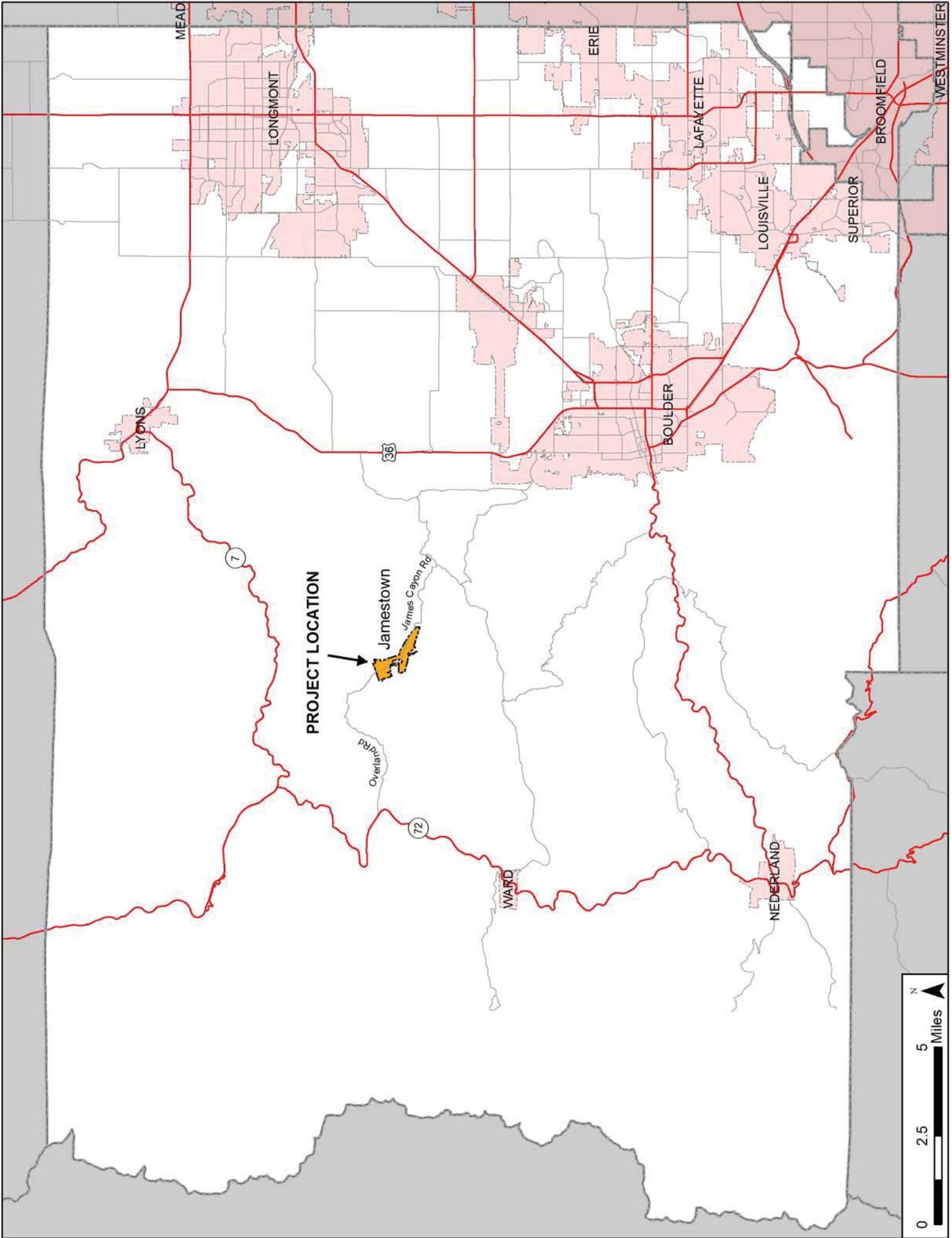


APPENDIX B | MAPS AND FIGURES



MEAD

LONGMONT

LYONS

ERIE

LAFAYETTE

LOUISVILLE

SUPERIOR

BROOMFIELD

WESTMINSTER

BOULDER

PROJECT LOCATION

Jamestown

James Canyon Rd

Overland Rd

7

36

72

WARD

NEDERLAND

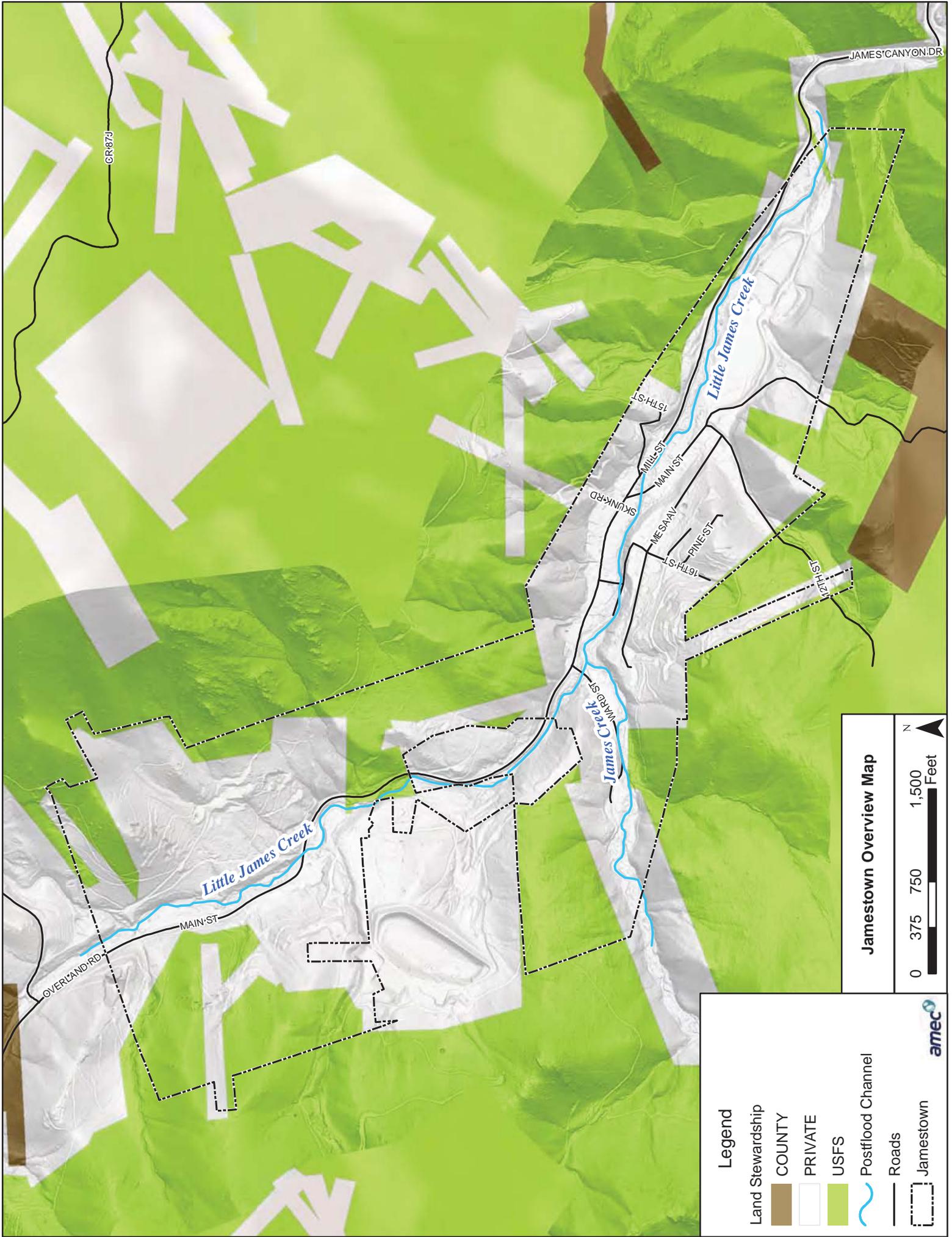
N

5

2.5

0

Miles

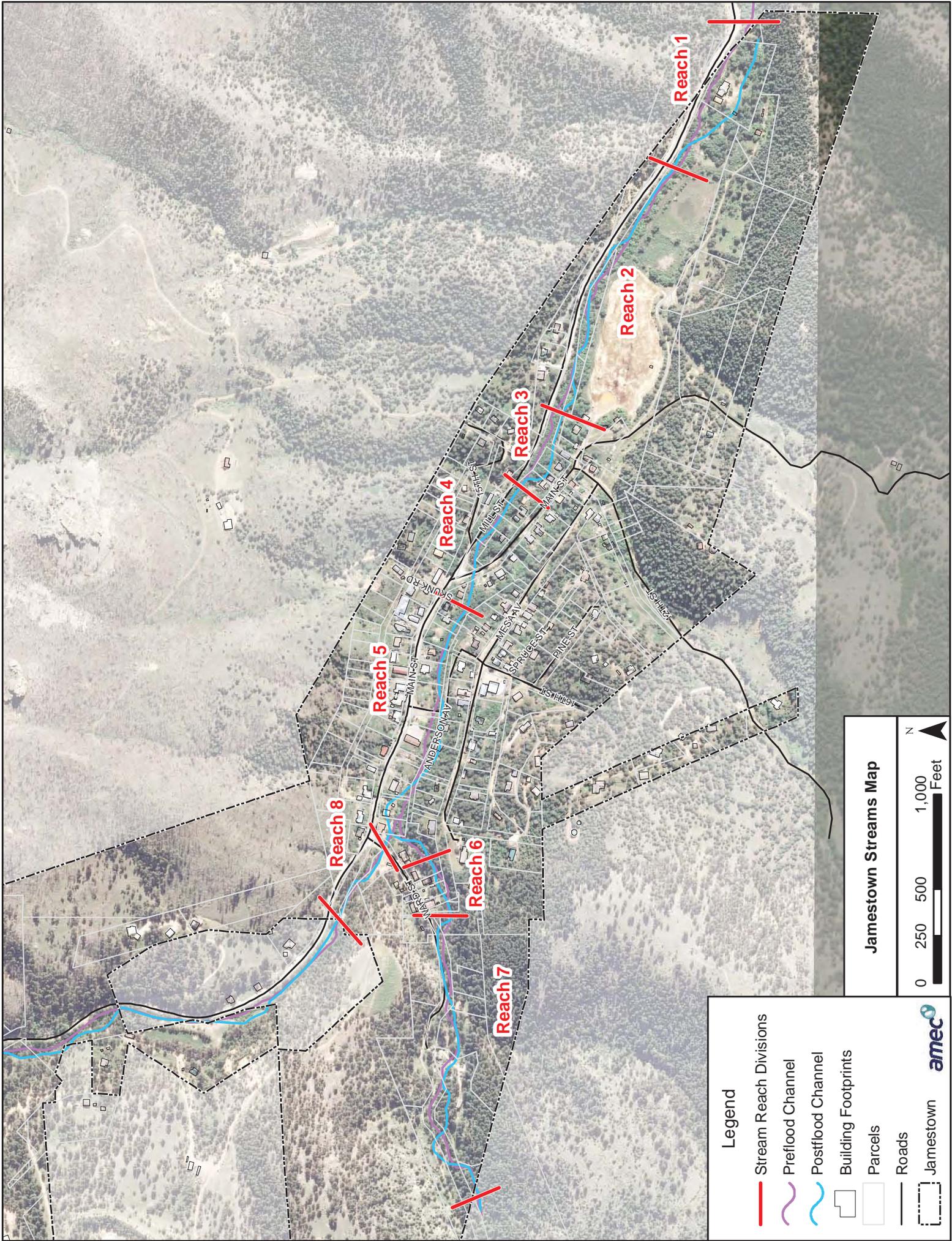


Legend

- Land Stewardship
 - COUNTY
 - PRIVATE
 - USFS
- Postflood Channel
- Roads
- Jamestown

Jamestown Overview Map





Legend

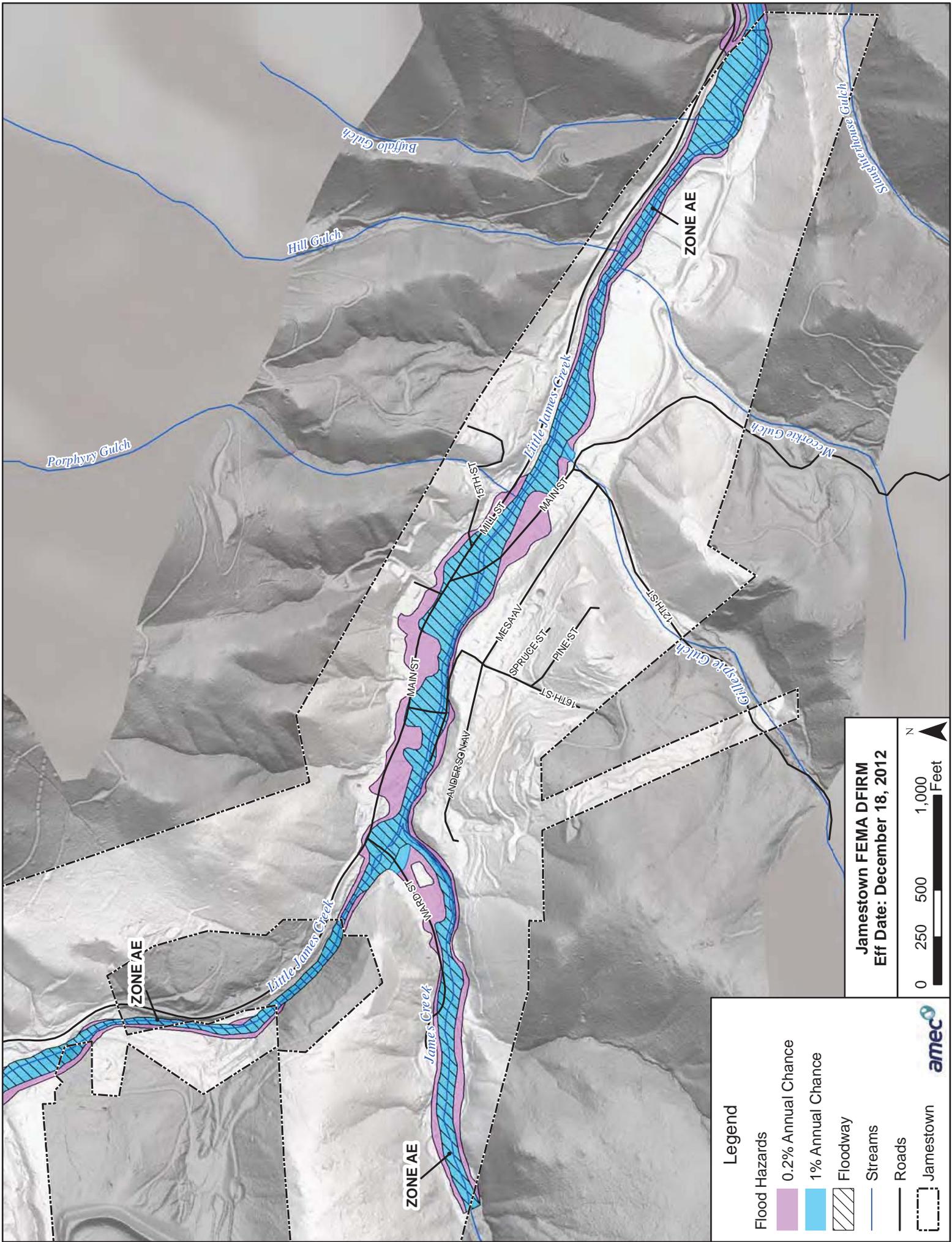
- Stream Reach Divisions
- Preflood Channel
- Postflood Channel
- Building Footprints
- Parcels
- Roads
- Jamestown

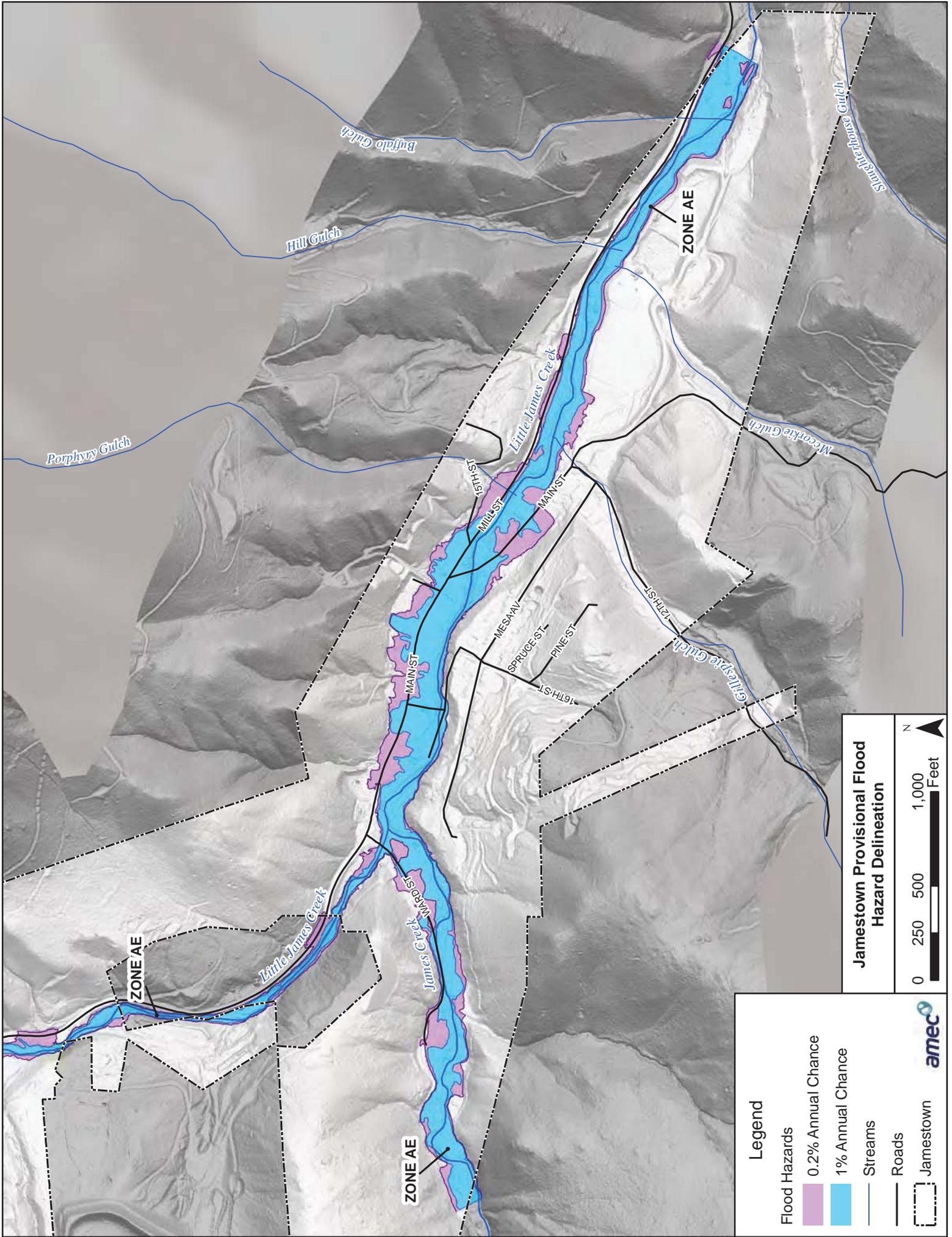
amec

Jamestown Streams Map

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

N



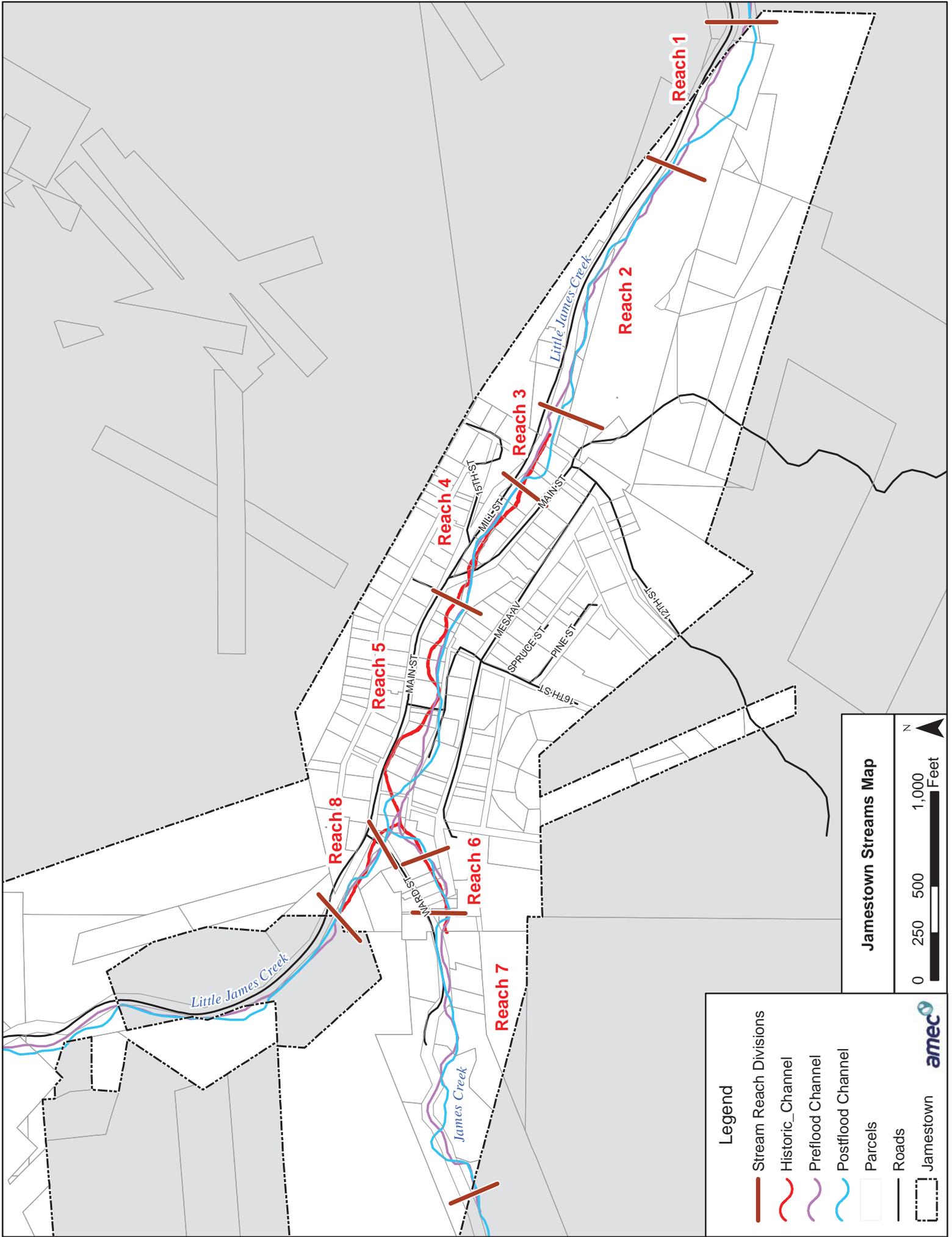


Legend

- Flood Hazards
 - 0.2% Annual Chance
 - 1% Annual Chance
- Streams
- Roads
- Jamestown

Jamestown Provisional Flood Hazard Delineation





Legend

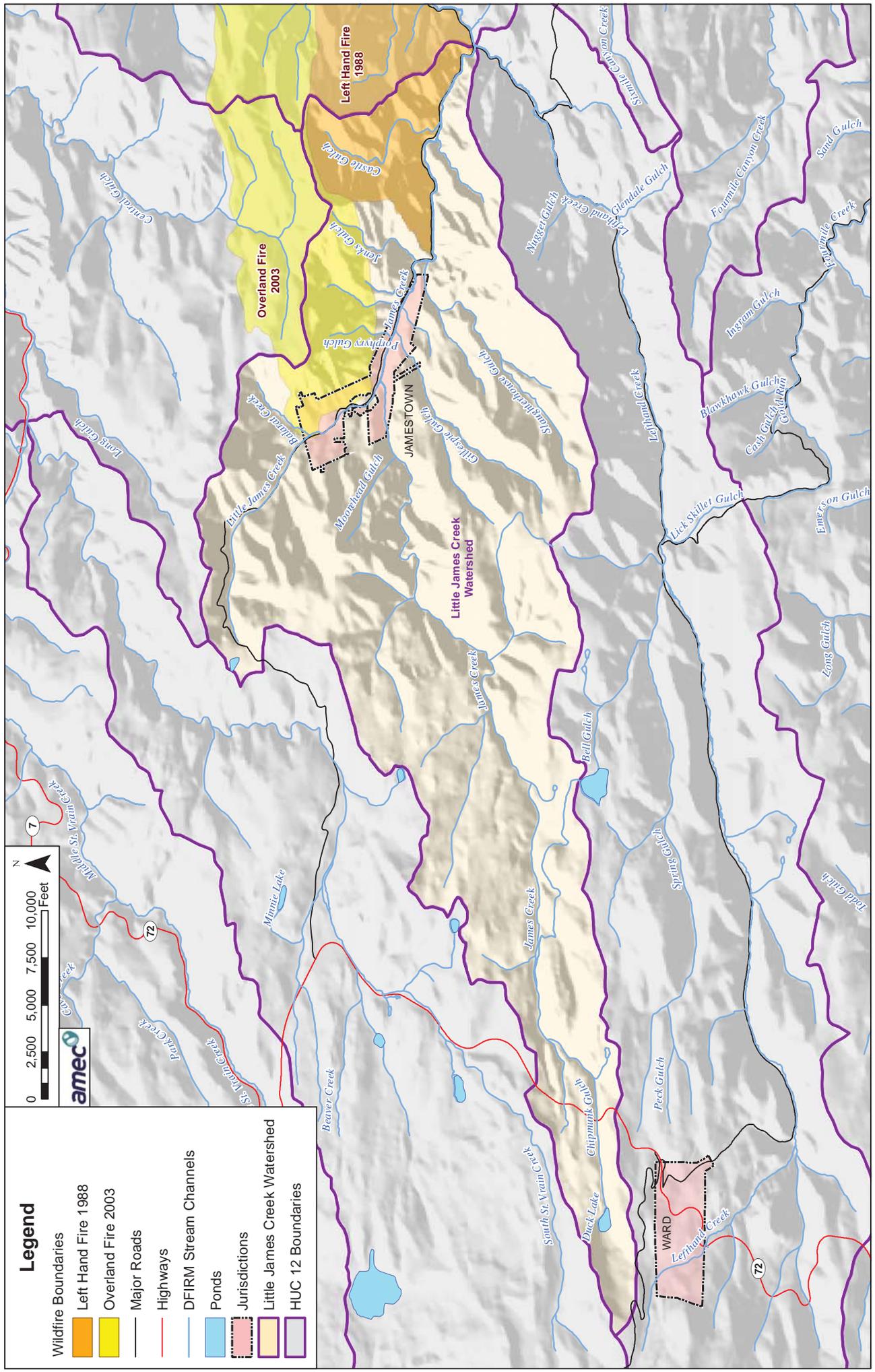
- Stream Reach Divisions
- ~ Historic Channel
- ~ Preflood Channel
- ~ Postflood Channel
- Parcels
- Roads
- Jamestown

amec

Jamestown Streams Map

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

N



Legend

- Wildfire Boundaries
 - Left Hand Fire 1988
 - Overland Fire 2003
- Major Roads
- Highways
- DFIRM Stream Channels
- Ponds
- Jurisdictions
 - Little James Creek Watershed
 - HUC 12 Boundaries

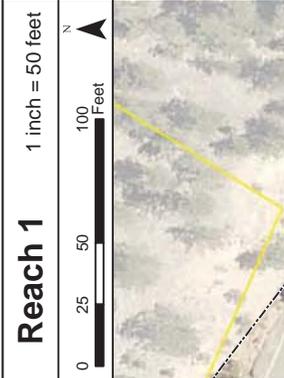
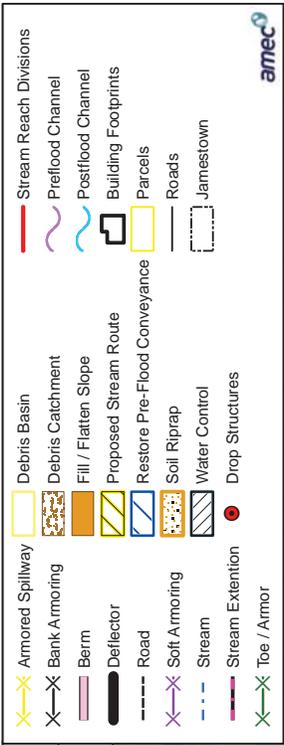
amec

0 2,500 5,000 7,500 10,000 Feet

N

72

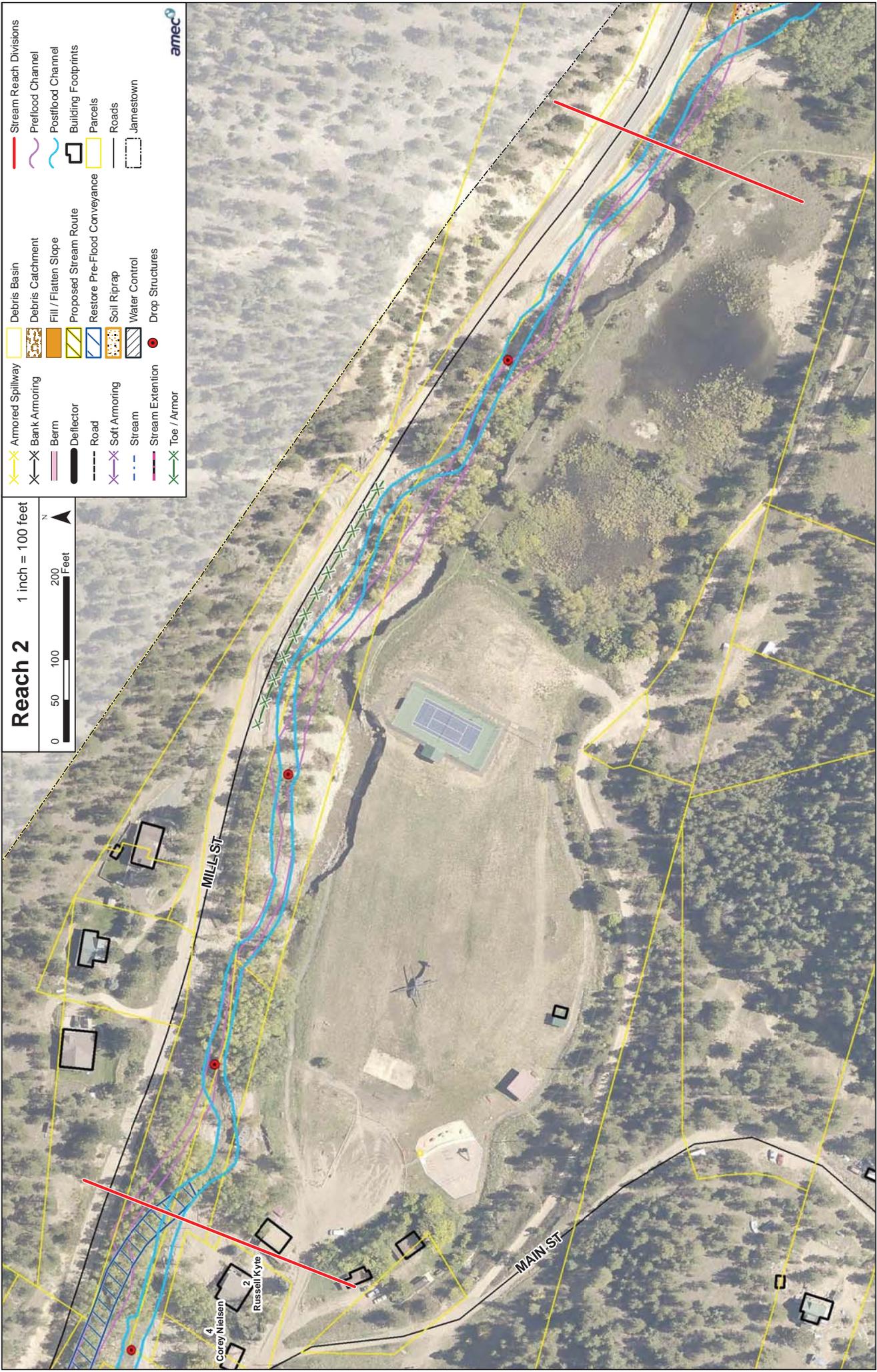
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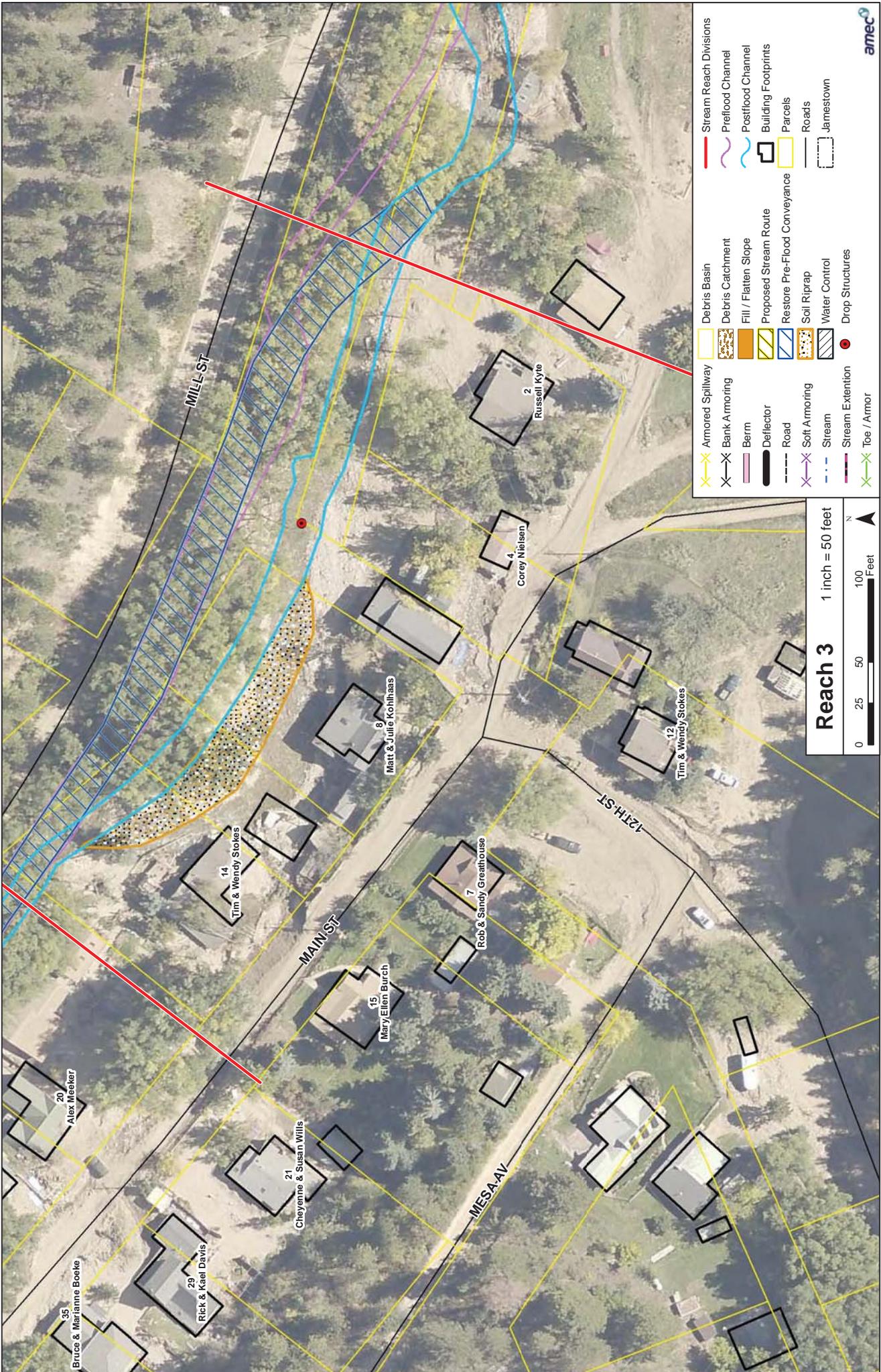


- Stream Reach Divisions
- Preflood Channel
- Postflood Channel
- Building Footprints
- Parcels
- Roads
- Jamestown
- Debris Basin
- Debris Catchment
- Fill / Flatten Slope
- Proposed Stream Route
- Restore Pre-Flood Conveyance
- Soil Riprap
- Water Control
- Drop Structures
- Armored Spillway
- Bank Armoring
- Berm
- Deflector
- Road
- Soft Armoring
- Stream
- Stream Extension
- Toe / Armor



Reach 2
1 inch = 100 feet





- Stream Reach Divisions**
- Stream Channel
 - Preflood Channel
 - Postflood Channel
 - Building Footprints
 - Parcels
 - Roads
 - Jamestown
- Structures and Features**
- Debris Basin
 - Debris Catchment
 - Fill / Flatten Slope
 - Proposed Stream Route
 - Restore Pre-Flood Conveyance
 - Soil Riprap
 - Water Control
 - Drop Structures
- Armoring and Protection**
- Armored Spillway
 - Bank Armoring
 - Berm
 - Deflector
 - Road
 - Soil Armoring
 - Stream
 - Stream Extension
 - Toe / Armor

Reach 3

1 inch = 50 feet

0 25 50 100 Feet

N

35 Bruce & Marianne Boeke

29 Rick & Kael Davis

21 Cheyanne & Susan Willis

15 Mary Ellen Burch

7 Rob & Sandy Greathouse

14 Tim & Wendy Stokes

8 Matt & Julie Kohlhaas

4 Corey Nielsen

2 Russell Kyle

12 Tim & Wendy Stokes

MILL ST

MAIN ST

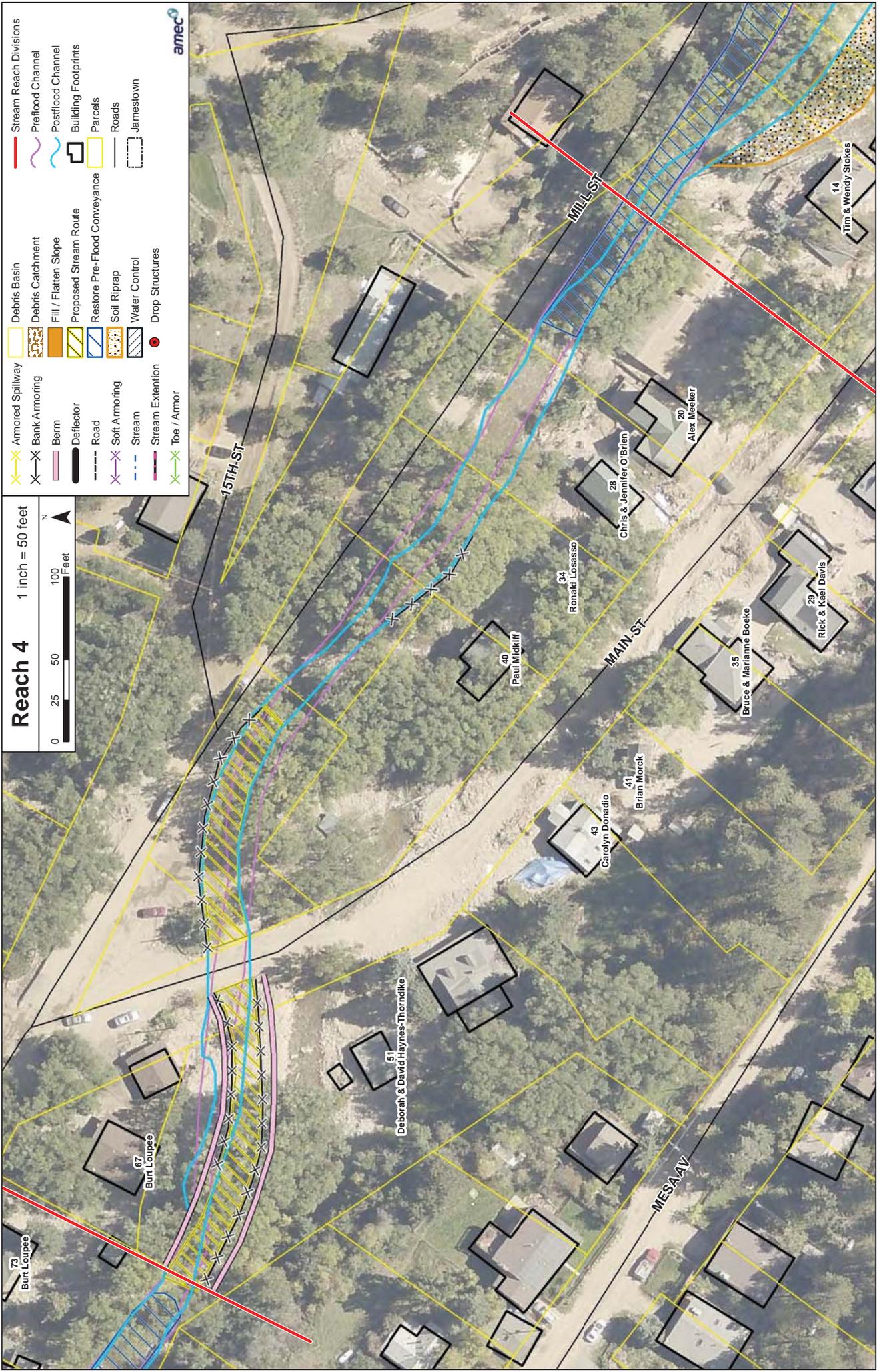
MESA AV

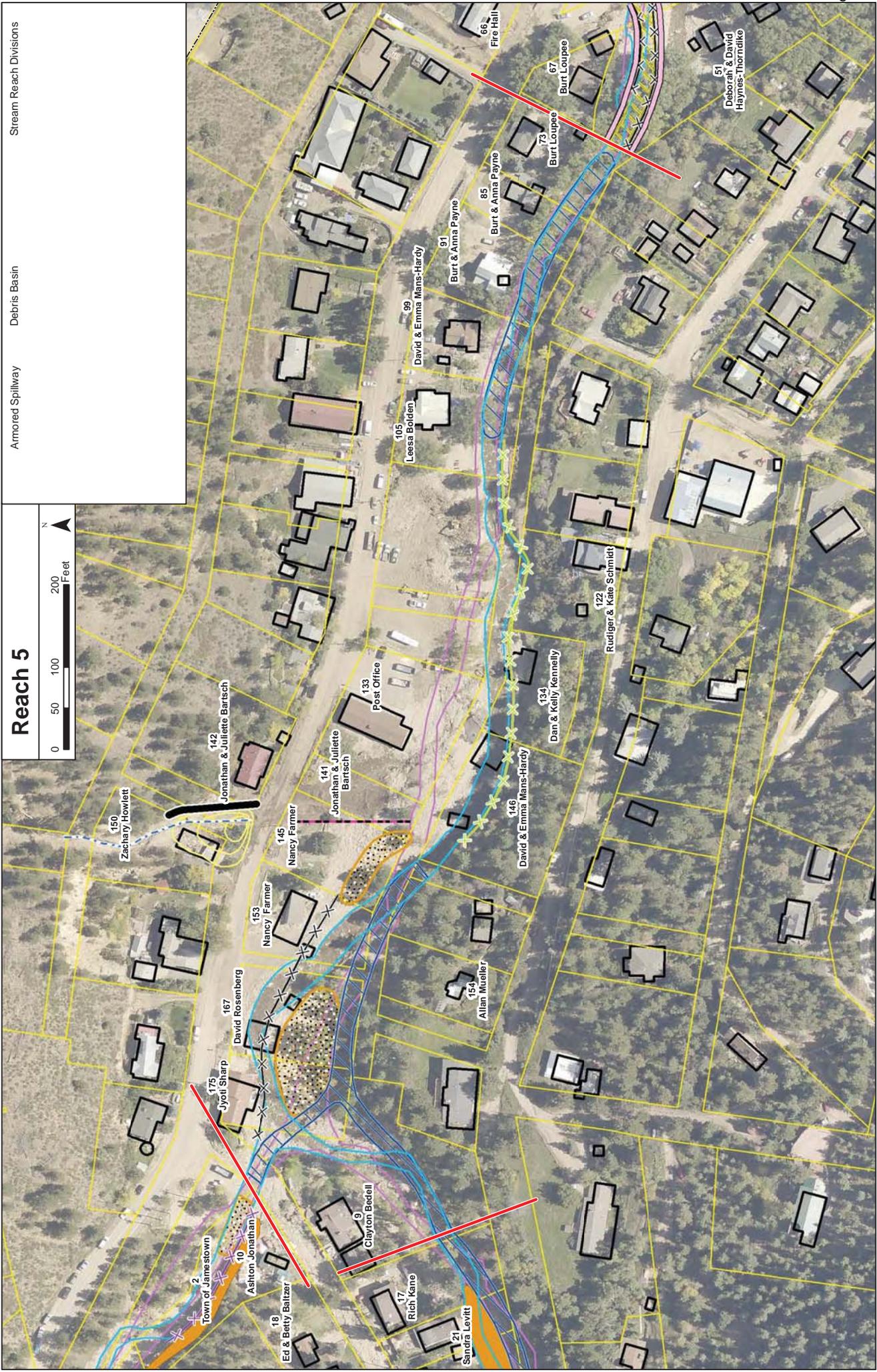
12TH ST

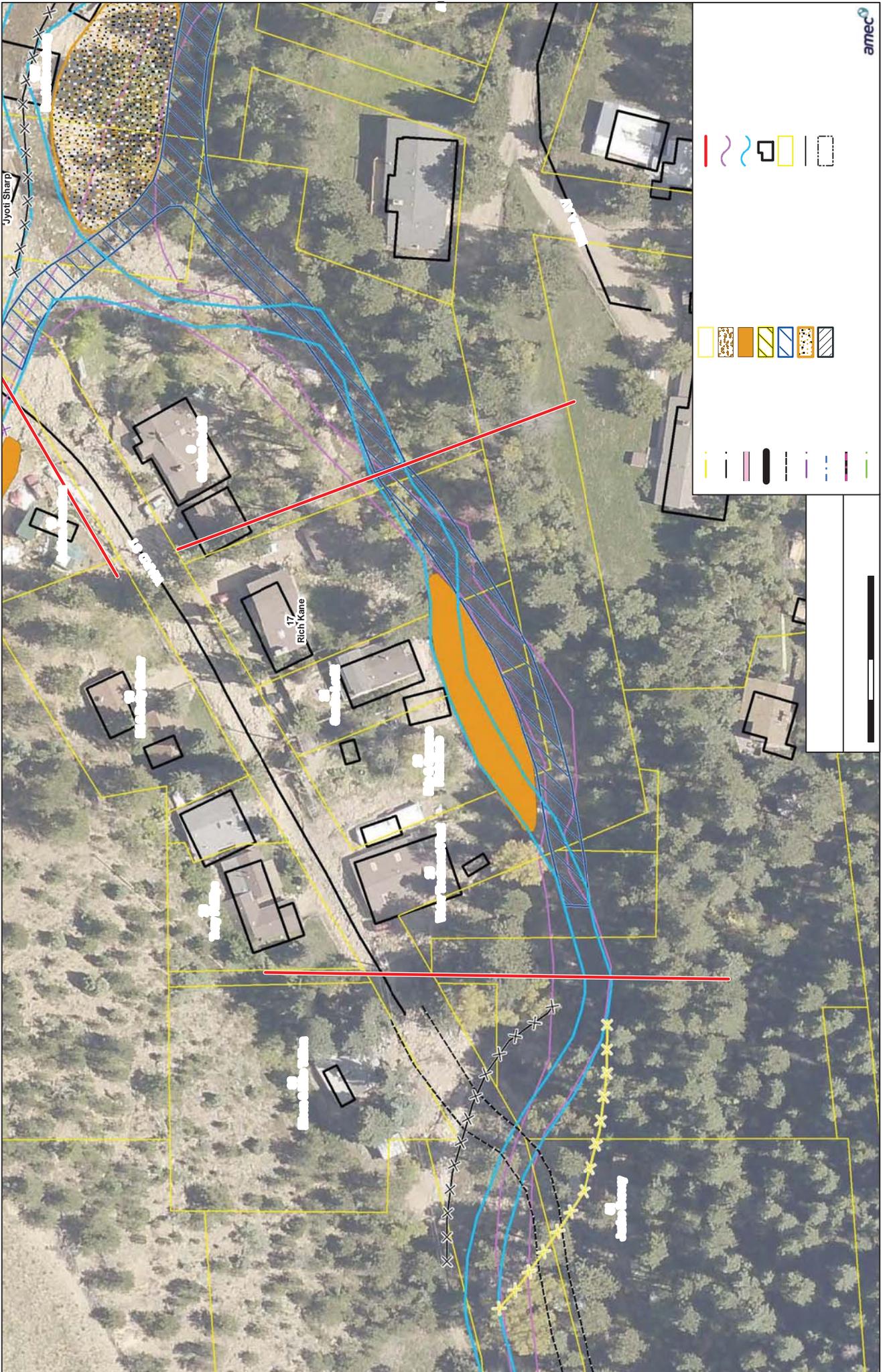
Reach 4



- | | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Armored Spillway | Debris Basin | Stream Reach Divisions |
| Bank Armoring | Debris Catchment | Preflood Channel |
| Berm | Fill / Flatten Slope | Postflood Channel |
| Deflector | Proposed Stream Route | Building Footprints |
| Road | Restore Pre-Flood Conveyance | Parcels |
| Soft Armoring | Soil Riprap | Roads |
| Stream | Water Control | Jamestown |
| Stream Extension | Drop Structures | |
| Toe / Armor | | |





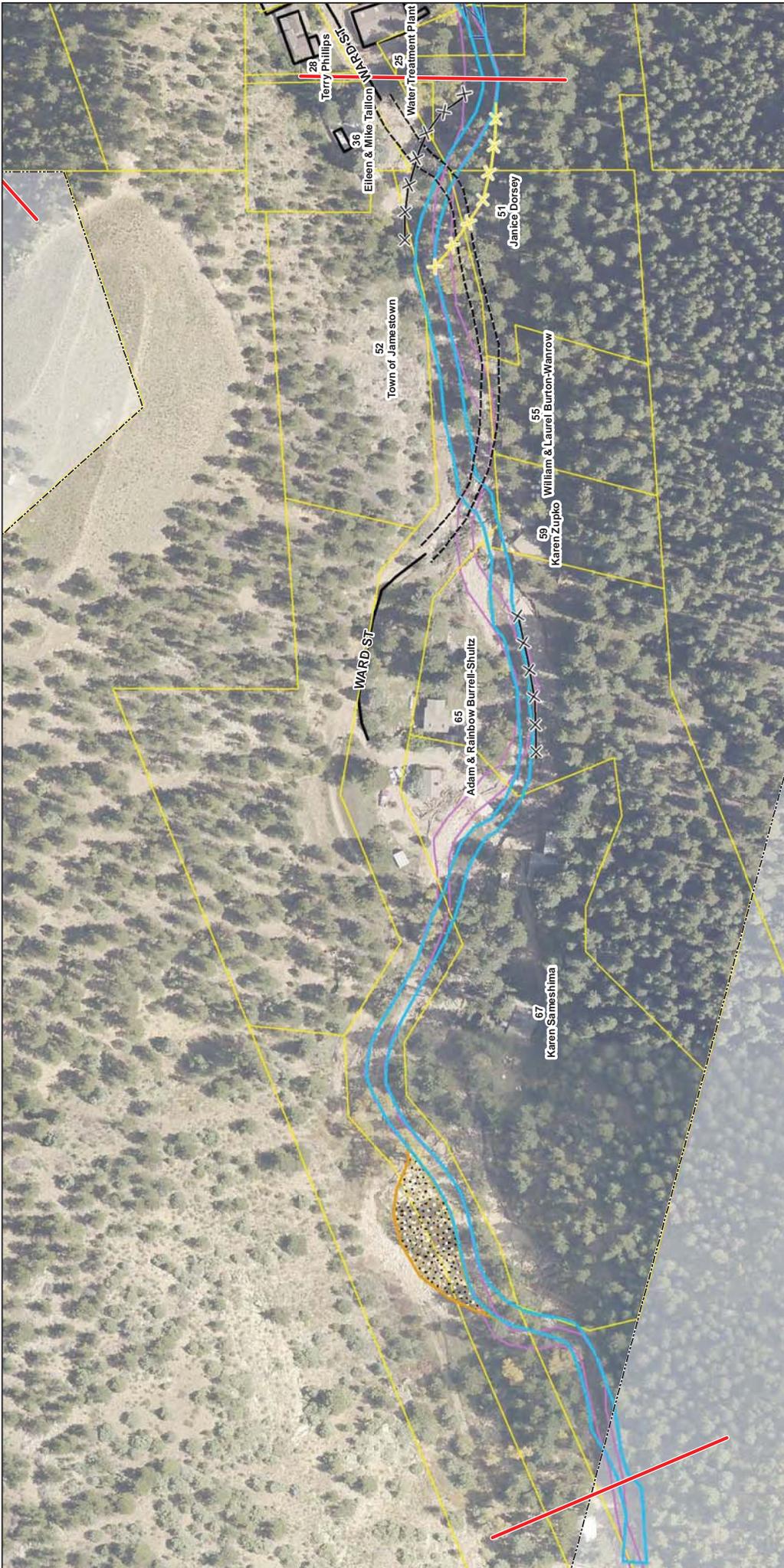


175

Jyoti Sharp

47
Rich Kane

175



Stream Reach Divisions

- Stream Channel
- Preflood Channel
- Postflood Channel
- Building Footprints
- Parcels
- Roads
- Jamestown

- Debris Basin
- Debris Catchment
- Fill / Flatten Slope
- Proposed Stream Route
- Restore Pre-Flood Conveyance
- Soil Riprap
- Water Control
- Drop Structures

- Armored Spillway
- Bank Armoring
- Berm
- Deflector
- Road
- Soft Armoring
- Stream
- Stream Extension
- Toe / Armor

Reach 7 1 inch = 100 feet

0 50 100 200 Feet

N

Reach 8
1 inch = 50 feet

Stream Reach Divisions

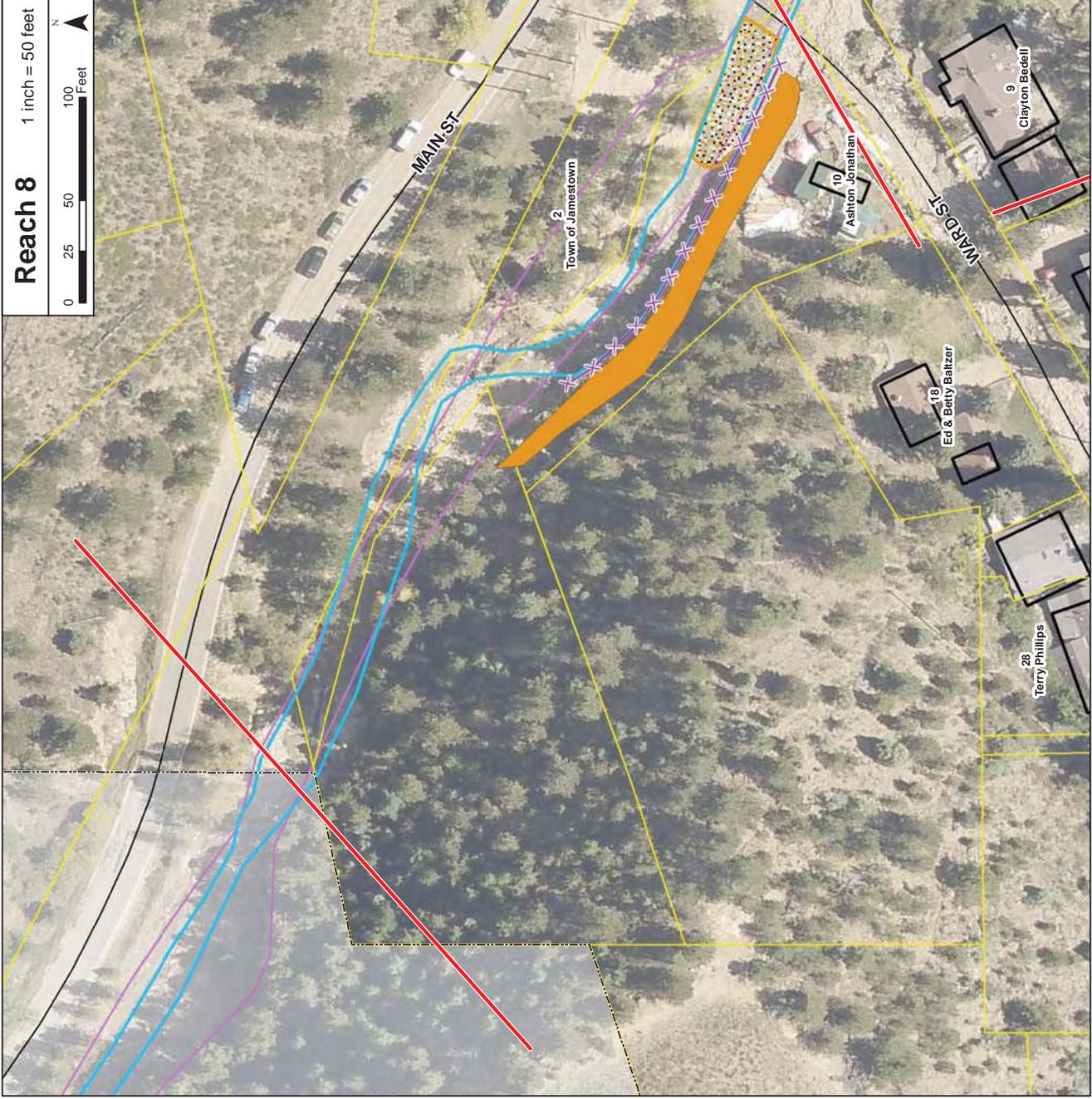
- Stream Channel
- Postflood Channel
- Building Footprints
- Parcels
- Roads
- Jamestown

Structures and Features

- Armored Spillway
- Bank Armoring
- Berm
- Deflector
- Road
- Soft Armoring
- Stream
- Stream Extension
- Toe / Armor

Other Features

- Debris Basin
- Debris Catchment
- Fill / Flatten Slope
- Proposed Stream Route
- Restore Pre-Flood Conveyance
- Soil Riprap
- Water Control
- Drop Structures



Prime and other Important Farmlands

This table lists the map units in the survey area that are considered important farmlands. Important farmlands consist of prime farmland, unique farmland, and farmland of statewide or local importance. This list does not constitute a recommendation for a particular land use.

In an effort to identify the extent and location of important farmlands, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, in cooperation with other interested Federal, State, and local government organizations, has inventoried land that can be used for the production of the Nation's food supply.

Prime farmland is of major importance in meeting the Nation's short- and long-range needs for food and fiber. Because the supply of high-quality farmland is limited, the U.S. Department of Agriculture recognizes that responsible levels of government, as well as individuals, should encourage and facilitate the wise use of our Nation's prime farmland.

Prime farmland, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is available for these uses. It could be cultivated land, pastureland, forestland, or other land, but it is not urban or built-up land or water areas. The soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply are those needed for the soil to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when proper management, including water management, and acceptable farming methods are applied. In general, prime farmland has an adequate and dependable supply of moisture from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, an acceptable salt and sodium content, and few or no rocks. The water supply is dependable and of adequate quality. Prime farmland is permeable to water and air. It is not excessively erodible or saturated with water for long periods, and it either is not frequently flooded during the growing season or is protected from flooding. Slope ranges mainly from 0 to 6 percent. More detailed information about the criteria for prime farmland is available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

For some of the soils identified in the table as prime farmland, measures that overcome a hazard or limitation, such as flooding, wetness, and droughtiness, are needed. Onsite evaluation is needed to determine whether or not the hazard or limitation has been overcome by corrective measures.

A recent trend in land use in some areas has been the loss of some prime farmland to industrial and urban uses. The loss of prime farmland to other uses puts pressure on marginal lands, which generally are more erodible, droughty, and less productive and cannot be easily cultivated.

Unique farmland is land other than prime farmland that is used for the production of specific high-value food and fiber crops, such as citrus, tree nuts, olives, cranberries, and other fruits and vegetables. It has the special combination of soil quality, growing season, moisture supply, temperature, humidity, air drainage, elevation, and aspect needed for the soil to economically produce sustainable high yields of these crops when properly managed. The water supply is dependable and of adequate quality. Nearness to markets is an additional consideration. Unique farmland is not based on national criteria. It commonly is in areas where there is a special microclimate, such as the wine country in California.

In some areas, land that does not meet the criteria for prime or unique farmland is considered to be *farmland of statewide importance* for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. The criteria for defining and delineating farmland of statewide importance are determined by the appropriate State agencies.

Generally, this land includes areas of soils that nearly meet the requirements for prime farmland and that economically produce high yields of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods. Some areas may produce as high a yield as prime farmland if conditions are favorable. Farmland of statewide importance may include tracts of land that have been designated for agriculture by State law.

In some areas that are not identified as having national or statewide importance, land is considered to be *farmland of local importance* for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. This farmland is identified by the appropriate local agencies. Farmland of local importance may include tracts of land that have been designated for agriculture by local ordinance.

Report—Prime and other Important Farmlands

Prime and other Important Farmlands--Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest Area, Colorado, Parts of Boulder, Clear Creek, Gilpin, Grand, Park and Larimer Counties		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
2703B	Cypher-Ratake families complex, 5 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
2704D	Typic Haplustolls-Cathedral family-Rock outcrop complex, 40 to 150 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
2705D	Ratake-Cathedral families-Rock outcrop complex, 40 to 150 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
2706D	Cypher family-Rock outcrop complex, 40 to 150 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
2717B	Cypher-Wetmore-Ratake families complex, 5 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
4703D	Bullwark-Catamount families-Rock outcrop complex, 40 to 150 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
4704B	Bullwark-Catamount families-Rubble land complex, 10 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
5101A	Pachic Argiustolls-Aquic Argiudolls complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
6101A	Cryaquolls-Gateview family complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
W	Water	Not prime farmland

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest Area, Colorado, Parts of Boulder, Clear Creek, Gilpin, Grand, Park and Larimer Counties
Survey Area Data: Version 3, Dec 23, 2013

