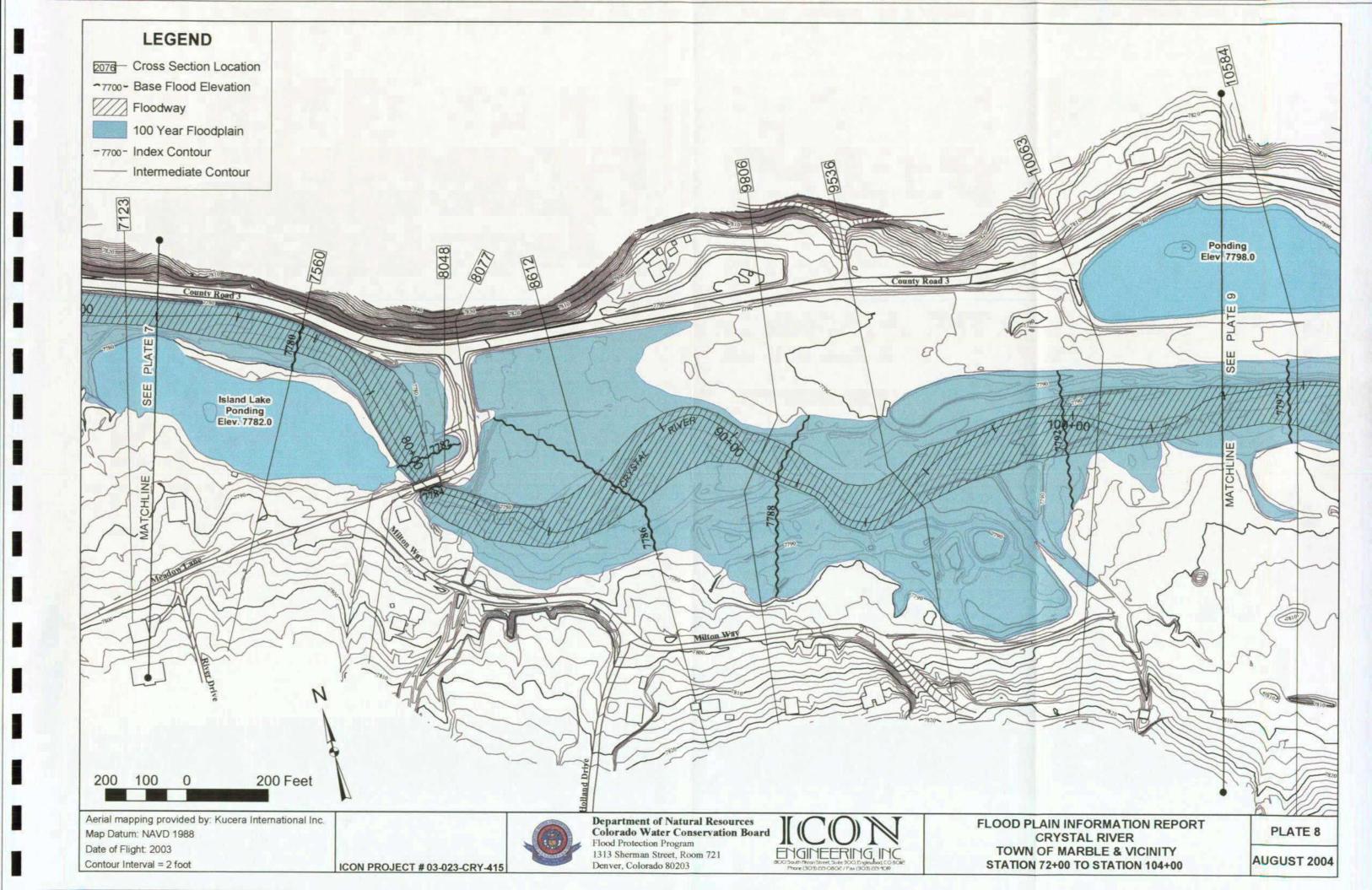


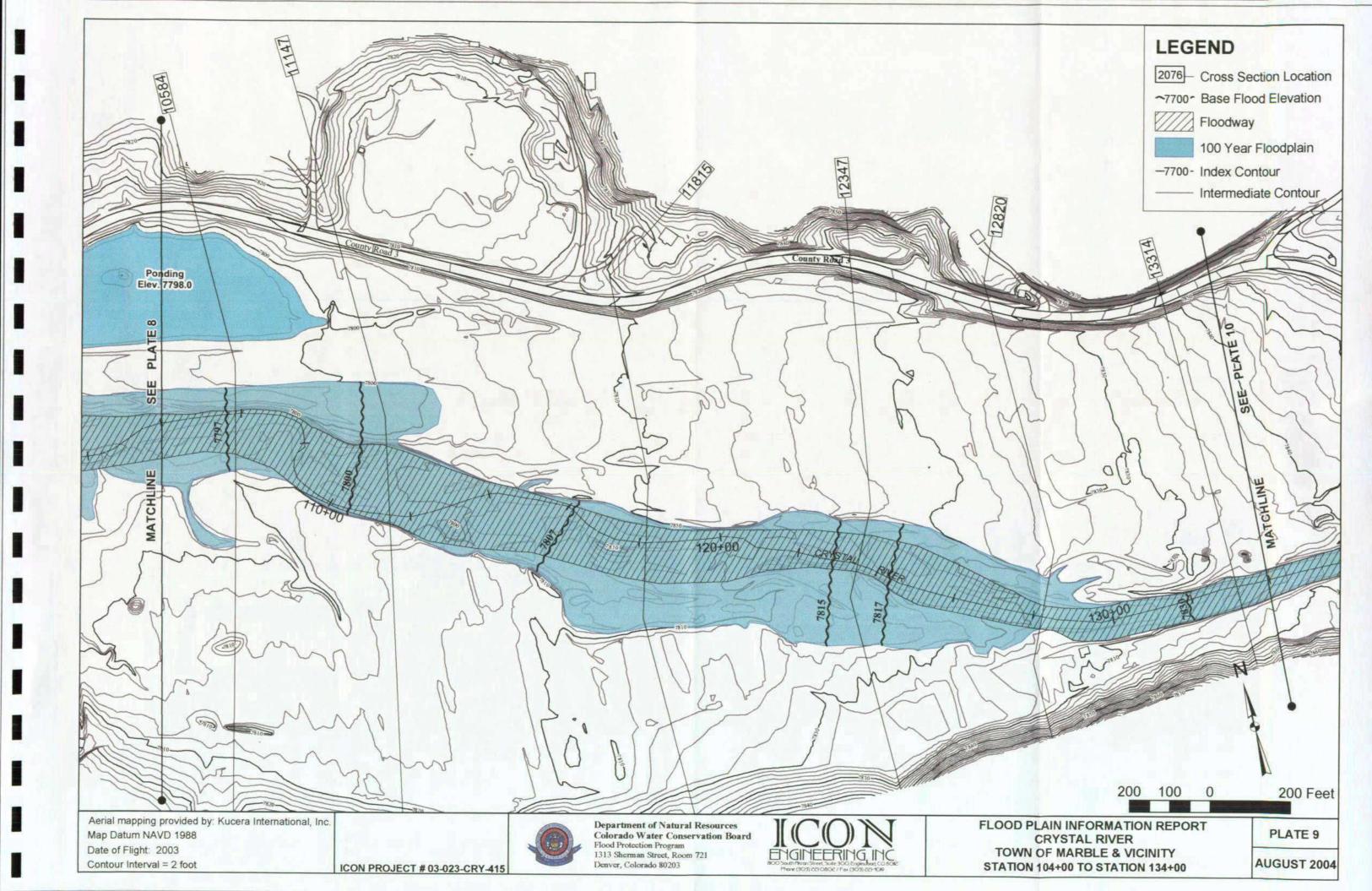


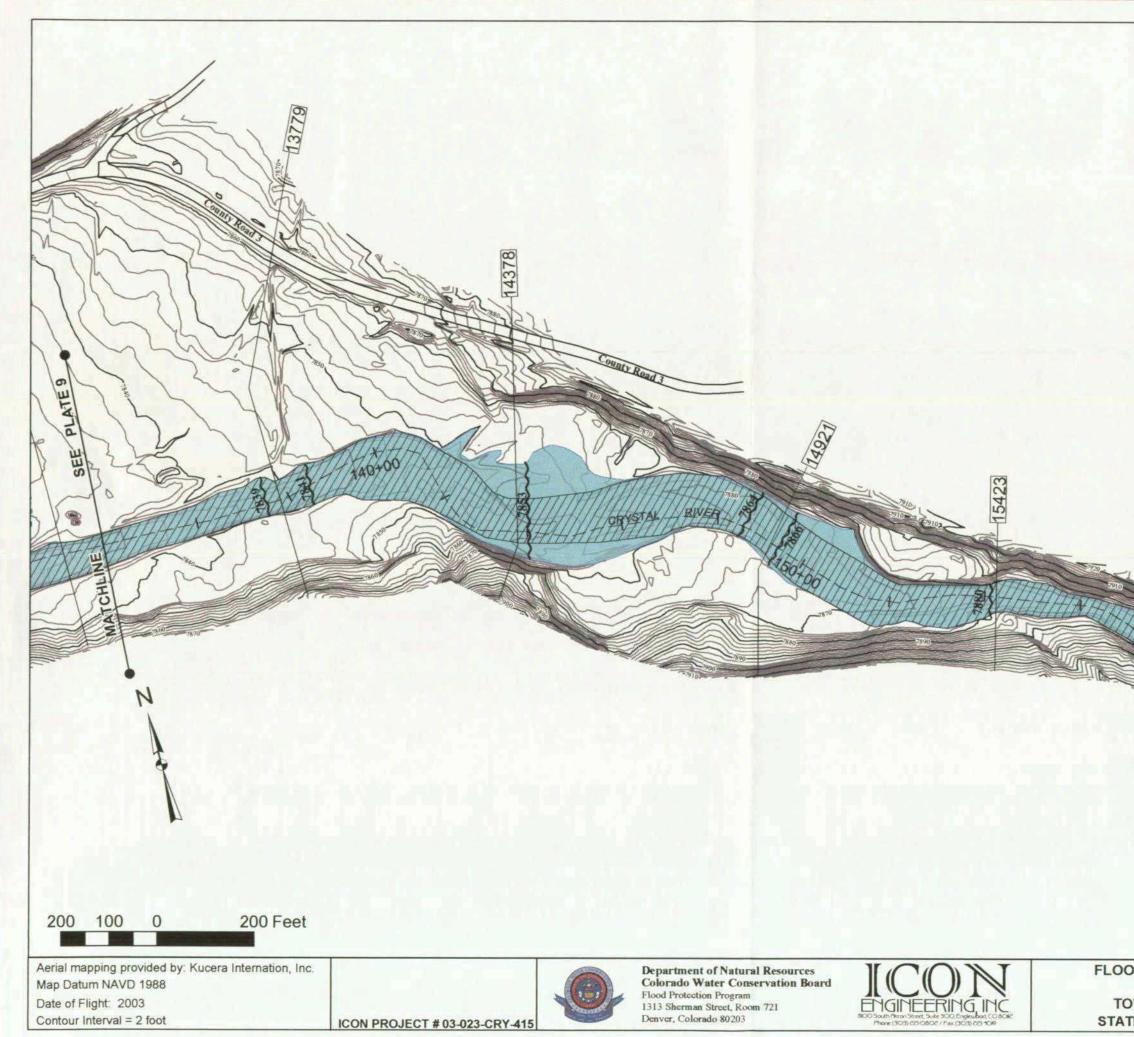


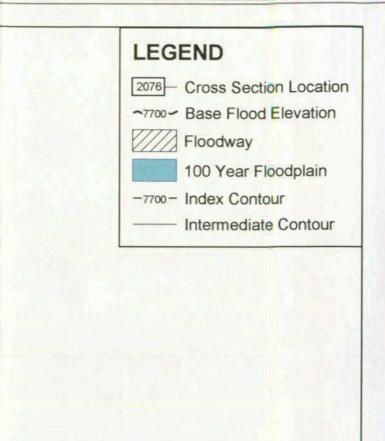












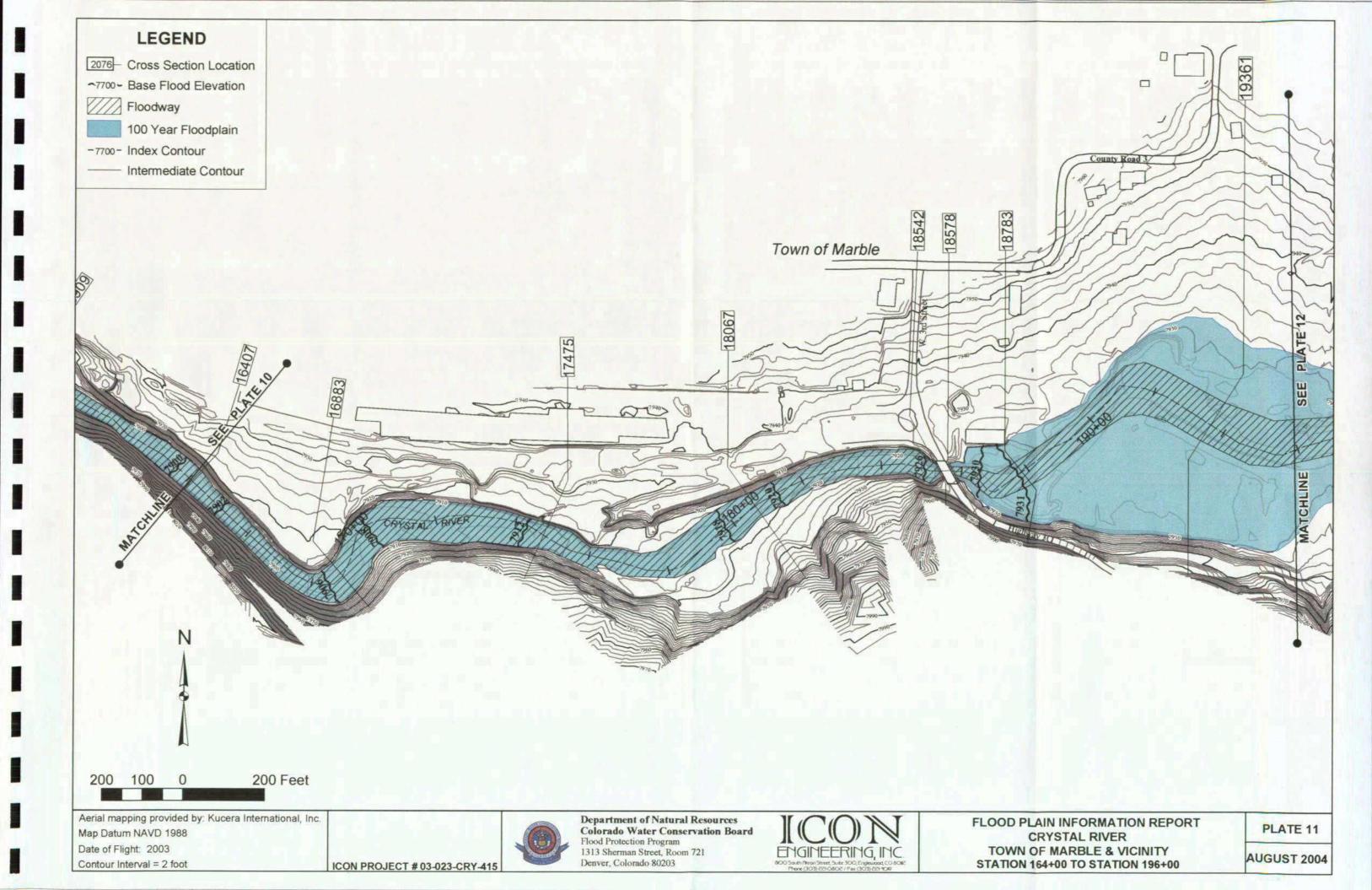
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TION 134+00 TO STATION 164+00	

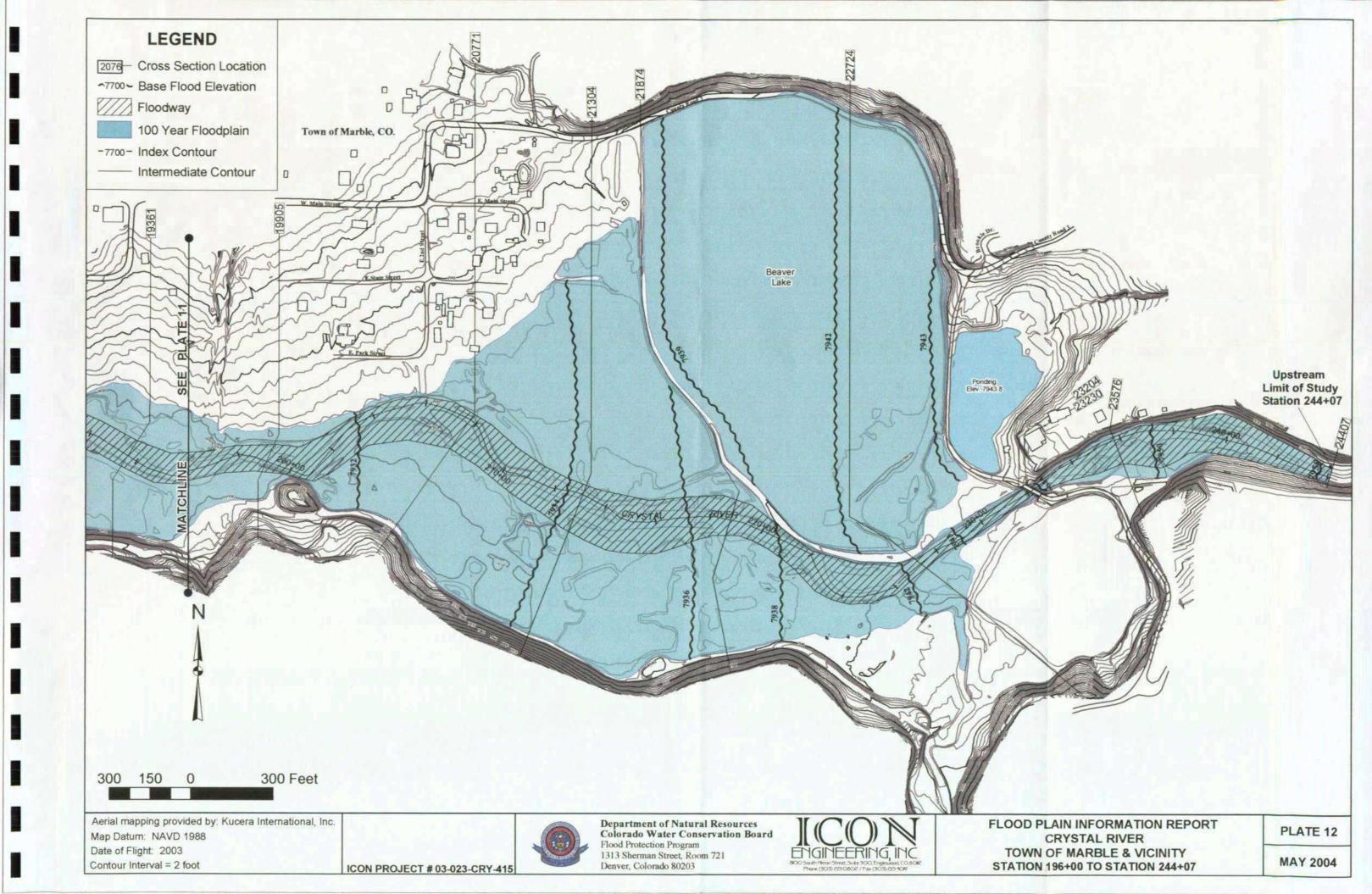
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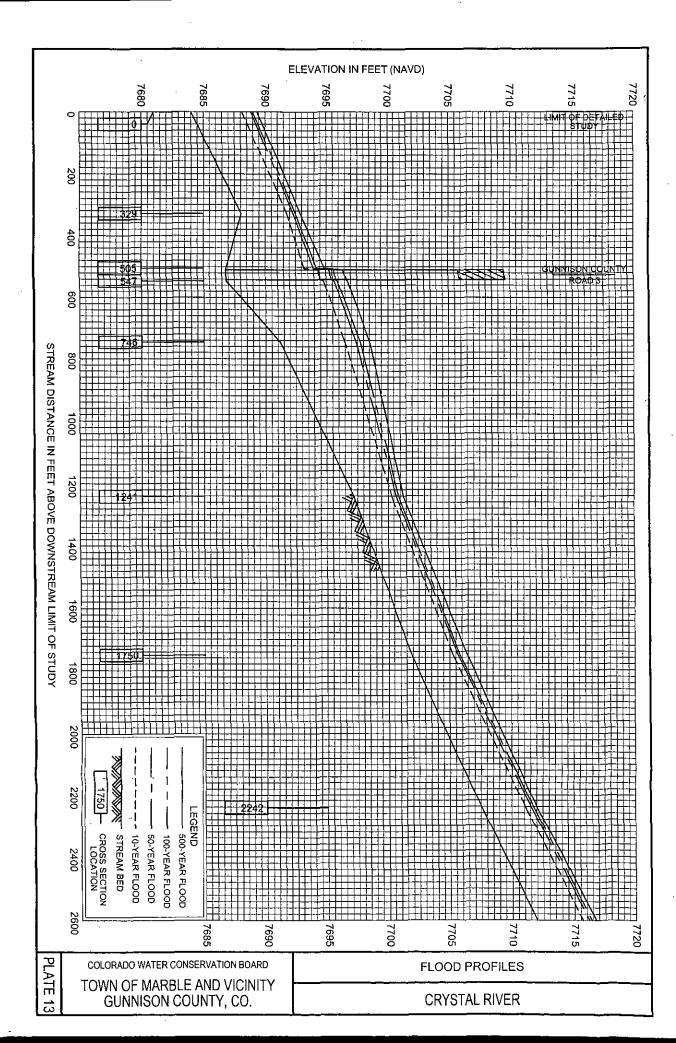
PLATE 10

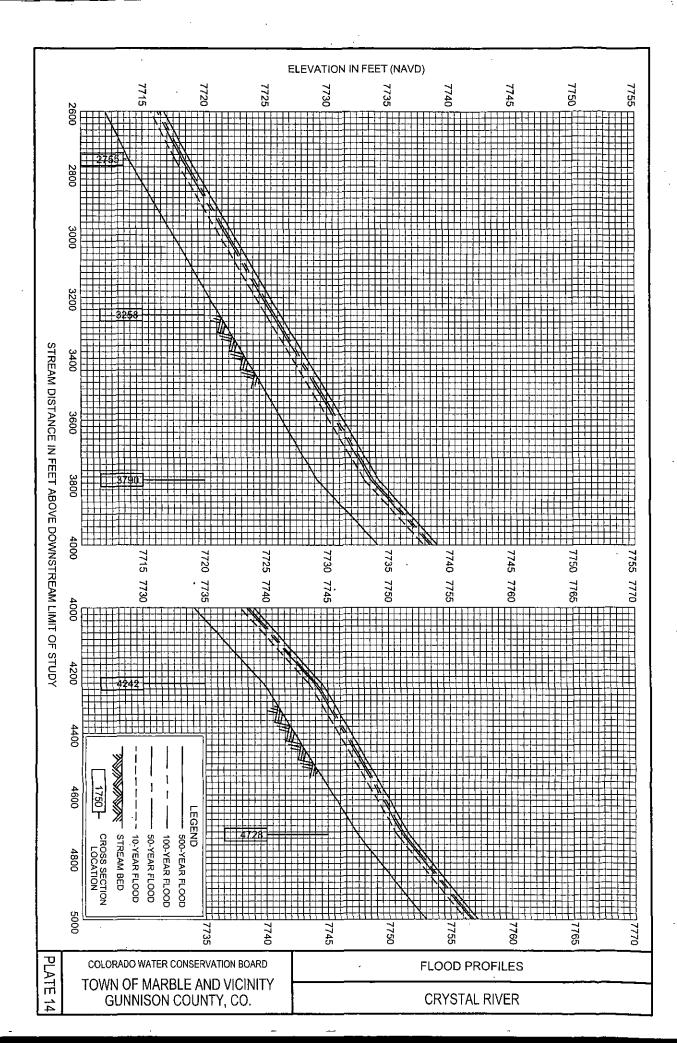
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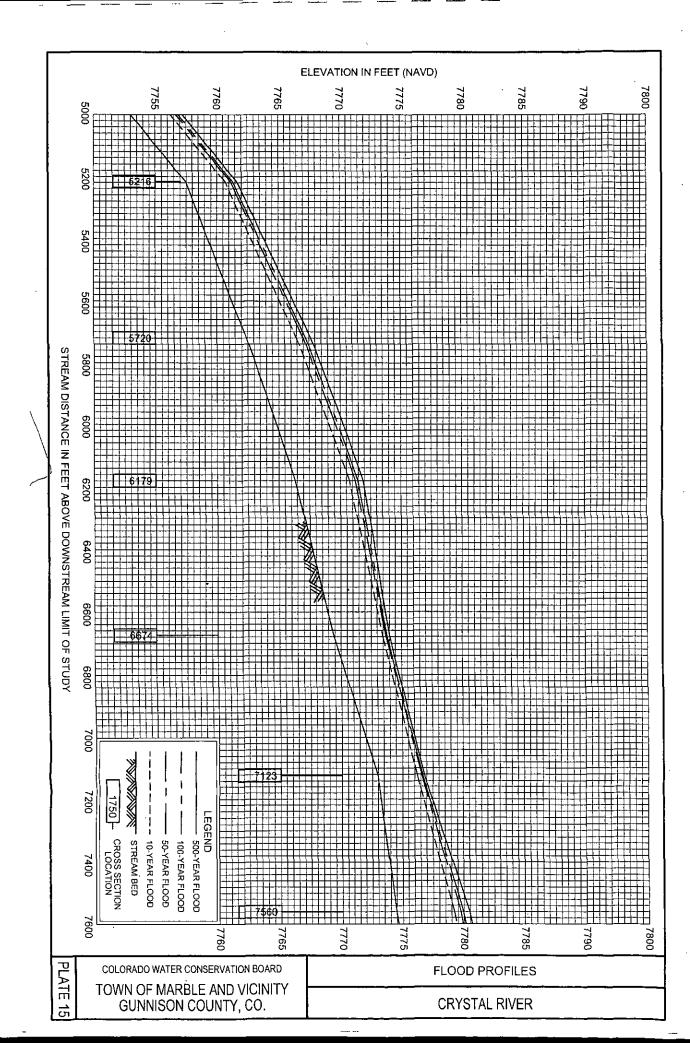
AUGUST 2004

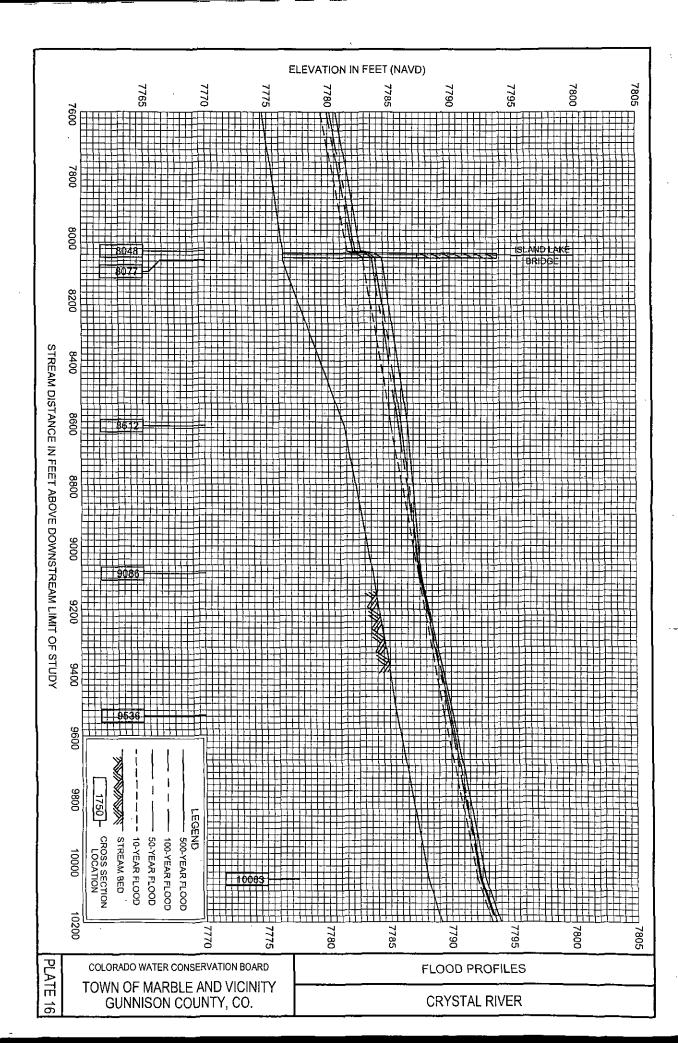


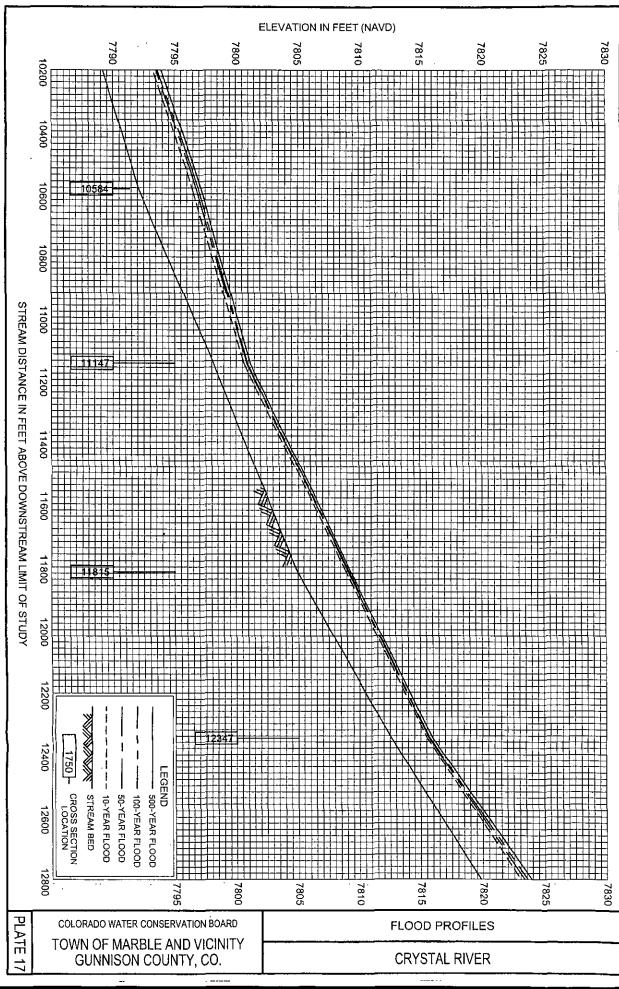












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