

ROSEVILLE PARKS, RECREATION & LIBRARIES

MASTER PLAN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OVERVIEW

Roseville's Parks, Recreation & Libraries Department's Master Plan is derived from the Parks and Recreation and the Open Space and Conservation Elements included in the City's General Plan 2035. Although separate, the Parks and Recreation Element is closely linked with the Open Space and Conservation Element. This Executive Summary provides an overall summary combining both elements.

Lands designated for park and recreation purposes provide an important component of the overall open space network. Additionally, open space areas of Roseville, while not classified as traditional "active" park lands, possess recreational value. These open space areas represent an integral component of the Department's plan to provide both passive/informal/self-directed and active/formal/programmed recreational opportunities.

The presence of plentiful, well-designed parks, recreational facilities, and cultural facilities contribute to the quality of life in the community. Parks provide a focus for a number of important recreational and social functions. In addition, parks help to preserve natural features and habitat areas vital to the City's environmental health and sense of place. The Parks, Recreation & Libraries Department is committed to implementing sustainable programs to address conservation of natural resources. Urban parks and open space areas can contribute to counteracting the potential effects of greenhouse gas emissions on climate change.

The Parks, Recreation & Libraries Department operates Roseville's parks, recreation facilities, and cultural facilities. The Department is responsible for the development, management, and maintenance of the City's various recreational and cultural facilities including community centers, parks, public golf courses, public swimming pools, libraries, and museums. In addition, the Department manages a full range of recreation and cultural programs for the residents of the community.

It is an underlying goal of Roseville's Parks, Recreation & Libraries Department to provide a variety of both passive/informal/self-directed and active/formal/programmed recreational opportunities for all City residents.

PARKS

The City of Roseville has an adopted standard of nine acres of park land per 1,000 residents. Park land is defined to include public developed parks, recreational open space, and joint-use park-school facilities. It does not include golf courses or private recreational facilities. The nine-acre requirement is divided into three acres each for neighborhood, citywide, and open space areas. This requirement has historically been met through the dedication of park land by developers. Credits are granted against the 9 acres per 1,000 population standard and vary dependent upon the recreational value of the land to City residents.



In general, the newer areas of the City meet or exceed the park acreage requirement, while the older infill areas of the City are often below the standard. The park land standard was adopted in 1977. The infill areas were substantially developed prior to this time. In general, new development within the infill and non-specific plan areas are required to meet the nine acres per 1,000 population criteria, or satisfy this requirement through an in-lieu park land dedication. However, in order to facilitate the City's goals to encourage reinvestment and economic development in the Riverside and Downtown Specific Plan areas, the nine-acre per 1,000 resident parkland dedication requirement or park in-lieu fee requirement may be waived for these areas. A neighborhood park fee is assessed to enhance and improve existing parks within these areas.

Several funding mechanisms ensure development of park lands. These include Neighborhood Park Fees, City-wide Park Fees, Pooled Unit Transfer Park Fees, In-lieu Park Fees, and funds from Landscape and Lighting Districts (LLDs) and Community Facilities Districts for Services (CFDs).

Traditional park lands refer to park sites that provide a variety of active facilities for City residents. These sites are generally the type of facilities most people envision when describing a park. Traditional park lands typically include formal/programmable facilities such as ball fields, multi-use turf areas, hard court areas and informal/self-directed amenities such as walking paths, non-programmed turf areas, picnic and play areas.

The City has classified its park sites into a hierarchy of three primary categories. These include Neighborhood Parks, Neighborhood/School Parks, and Community/City-Wide Parks. The hierarchy is based on a number of factors including the size of the site, facilities provided, location and area served, as defined below.

Neighborhood Park

A neighborhood park can be generally defined as a landscaped park designed to serve a concentrated population or neighborhood. They are often developed as a recreation facility with a balance of passive/informal/self-directed and active/formal/programmable recreation areas serving all ages. Typical improvements are play areas, picnic tables (covered or uncovered), athletic fields, multi-use turf, hard courts, natural areas, pathways, security lighting and in some cases, unique or single-purpose amenities. Park improvements shall consider a one hour to one and one half hour stay per visit. Typical Preferred size range: 3 acres up to 5 acres

Neighborhood/School Park

School park areas are facilities developed on or adjacent to school land and available for City use. Facilities would focus on clustering active ball fields whenever possible in order to alleviate impacts to neighborhood parks and to provide more cost effective maintenance practices. The facilities may be jointly used, and/or developed. They are often developed as an active/formal/programmable recreation facility serving all ages. Typical facilities may include play areas, athletic fields (lighted or non-lighted), picnic areas, hard courts, joint off-street parking, pathways, and security lighting. Shared or joint use facilities could include swimming pools, gymnasiums, hard courts, sports fields, and specialty elements. Restrooms may be included, but are not required. The facilities could be subject to use restriction and/or maintenance agreements defined in a specific joint-use agreement with the City. Typical size range: 5.5 acres up to 10 acres.

Community/City-Wide Park

Community/City-Wide parks are designed to accommodate a wider variety and higher intensity of recreational uses than neighborhood parks, and are frequently identified as unique recreational centers serving the entire Roseville population. These facilities are designed to “cluster” active sport elements to accommodate city-wide or regional needs such as tournaments, special events and/or tourism to provide more cost effective maintenance practices. These parks may include unique recreational amenities such as plazas, town centers, large specialty type recreation facilities, swimming pools, libraries, community centers, museums, outdoor areas, competitive sports complexes, tennis courts, sports courts and sports lighting, concessions, nature centers, large children’s play areas, large group picnic facilities, trail systems, transit stops, outdoor amphitheaters, water-oriented facilities for boating, swimming and fishing, restrooms, and park and ride within parking lots. Community/City-Wide facilities may be stand alone or located adjacent to schools. Typical size range: 4 acres to over 200 acres.

OPEN SPACE

Open space land is limited, and valuable resources must be conserved wherever possible. For many in Roseville, the City’s open space setting is a highly valued natural resource. Resources provide both tangible and intangible benefits. Oak woodlands and riparian areas, for example, provide benefits to the City not only in the diversity of species they support, but also in their aesthetic appeal to City residents.



The challenge for Roseville Parks, Recreation & Libraries is to balance the preservation of open space, and other tangible and intangible resources, with continued growth and development. In addition, natural resources will need to be managed in a manner that allows resident use and benefit, while ensuring the long-term value and availability of the resources. Current and future preservation, enhancement, and management of the natural resources in the City should consider the following components:

Open Space System defines the basic form, structure, and use of the City’s open space system. Emphasis is placed on creating an interconnecting system of open space that balances natural preservation with human use. Included in the open space system are natural habitat, preserve areas, greenbelt, and park and recreation lands in both public and private ownership.

Vegetation and Wildlife identifies the primary components of the City’s natural systems and defines their relationship to the open space network. This includes the preservation and management of grasslands, oak woodlands, riparian areas, seasonal wetlands, and special-status species.

Groundwater Recharge and Water Quality focuses on protecting the quantity of groundwater and the quality of surface water resources.

Archaeological, Historic and Cultural Resources identifies Roseville’s heritage, providing direction for the preservation, enhancement, and management of historic sites and buildings.

Open space provides both relief from urbanization and access to natural areas in and around the community. In addition, open space lands provide an opportunity for habitat preservation and enhancement. Roseville has numerous natural areas that serve open space functions. A majority of these focus on the oak and riparian environments along the City’s creek systems.

Roseville’s overall open space system consists of a variety of natural and man-made elements. The majority of this system consists of floodplains, wetland preserves, watershed areas, and associated woodlands, and does not include traditional developed parks or golf courses.

Open space of all types, including natural and man-made, are to be preserved throughout the City. It is intended that these resources will be primary factors in defining the City’s identity and character.



Current and planned development presents a challenge to the Department in achieving its goal of preserving open space and natural areas for habitat protection, as well as for the enjoyment of Roseville citizens. However, proper implementation of supporting programs, development standards and guidelines will help preserve and enhance designated open space and natural habitat areas and ensure that such areas are properly considered and conserved when analyzing future development.

RECREATION / CULTURE

A wide range of programming is provided by the Parks, Recreation & Libraries Department. These include programs in the areas of Adult Sports, Adult & Senior Programs, Cultural Arts & Entertainment, Youth & Teen Services, Youth Classes, Special Events, and Aquatics, which are supported through general funds and program fees. These programs may be offered at the Department's indoor and outdoor facilities, which include Maidu Community Center, Roseville Sports Center, Roseville Aquatics Complex, Mike Shellito Indoor Pool, Johnson Pool, Martha Riley Community Library, Downtown Library, Maidu Library, Maidu Museum & Historic Site, Vernon Street Town Square, and area parks, as well as at school sites. The Department works with many partners to provide recreational opportunities to the community. Relationship building with individuals, groups, and partnering organizations is critical to the Department's success.

Childcare and preschool programs are highly valued by the community, and are provided in partnership with local school districts. Childcare programs are expected to be self-sustaining within the Youth Development (Enterprise) Fund. Adventure Club facilities, owned and managed by the Parks, Recreation & Libraries Department, are located on all elementary school campuses to provide before school, after school, and out-of-school time childcare. Growth within these school districts will result in growth in Adventure Club and preschool offerings.

Golf is in a Special Revenue Fund, collecting the majority of its revenues through fees, and supplemented by the General Fund as needed. There are currently four golf courses in the City of Roseville, which include the privately owned Sierra View County Club and Sun City Golf Course, and the publicly owned Diamond Oaks Golf Course and Woodcreek Golf Club. The City of Roseville is responsible for developing, operating and maintaining the two public courses.

Libraries and cultural programs are valued by Roseville residents. Martha Riley Community Library, Downtown Library, and Maidu Library are highly used. There are opportunities to expand upon the cultural experiences provided at Maidu Museum & Historic Site

and Maidu Activity Center, as well as at Carnegie Museum through separate agreement with the Roseville Historical Society.

Private recreation facilities in Roseville consist primarily of fitness/ racquet clubs, recreation areas in multi-family developments, or other commercial recreation businesses such as entertainment centers or water parks. Although private recreation and cultural opportunities are considered an important part of the City's overall recreation system, the Parks, Recreation & Libraries Department's focus is on public park and recreation facilities.

PLAN GOALS

1. Provide adequate park land, recreational facilities and programs within the City of Roseville through public and private resources.
2. Provide residents with both active and passive recreation opportunities by maximizing the use of dedicated park lands and open space areas.
3. Establish a comprehensive system of public and private open space, including interconnected open space corridors that should include oak woodlands, riparian areas, grasslands, wetlands, and other open space resources.
4. Utilize the open space system to connect neighborhoods and separate development areas within the City.
5. Integrate, where feasible, passive recreational and educational opportunities with the protection of wildlife and vegetation habitat areas.

CONCLUSION

Progress has been made towards the goals of this plan as the Parks, Recreation & Libraries Department acquires land each year for the purpose of providing active and passive recreational and educational opportunities. This is facilitated through successful partnership with developers and their dedication of park land and open space. Significant progress was made towards connectivity with the 2019 completion of the Downtown Roseville Bridges and Trail Project, connecting the downtown area with the 7.5-mile Miners Ravine Trail. The addition of new parks and facilities, staff's continued efforts in monitoring trends, and continued community engagement has resulted in new and innovative programs and events with increased participation. These efforts will continue in future years to ensure further progress.

The Parks and Recreation and Open Space and Conservation Elements of Roseville's General Plan 2035 offer a clear vision of the Parks, Recreation & Libraries Department's role as a leader and partner in the landscape of parks and recreation within the community. Continued implementation will allow the Department to achieve its mission to enhance lives and the community by providing exceptional experiences.