8.3 GREENPRINTING

8.3.1 GREENPRINTING PROCESS

Greenprinting is a Geographic Information System (GIS) tool that can be used for informed decision making and public support in relation to open space, preservation and resource conservation. The process can graphically depict areas within the City's jurisdictional and comprehensive plan boundaries that display potentially high value resources that should be considered for protection. Greenprinting can be a dynamic process, one which a community can adjust and refine, over time, as new data becomes available and as changing community priorities dictate.

Greenprinting Categories
Wetlands
Public Safety
Hydrology
Easements
Resource/Habitat Protection Areas
Transportation
Future Zoning, Plans, or Districts

Figure 36 - Greenprinting Categories

The PROS team undertook a greenprint analysis of the City's planning area based on available existing GIS data for the categories identified in **Figure 36**. The base data used as the foundation of this exercise includes Aerial Photography, Roads, Parks, Structures, Jurisdictional Boundaries, Comprehensive Plan Boundaries, and Public Entity Ownership (see **Figure 37**). Cadastral parcel information from the County was also applied as an overlay layer, to collect the data analyzed from each of the greenprinting categories.

Base Data
20 Ft Contours
Address Ranges
City Limits
Hillshade
Major Roads
Orthophotography
Parks
Paved Roads
Road Centerlines
Structures
Comprehensive Plan Boundary
Transportation Lines
City/Public Areas
City Owned Properties
County Owned Properties
State Owned Properties
Federal Owned Properties

Figure 37- Base Data

Each parcel may have a total score of one for each of the categories, regardless of subcategory scoring within the category. For example, in the category Public Safety flood hazards and 30 percent slopes were analyzed. Parcels with defined flood hazards would score one total point. However, if a parcel also has 30 percent slope and a defined flood hazard, the cumulative score would remain one, which is representative of the presence of a public safety concern.

8.3.1.1 WETLANDS

Due to the ecological benefit of wetlands, the PROS team was asked to review wetlands for inclusion into the greenprinting process. However, no wetlands are defined within either the Jurisdictional or Comprehensive Plan Boundaries according to the National Wetland Inventory. Wetlands were not reviewed further.

8.3.1.2 PUBLIC SAFETY

Public safety areas are those identified natural areas that pose hazards to human life and are regulated under federal, state and/or local laws. For mapping purposes (see **Figure 38**), floodplain datasets from the Federal Emergency Management Association (FEMA) were applied within the jurisdictional and

Public Safety
Preliminary Flood Hazards FEMA 2009
30 Percent Slopes

Figure 38 - Public Safety Layers

comprehensive plan boundaries. Flood hazard areas are those that can be expected to flood occasionally. For the purposes of greenprinting, the PROS team utilized one-hundred year floodplains, both studied and unstudied, being areas defined as a one percent or greater per year chance of occurrence, and studied floodways. Also analyzed in the Public Safety category were the Thirty Percent Slopes from the La Plata County. Slopes at thirty percent or greater are typically considered unsafe for human development even with reinforcement and are generally restricted to natural or open areas.

These areas are represented on the map (**Figure 39**) as a purple shade, being slightly transparent within the comprehensive plan boundary and vastly transparent in the areas outside of the comprehensive plan boundary. These areas were applied to the county parcel data demonstrating those cadastral units with the presence of flood hazards. Each parcel with the presence of a flood hazard was assigned a value of 1 for the category and highlighted in red (**Figure 40**).
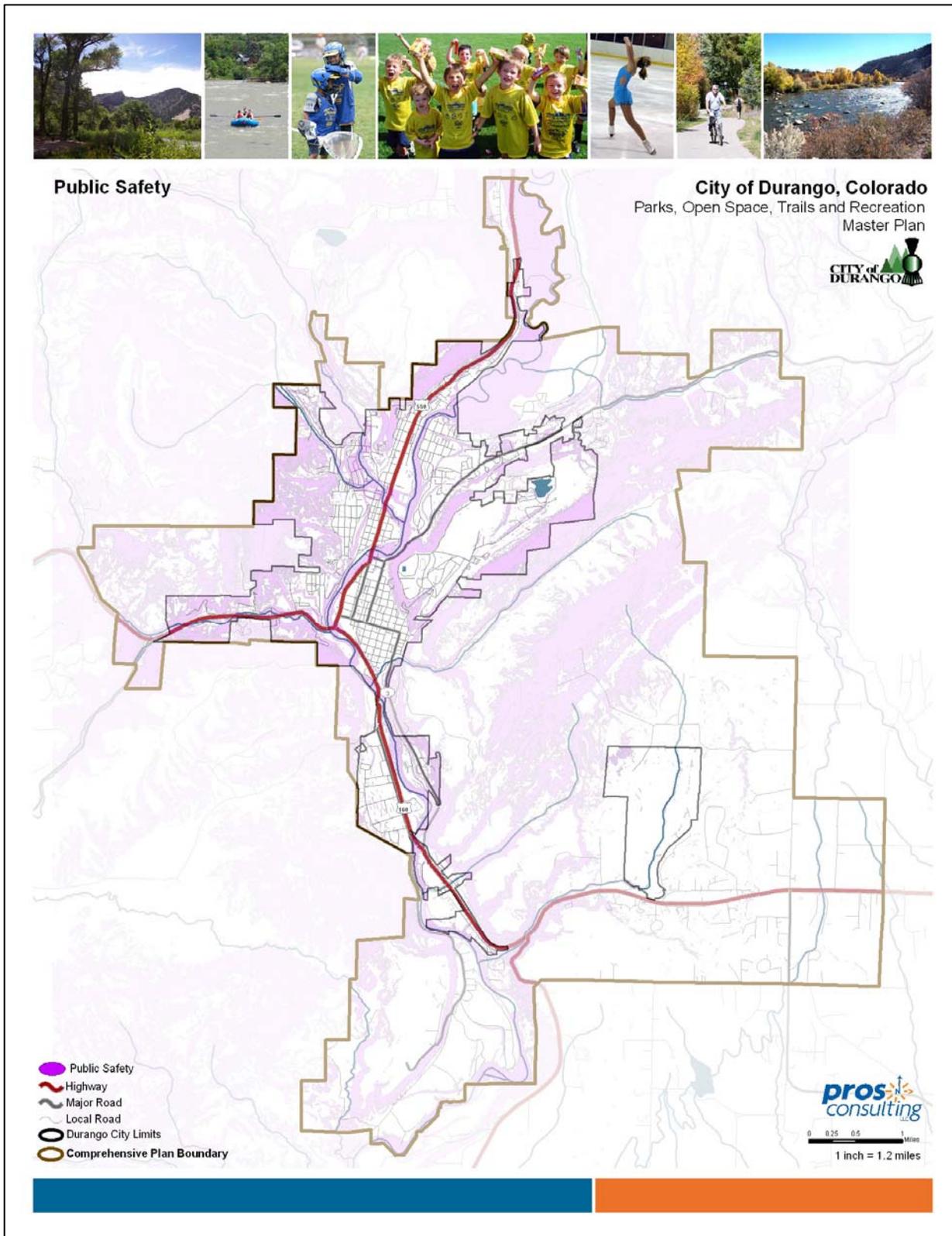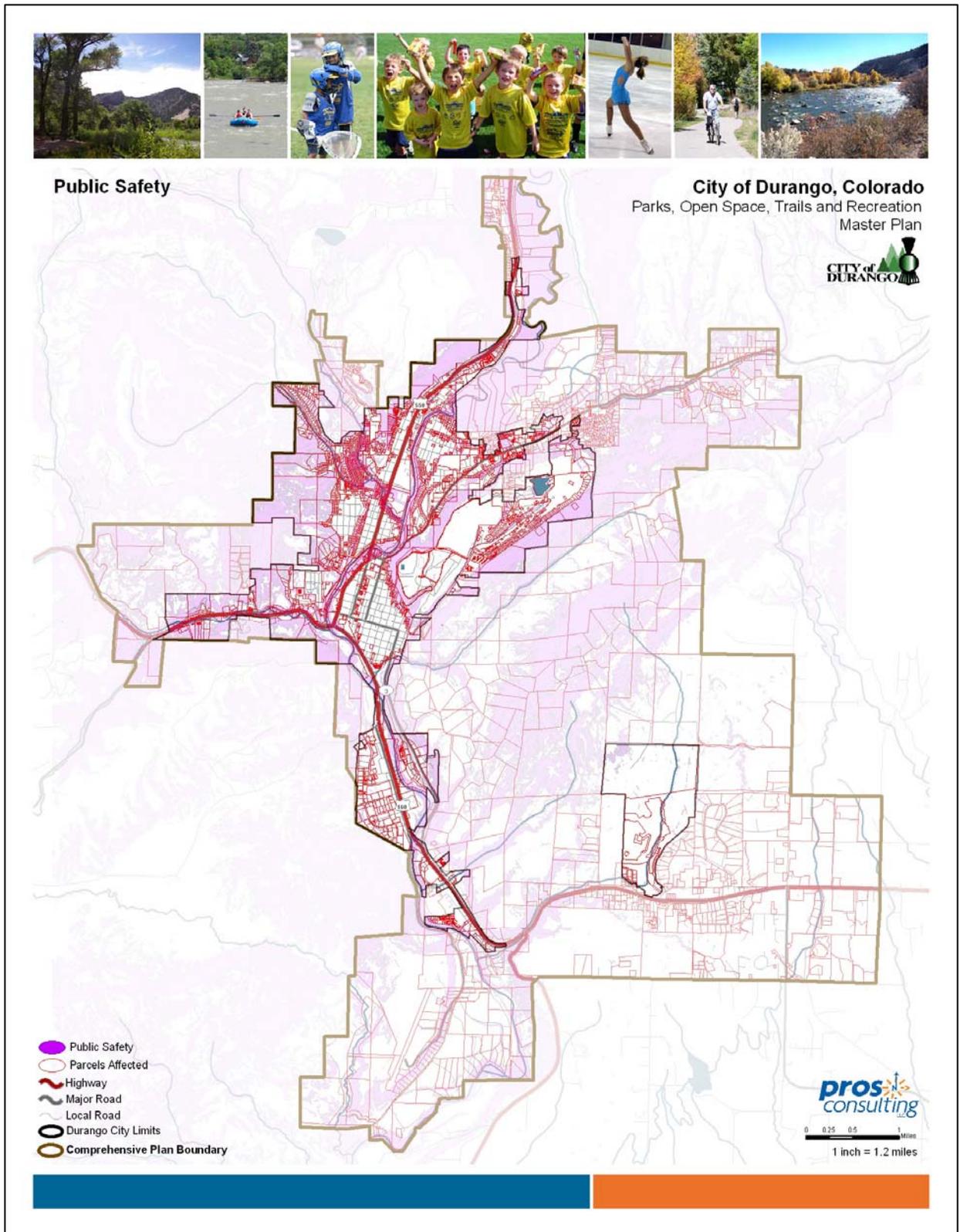
Figure 39 - Flood Hazards

Figure 40 - Parcels with Flood Hazards