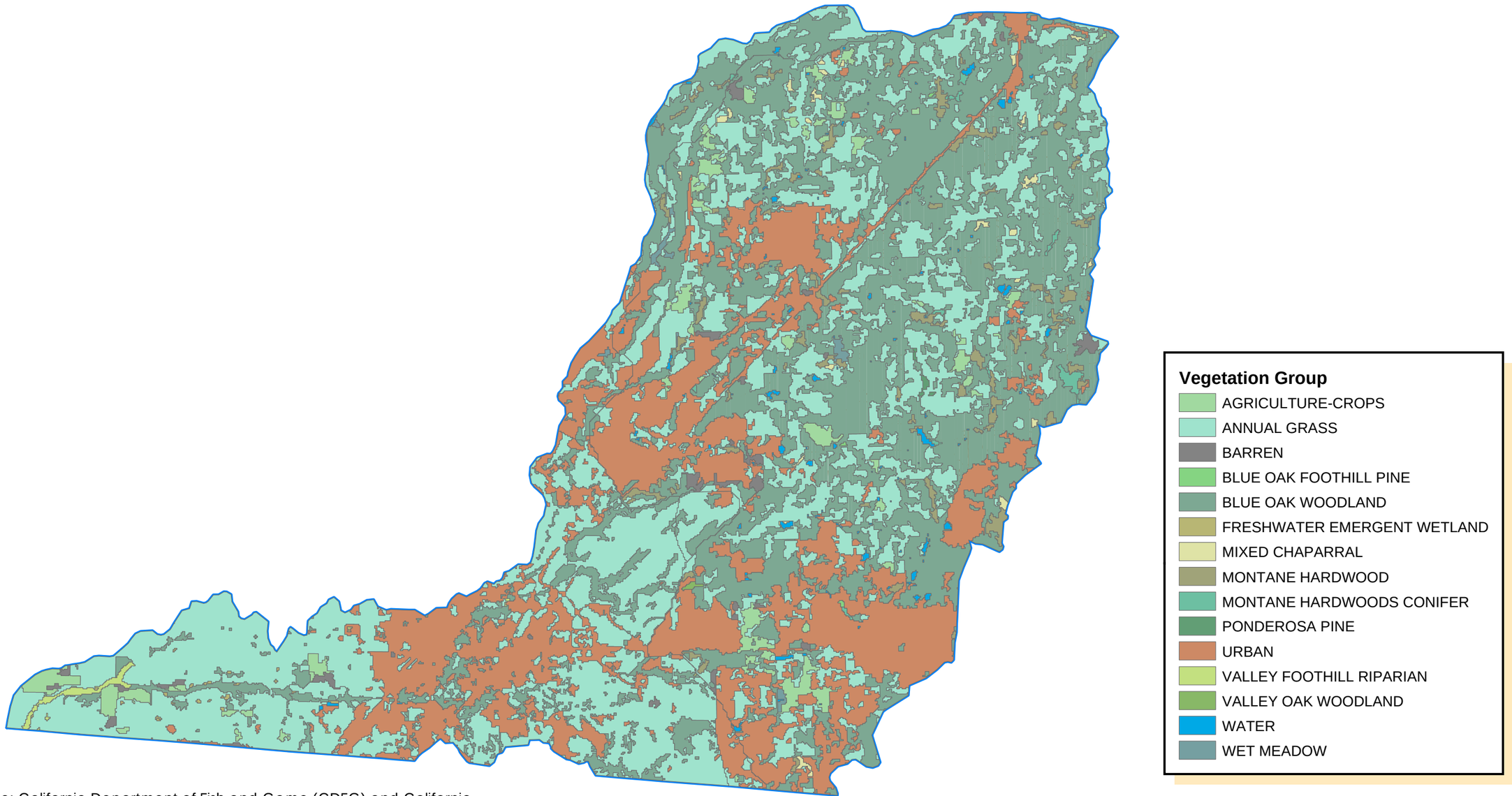

Source: California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) and California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF/FRAP) westveg dataset, 2001

VEGETATION

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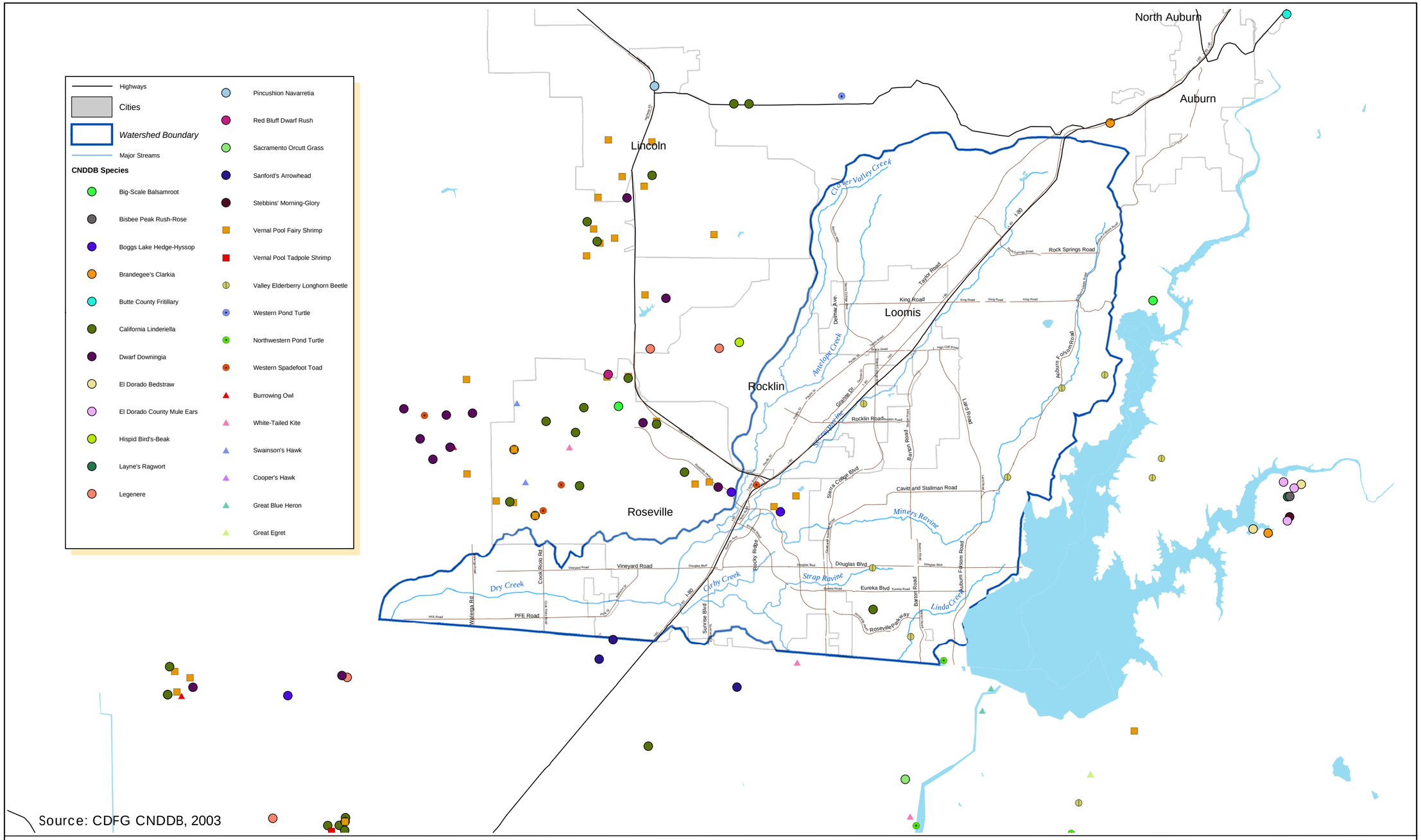
N

SCALE 1 0.5 0 1 2 Miles

DRY CREEK GREENWAY REGIONAL VISION

FIGURE 3-11



Source: CDFG CNDDB, 2003

California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB)

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N

SCALE 1 0.5 0 1 2 Miles

DRY CREEK GREENWAY REGIONAL VISION

FIGURE 3-12

2-12 CNDDB.mxd

WATERSHED BOUNDARY

MAJOR STREAMS

STREETS

FOLSOM LAKE STATE RECREATION AREA

Trails

GREENWAY RECOMMENDED EQUESTRIAN

GREENWAY RECOMMENDED PAVED

CLASS 1 PROPOSED

CLASS 1 EXISTING

CLASS 2 PROPOSED

CLASS 2 EXISTING

CLASS 3 PROPOSED

CLASS 3 EXISTING

MULTIPURPOSE PROPOSED

MULTIPURPOSE EXISTING

GREENWAY CONNECTION TO REGIONAL BIKEWAY NETWORK

Land Use

CAMPS & PARKS, GENERAL

COMMON AREA

GOLF COURSE

GREENBELT

MISCELLANEOUS RECREATIONAL

NON-PROFIT CAMPS/PARKS

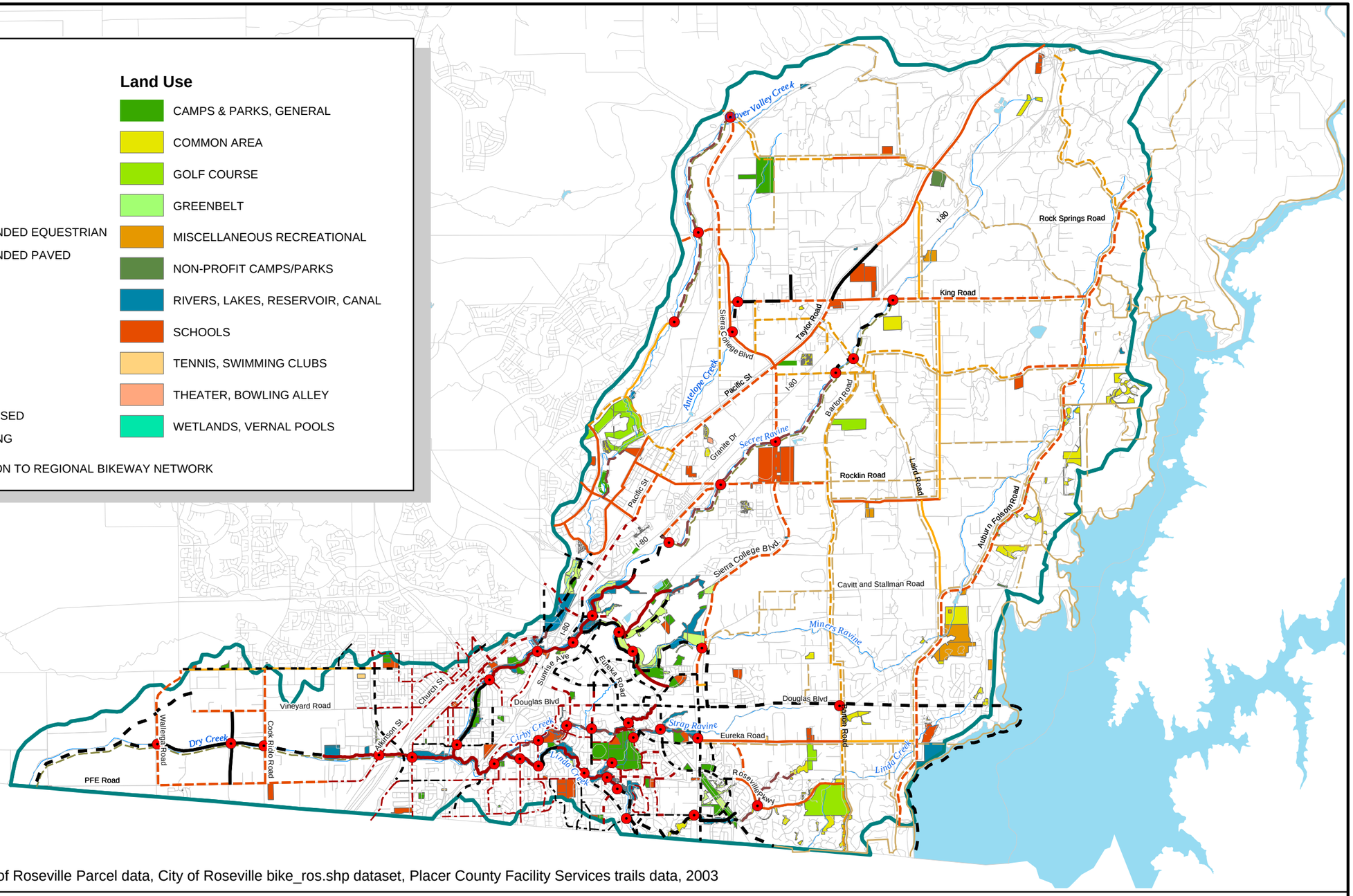
RIVERS, LAKES, RESERVOIR, CANAL

SCHOOLS

TENNIS, SWIMMING CLUBS

THEATER, BOWLING ALLEY

WETLANDS, VERNAL POOLS



Sources: Placer County and City of Roseville Parcel data, City of Roseville bike_ros.shp dataset, Placer County Facility Services trails data, 2003

RECREATION RESOURCES

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N

SCALE 1 0.5 0 1 2 Miles

DRY CREEK GREENWAY REGIONAL VISION

FIGURE 3-13

2-13 recreation resources revised.mxd

Recreational areas within the watershed include Sabre City, Westwood, Rusch Community, Cresthaven, Cirby Creek, Mark White, Eastwood, Garbolino, Saugstad, Kaseburg, Weber, Ferretti, Royer, Woodbridge, Lincoln Estates, Sierra Gardens, Madera, Sculpture, Crestmont, Edgecliff Court, Maidu, Willard Dietrich, Ray E. Lockridge, Olympus, Hillsbourough, Treelake, Miners Ravine Nature Preserve, Sterling Point, Sierra Meadows, Woodside, Sunset East, Johnson Springview, Quarry, Clover Valley, Sunrise Loomis, Griffith Quarry, Loomis Regional, Granite Bay Regional Park (planned) and Traylor Ranch.

Elementary School Districts include Center Joint School District, Dry Creek Joint School District, Roseville City School District, Eureka Union School District, Rocklin School District, Loomis Union School District, Penryn School District, Newcastle School District and Auburn School District. High School Districts include Center Joint High School District, Roseville Joint Union School District, Del Oro High School District and Placer Union High School District. Sierra College is also located within the watershed, at the intersection of Sierra College Boulevard and Rocklin Road, and is a major educational and recreational contributor.

While golf courses are not primary destinations for alternative modes of transportation, this land use forms large tracts of open space within the watershed. They are mentioned here because public courses could be staging areas for accessing the greenway, as they are often adjacent to existing streams. They may also function as habitat for birds and small animals in such cases. Golf Courses in the watershed include Indian Creek Country Club, Sunset Whitney Country Club, Granite Bay Country Club, Morgan Creek and Roseville Rolling Greens Golf Course.

The Folsom Lake State Recreation Area (FLSRA), though outside of the watershed, forms a critical element in the Dry Creek watershed recreation component. The large number of people using the FLSRA may access the Greenway through the Baldwin Lake or Douglas Boulevard connections. Similarly, recreating people in the Sacramento County planned Dry Creek Parkway may access the Greenway through the Dry Creek connection at the Placer-Sacramento county line. Maidu Park is a large tract of continuous open space adjacent to Linda Creek at Strap Ravine and is also a major recreational destination. Indian Stone Corral in Orangevale is adjacent to the Baldwin Lake connection and could also function as a staging area for the Greenway.

3.11 Existing and Anticipated Floodplain Conditions

The 100 year floodplain in the Dry Creek watershed varies in condition, from intact riparian zones protected from development by regulations, to impacted and encroached-upon areas where development has occurred prior to adoption of regulations restricting development in the floodplain. Current regulations in Roseville restrict development in the 100 year floodplain. Development in infill areas is prohibited in the floodway zone, but may be permitted in the floodway fringe (as defined by the Nolte Future Floodplain Information). Development in the remainder of Roseville is prohibited within the future floodplain (floodway and floodway fringe) except as evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Placer County regulations prohibit development in the 100 year floodplain, unless insufficient area exists outside of the floodplain on a specific property for the zoned development to occur. In the case of the latter, regulations specify actions that must be taken to minimize the impact of the development on the flow of floodwaters. Loomis also restricts development in the 100 year floodplain as mapped by FEMA for build-out conditions. Rocklin has a similar policy.

Figure 3-14 maps the FEMA 100 year and 500 year floodplain. In the upper watershed, particularly in the Horseshoe Bar/Penryn area, floodplains are narrow or insignificant. As the tributaries converge, flooding becomes a more serious issue. Roseville has historically been heavily impacted by floods. In the Roseville area, the floodplain varies from less than 200 feet at the Roseville Parkway bridge over Secret Ravine to greater than 1600 feet downstream of the Dry Creek-Linda Creek confluence. The latter is one of the few areas that exhibit a 500 year floodplain that is significantly larger than the 100 year.

A 1992 report by the Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District and the Sacramento County Water Agency[17] examined the potential impact of flooding in the Dry Creek watershed and recommended possible solutions. It found that substantial flood damage will occur during a 100 year flood under the existing conditions. It projected an increase in peak flood flows of 10 to 20 percent as a result of development in the basin. It also found that under current and anticipated future conditions, 70% of the bridges and culverts in the watershed are inadequate to accommodate a 100 year flood, and 52% are insufficient for a 25 year event. Based upon their research, Placer County concluded that local on-site detention basins cannot completely mitigate the cumulative impacts of future development in the watershed, and that regional detention basins could be significant in reducing existing flooding problems and mitigating future impacts. They also recommended against significant clearing of vegetation, as this would increase the level of flooding in the region. The report further recommended construction of a number of regional detention basins. None of these basins have been constructed as of Summer 2003, and a number of the more promising sites have been deemed unfeasible due to neighborhood opposition and/or other issues.

The Placer County study was followed in 2000 by an additional regional detention study by Montgomery Watson. The 2000 report[18] supported the 1992 conclusions that the on-site detention requirements for new development were insufficient to account for the increase in peak flood flows due to that development. The 2000 report recommends five sites for regional detention, in addition to those recommended in the 1992 report: Miners Ravine upstream of Auburn Folsom Road, Miners Ravine upstream of Moss Lane, Dry Creek at Saugstad Park, Linda Creek between Oak Ridge and Rocky Ridge Drive, and Dry Creek west of Cook Riolo Road. Additionally, it was found that increasing local detention requirements to reduce runoff to 70% of existing conditions was sufficient to maintain regional flooding at current (2000) levels. The Recommendation of the 2000 report was to take one of two possible actions: 1) adopt regulations for new development to reduce runoff to 70% of current state, or 2) construct regional detention facilities at the Dry Creek/Saugstad Parks site and the Linda Creek site noted above, as well as on Strap Ravine at McLaren Drive in Maidu Park. This latter site was identified in the 1992 study as a potential regional detention site and is currently under further study by Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District. The new development regulations were not adopted.

An August 2003 report by the Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (PCFCWCD) recommended two sites on Secret Ravine for floodplain restoration[19]. Site 1is located approximately 75 feet upstream of the Sierra College Boulevard crossing and extends 1400 feet upstream. Site 2 starts approximately 500 feet upstream of the Roseville/Rocklin City limits and encompasses 30 acres. Restoration goals for these

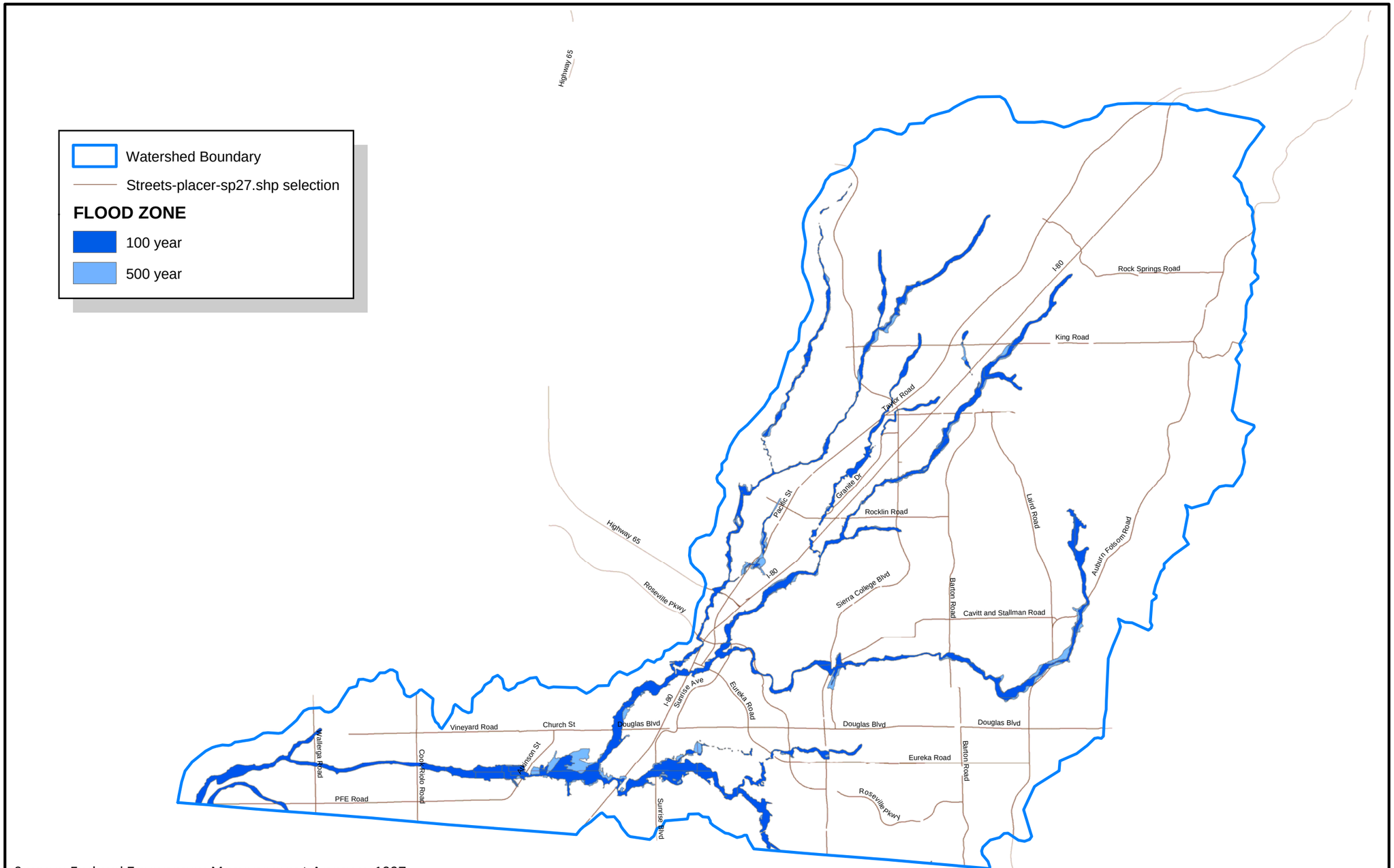
[17] PCFCWCD and SCWA, 1992.

[18] Montgomery Watson, 2000.

[19] HDR Engineering, 2003.

projects include improving the creek's access to the floodplain through channel widening and floodplain terracing, increasing the sinuosity of the channel, reduction of bank erosion sources, removal of invasive plants and revegetation with native riparian species, potential addition of in-stream structures, restoration of side-channels or backwater areas and limited recreational improvements.

Additionally, PCFCWCD is currently conducting an alternative regional detention site analysis to identify updated/viable regional detention sites within the watershed.



Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency, 1997

FEMA FLOOD PLAINS

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N

SCALE 1 0.5 0 1 2 Miles

DRY CREEK GREENWAY REGIONAL VISION

FIGURE 3-14

2-14 floodplains.mxd