

City of Roseville Parks & Recreation Needs Assessment Update



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Executive Summary

What is the Needs Assessment?

The purpose of the Needs Assessment is to provide a realistic guide for the creative, orderly planning and development of parks and recreation facilities for the City, now and into the future.

The Parks and Recreation Needs Assessment Update (Needs Assessment) is based on the guiding principle that recreation facilities, trails, open space are important resources within the City of Roseville and as confirmed by the goals and policies of the City's General Plan.

“ Local parks and recreation are the gateways to healthy, prosperous and connected communities”¹

Why are Parks and Recreation Important?

Across the nation, organizations such as the California Park and Recreation Society describe the many important ways recreation facilities and programming can help in creating healthy lifestyles and livable communities, including²:

- Strengthen community identity and sense of place;
- Protect important places (environmentally, historically, aesthetically);
- Foster human development and education;
- Support economic activity;
- Increase cultural unity;
- Promote health and wellness through physical activity;
- Provide civic and social meeting places;
- Strengthen families; and
- Increase vitality and distinctiveness of individual neighborhoods.

¹ National Parks and Recreation Association, <http://www.nrpa.org/About-NRPA/Impacting-Communities/>, May 2013

² California Parks and Recreation Association, VIP Action Program

The City of Roseville's General Plan 2025, adopted in 2010, envisioned a future in harmony with the environment with an emphasis on economic opportunity and community health and welfare. This document follows the General Plan policies outlined for Parks and Recreation and addresses specific current needs for the community as expressed through a community outreach process. This report provides analysis of the existing environmental and demographic conditions and projects needs for future growth and development of the City's recreation resources to match the growth of the Roseville community.

Existing Recreation Resources

What Recreation Facilities Exist in Roseville?

Within Roseville unique and diverse recreation opportunities are available in City facilities:

- *Over 60 park and recreation sites comprising over 855 acres of Neighborhood and City-Wide Park land*
- *Joint-use Agreements with Roseville Unified School District to utilize specific recreation resources and sites*
- *Over 17 miles of bicycle trails and pedestrian trails*
- *Fifty-five (55) Neighborhood Parks of over 439 acres*
- *Six (6) Special City Recreation Facilities such as golf courses and dog parks*
- *Four (4) City-Wide Parks of over 416 acres*
- *Open Space areas totaling over 4000 acres*

An accurate quantification and evaluation of existing resources is the foundation of the needs assessment effort and is found in Section Two.

Facility Needs Assessment

A diverse set of needs assessment tools provides both qualitative and quantitative information that leads to an understanding of recreation needs in Roseville.

Community Outreach: What do Residents say about Recreation Needs?

Information was gathered from residents and stakeholders through a variety of methods.

Internet Survey: Over 700 completed surveys gathered qualitative data from residents and non-residents who use Roseville's parks and recreation facilities and who participate in Roseville's varied recreation programs.

Sports Organization Survey: Fourteen (14) sports organizations responded to a questionnaire designed to gather information about participation, needs, and facilities used. This information is used in demands and needs analysis. More qualitative descriptions of issues are also included, such as the need for more support elements (parking, restrooms, field lighting) and in some cases more fields.

Community-Wide Telephone Survey

A total of 200 interviews were completed, contacted through use of a random digit dial sample. The purpose was to provide a statistically valid basis for determining how residents participate in recreation activities.

A key element of the telephone survey is actual recreation activity information that generates participation rates in each of fourteen (14) recreational activities analyzed in Section 3.3, Recreation and Demand and Needs Analysis.

How Many Fields, Courts, Pools, and other Recreation Elements Does Roseville Need Now and in the Future?

Recreation demand is evaluated based on actual

participation rates as determined via the telephone survey with Roseville residents.

Demand for each recreation element type (i.e. soccer field) is then compared to supply to generate a need for that element. It is useful to look at snapshots of the City's recreation system in the past (from 2002 Needs Assessment), its currently existing system, the current needs, and the future projected needs identified through this Needs Assessment process.

Past System History: In 2002 a Needs Assessment was prepared and found that the City's park system at the time included the following facilities:

- *Baseball: 29 fields*
- *Basketball/Volleyball Courts (indoor): 1 court*
- *Dog Park: not a part of the study*
- *Football Fields: not a part of the study*
- *Picnic Tables: not a part of the study*
- *Skatepark: 1 park site*
- *Soccer-Youth: 26 fields*
- *Soccer-Adult: not part of the study*
- *Softball-Girls & Adult: 6 fields*
- *Swimming Pool: 3 pools*
- *Trails, Bicycle: 12.26 miles*
- *Trails, Walking/Jogging: 12.26 miles*

Exhibit ES-1, 2002 Park Acreage Inventory

| Category | Acres | Adopted Standard (3 ac/1000) | Surplus or (Deficiency) |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Neighborhood Parks | 228.69 | 270.00 | (41.31) |
| City-Wide Parks | 352.00 | 270.00 | 82.00 |
| Open Space | 858.22 | 270.00 | 588.33 |

Current System Components: In summary, the following list describes the existing Roseville Parks and Recreation System:

- *Baseball 39 game fields*
- *Basketball/Volleyball (indoor): 15 game courts (City & RUSD) + 8 private*
- *Dog Park: 3 parks*
- *Football 1 game field*

- *Picnic Tables: 360 tables*
- *Skateboard Parks: 1 park*
- *Soccer-Youth: 30 fields*
- *Soccer-Adult: 1 field*
- *Softball-Girls & Adult: 9 fields*
- *Swimming Pools: 4.3 pools (std size 25yd x 25m)*
- *Tennis Courts: 16.5 courts*
- *Trails, Bicycle: 17 miles*
- *Trails, Walking/Jogging: 17 miles*
- *Outdoor Beach Volleyball: 9 courts*

Exhibit ES-2, 2013 Current Existing Park Acreage Inventory

| Category | Acres | Adopted Standard (3 ac/1000) | Surplus or (Deficiency) |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Neighborhood Parks | 439.10 | 370.00 | 68.6 |
| City-Wide Parks | 416.2 | 370.00 | 45.70 |
| Open Space | 4,000 | 370.00 | 3,630 |

*Based on current population, not the population at build-out. See Section 2 for more information.

Current Park System Needs: The following list shows the existing additional demand for facilities using the participation rates established by the Needs Assessment telephone survey:

- *Baseball: 4 more fields needed*
- *Basketball/Volleyball (indoor): 4 more courts*
- *Dog Park: .3 more park*
- *Football: .7 more field*
- *Picnic Tables: 75 more tables*
- *Skateboard Parks: 1.7 more parks*
- *Soccer-Youth: 2.2 more fields*
- *Soccer-Adult: needs are currently being met*
- *Softball-Girls: 6 more fields*
- *Softball-Adult: 2 more fields*
- *Swimming Pools: needs currently met*
- *Tennis Courts: needs currently met*

- *Trails, Bicycle: 8.0 miles*
- *Trails, Walking & Jogging: 10.7 miles*
- *Winter field sports complex (Rugby/Lacrosse/Year round Soccer)*

The emergence of new sports are bringing a wide variety of activities to Roseville that do not currently have dedicated facilities, such as:

- *Rugby*
- *Lacrosse*
- *Beach Volleyball*

Future Needs: Of the activities surveyed, the projected deficits in the future (by 2035) are indicated for: (note, these are *cumulative* needs and include the *current* needs listed above)

- *Baseball: 15 more game fields and 32 practice fields*
- *Basketball/Volleyball Courts (indoor): 11.5 courts for games and 17.7 courts for practice*
- *Dog Park: 1.2 sites*
- *Football Fields: 1 game field and 3 practice fields*
- *Picnic Tables: 205 tables*
- *Skatepark: 3 park sites*
- *Soccer-Youth: 13 youth game fields and 33 practice fields*
- *Soccer-Adult: 1.2 adult game fields*
- *Softball-Girls: 10 game fields and 16 practice fields*
- *Softball-Adult: 3.3 game fields*
- *Swimming Pool Facility: 1.3 pools*
- *Trails, Bicycle: 15.8 miles*
- *Trails, Walking/Jogging: 19.1 miles*

Acreeage Analysis: Is There Sufficient Parkland Acreeage in Roseville? How much parkland will be needed in the future?

The City's General Plan establishes a parkland acreage goal of 9 acres per 1000 residents, divided into 3 acres of each category neighborhood parks, City-wide parks and open space. Using this goal, a current surplus of 68.6 acres exists for neighborhood parks. It should be noted that the current surplus is temporary because it is a snapshot in time and Roseville's population has not reached build out.

A surplus of 45.7 acres for City-wide parks currently exists. The City is projected to keep pace with increased development by constructing 112.1 acres of Neighborhood Parks and 211 acres of City-Wide Parks. Planning and construction of these new parks and the other facility deficiencies are the top priorities identified by this report.

Looking forward into the future of Roseville's recreation opportunities, in order for the City to maintain the high standards and quality of life residents have come to enjoy, the following recommendations provide a series of goals:

1. *Develop park land to meet the community's requirements identified by the Needs Assessment:*
 - *Baseball: 15 more game fields and 32 practice fields*
 - *Basketball/Volleyball Courts (indoor): 11.5 courts for games and 17.7 courts for practice*
 - *Dog Park: 1.2 sites*
 - *Football Fields: 1 game field and 3 practice fields*
 - *Picnic Tables: 205 tables*
 - *Skatepark: 3 park sites*
 - *Soccer-Youth: 13 youth game fields and 33 practice fields*
 - *Soccer-Adult: 1.2 adult game fields*
 - *Softball-Girls: 10 game fields and 16 practice fields*
 - *Softball-Adult: 3.3 game fields*
 - *Swimming Pool Facility: 1.3 pools*
 - *Trails, Bicycle: 15.8 miles*
 - *Trails, Walking/Jogging: 19.1 miles*
2. *Develop larger neighborhood parks to accommodate both informal uses and active practice field requirements.*
3. *Consider developing a lighted synthetic all-weather field to accommodate emerging winter sports and year-round sports activities.*
4. *Consider constructing a girls softball complex with concessions, restrooms and office to meet current deficiencies.*

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Roseville Parks and Recreation Needs Assessment Update is based on the guiding principles outlined in the General Plan; that parks, recreation facilities, programs, trails, and open spaces are important resources for the quality of life of Roseville's residents.



The General Plan's overlaying goal for parks and recreation is to provide a variety of active (formal/programed) and passive (informal/self-directed) recreation opportunities for all residents. These goals are further defined as implementation policies, as follows:

1. Ensure the provision of a minimum of 9 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents
2. Retain flexibility in applying the standards related to size and type to meet the current and future demands of our residents
3. Allocate lands for both passive and active recreation
4. Base these provisions on the needs of Roseville residents and assess the needs periodically
5. Cooperate with other jurisdictions to provide regional recreation facilities, where appropriate
6. Take into consideration energy efficiency and water conservation, including the use of treated wastewater, in park development, and design
7. Plan for safe and secure parks and recreation areas
8. Require that parks and recreational facilities be phased or fully completed so as to be available as adjacent residential uses are developed
9. Continue to maintain and upgrade as necessary City parks and open space areas through the Parks and Recreation Department, to assure safe, clean and orderly facilities
10. Continue to provide a wide variety of programs, activities, and educational opportunities for the community
11. Through parks and recreation facilities and programs, accommodate those with special needs, including teenagers, seniors and the disabled, and meet the requirements of the



Americans with Disabilities Act

12. Ensure that new public parks and recreation facilities, open space, paseos, landscape areas and greenways provide adequate funding for initial development, as well as ongoing maintenance and operation.
13. It is an overall goal of the Open Space and Conservation Element to preserve a comprehensive interconnecting system of open space, encompassing preservation and enhancement of natural habitat and significant resource areas, for the use, appreciation, and enjoyment of the community.
14. Provide access to public open space areas through the establishment of a series of public linkages that will be adequately managed and protected.
15. Integrate, where feasible, passive recreational and educational opportunities with the protection of wildlife and vegetation habitat areas.

The City's overarching goals include the following:

Community Wellness

Increase the safety, peace and livability of the community by addressing unsafe conditions, reducing crime and disorder and promoting healthy relationships.

Community Investment

Invest in community facilities, programs and services that maintain and enhance Roseville's high quality of life.

National Standards/Guidelines

Across the nation, leadership from respected organizations such as the National Parks and Recreation Association have provided renewed focus on the responsibilities of municipalities to promote public health improvements through parks and recreation services¹:

"Our nation's local parks and recreation are the gateways to healthy, prosperous and connected communities. On any given day, someone is being positively affected through parks and recreation – whether they are taking a walk on a trail or fitness class at the community center, getting a nutritious meal or just reaping the benefits of clean air and water

¹ NRPA, <http://www.nrpa.org/About-NRPA/Impacting-Communities/> May, 2013

because of preserved open space. The work of local parks and recreation takes on some of our nation's toughest challenges like obesity, the economy and environmental sustainability and offers solutions. Local parks and recreation are uniquely positioned to make significant contributions in these areas, and do so by providing critical front-line services and resources."²

State Standards/Guidelines

At the state level, the California Park and Recreation Society describes the many important ways recreation facilities and programming can help in creating healthy lifestyles and livable communities, including³:

- Strengthen community identity and sense of place
- Protect important environmental places
- Foster human development and education
- Increase cultural unity
- Promote health and physical activity and wellness through physical activity
- Provide civic and social meeting places
- Promote economic development and increase vitality and quality of individual neighborhoods
- When California residents were asked to describe the quality of life in their community, the most frequent responses include references to parks and open space⁴.
- Providing adequate recreation facilities for a City of approximately 123,500⁵ persons is a complex endeavor. This report provides a defensible approach to assessing the City's needs for recreation facilities by gathering actual usage data from the general public. The most effective tool for measuring usage is a random telephone survey. This report includes such a survey, as well as survey questionnaires of sports



²Reference: Outdoor Bill of Rights and The Three Pillars, <http://www.calroundtable.org/cobor.htm>, see page 1-11

³ California Parks and Recreation Society, VIP Project: Creating Community in the 21st Century, www.cprs.org

⁴ CPRS, California Recreation User Survey, 2009

⁵ As of May 2013;

www.roseville.ca.us/ed/demographics/city_demographics/



organizations to determine field usage and needs for competition games and practices, and an online survey made available to all City residents. The analysis provides an accurate assessment of how well the City is currently providing facilities, and how it should continue into the future.

1.1 Approach and Document Organization

The Needs Assessment document is organized into the following sections:

Section One: Approach

This section summarizes the purpose and process of the Needs Assessment. The current demographic composition of Roseville and implications for recreation trends is briefly outlined. A list of documents that were reviewed is identified.

Section Two: Existing Recreation Resources

Understanding the existing conditions in the community is an essential step in the Needs Assessment process. Section Two provides an inventory of City parks and recreation facilities. An inventory of future park development plans provides schematic locations and sizes of parks to come in the future.

Section Three: Recreation Facility Needs Assessment

Section Three provides a detailed assessment of the recreation facility needs of the Roseville community. Data from the community was obtained to develop an understanding of the demand for a variety of facilities. Both qualitative and quantitative information sources are discussed. The assessment utilizes the following needs identification tools:

Community Outreach: Information gathered from the community through a web-based survey and a sports organization questionnaire.

Community-Wide Telephone Survey: The phone survey provides current, statistically valid information specific to Roseville that gives detailed information for the types of recreation facilities most often utilized by Roseville residents. A total of 200 randomly selected, geographically distributed households in the City of Roseville were interviewed.



Recreation Facility Demand and Needs Analysis: An evaluation of current and future facility needs was developed using results from the telephone survey, internet survey, sports organization survey, facility inventory, and relevant demographic projections.

Section Four: Recreation Facility Recommendations

Section Five provides recommendations with respect to providing the appropriate quantities of future facilities to meet the projected needs as the City population grows, new neighborhoods are constructed and the quality of life in Roseville is enhanced by a balanced recreation system.

Appendix

The Appendix contains many of the full original reports (surveys, demand and needs analysis, etc.) summarized in the Needs Assessment Update.

1.2 Physical Setting

Roseville is a picturesque community of over 123,000 persons located at the western edge of Placer County along the Linda Creek watercourse.

Within Roseville, several significant natural and man-made features help shape neighborhoods and provide both opportunities and constraints with respect to parks, recreation, circulation, and community life. These include:

- The Linda Creek running east - west
- The Interstate 80 Freeway bisecting the City along the northeast/southwest axis
- Eastern and northern Sacramento County lands and incorporated Citrus Heights to the south, west and east sides

- Undeveloped ranch lands in western Placer County to the north
- The City of Rocklin to the northeast, Granite Bay to the east and the City of Citrus Heights to the south.



Over 4,000 acres of topographically varied, abundant preserved open space and riparian corridors provide many walking, hiking, and cycling opportunities and contribute strongly to community identity and is a reminder of Roseville's heritage.

1.3 Population and Demographics

Understanding the demographic context of Roseville is an important component of recreation facility and program planning. Demographic characteristics such as age, presence of children, ethnicity, and income have been demonstrated in past research to have a relationship to recreation patterns and program needs. For these reasons, an overview of changes and emerging trends of the resident population is important as the community plans for future parks and recreation facilities.

The benchmark data most commonly employed for population in the U.S. is the Decennial Census. This is a commonly accepted database, which describes the make-up of a community and how it is changing over time, using many demographic factors, such as age, household size, ethnicity and income. The 2010 Census data will serve as the basis for the analysis.

Population in Roseville grew slightly faster than in Placer County as a whole and both experienced a high rate of growth over the past decade. Roseville's population has increased by 42,139 persons, or about 3,586 persons per year, over the period from 2000 to 2012. Growth in the City has averaged 3.67 percent per year compounded between 2000 and 2012 compared to 3.09 percent per year Countywide. Roseville has had periods of record-setting growth rates on the nationwide level, and with its abundant land and robust housing starts, remains a very desirable City to which to relocate. As the national economy recovers from the Great Recession of 2007-

2010, the City will be in a position to build upon the past successes and provide a balanced and appropriate quality of life to existing and new residents.

Population per household increased somewhat over the time frame studied, from 2.57 persons per household in 2000 to 2.64 in 2012, and is similar to that in Placer County as a whole (2.6 persons per household in 2012).

According to the 2010 census data, the population under 18 years of age in Roseville has decreased slightly from 26.4 in 2000 to 25.9 in 2010. As comparison, the nation as a whole in the under 18 age group decreased from 26.1 percent to 24.2 percent. Population in the 15 to 17 age group did show strong growth in the period from 2000 to 2010. The proportion of the population represented by persons 65 and over has been growing slower than the population as a whole in Roseville over the time period analyzed and represented 13.4 percent in the City in 2010 as compared with 15.4 percent in the County as a whole. As a result of the distribution of growth by age category, the median age in Roseville increased to an estimated 36.8 years in 2010 from 36.4 years in 2000. In the County as a whole, the median age is estimated to be 40.3 in 2010.



Population growth in Roseville is forecast to increase by 15.71% by 2014, compared to 5.33% statewide and 4.52% nationwide⁶. The growth in Roseville peaked in 2006-2008 and slowed between 2008 to current due to the economic environment. Despite the national and state economic downturn, Roseville has still outpaced the region by twice as much in terms of building permits issued. This growth is expected to increase as development is expected to accelerate over the coming years to meet pent-up demand. Specifically, the anticipated new growth in the West Roseville Specific Plan, the Creekview Specific Plan and the Sierra Vista Specific Plan will likely bring higher percentages of younger families with proportionally younger children than the existing

⁶ <http://www.clrsearch.com/Roseville-Demographics/CA/Population-Growth-and-Population-Statistics>



averages, which is anticipated to put more demands on recreation facilities such as youth sports.

Median household incomes in the City at \$69,932 in 2010 are about on a par with the median figures for Placer County in 2010 and they have grown at approximately the same rate as in the County as a whole over the 2000 to 2010 period. The City of Roseville is not very ethnically diverse and had 79.3 percent white in 2010, only slightly lower than the 83.5 percent in the County as a whole. Minority populations, though small in percentage, grew much faster than the White population growth from 2000 and 2010. The White population grew 37% during the decade as compared to the Black population growth of 122.4% (from 1.3% in 2000 to 2.0% in 2010); the Asian/Pacific Islander population growth of 188.2% (from 4.5% to 8.7%); the Hispanic Origin population growth of 88.2% (from 11.5% to 14.6%), and all other races (those persons identifying with 2 or more races) growth of 82.4% (from 8.2% to 10.0%).

The estimated median housing value of \$312,000 in Roseville in 2010 is slightly lower than the median value of \$344,100 in the County as a whole. Median rental rates in the City were comparable to those in Placer County in 2010 (\$1,131 in Roseville compared with \$1,114 in the County).

The rates of participation in recreation activities by the various demographic segments of the population are taken into account when preparing the demand and needs projections. As stated earlier, Roseville in recent years has had a slightly declining proportion of population under 18 years of age. This trend is expected to reverse in coming years as families with younger children are expected to purchase homes in the new development areas of the north and west part of town. According to the 2010 Census, homeownership rates in Roseville decreased slightly toward the end of the decade due to the economic downturn, but that trend is reversing in 2012-2013 and is expected to trend much higher moving into the future. Increasing home values, rental rates, and income levels indicate a thriving and stable

community and define the demand profile for the various types of City recreation facilities.

Population as reported in the 2010 Census is 118,788. Population growth over the ten-year period from 2000 to 2010 averaged 4.04 percent per year compounded or an average of 3,887 persons per year. The most recent estimate of population and housing units, prepared by the State of California, Department of Finance, shows population increasing to 123,514 as of May 2013, an annual increase of 1,927 persons since the census. The projections show population growing to 140,694 by 2020 and 158,717 by 2035. Over all, growth is projected to return somewhat slower than the historic levels of the 2000's, ranging from 2,329 to 1,202 persons per year over the projection period. However, this is still a sizeable amount of growth, with a 30 percent increase in population over the projection period, which will significantly impact the future need for recreation facilities for all demographic groups.



In summary, Roseville is a City which is expected to continue to experience significant growth, totaling around 36,700 new residents within the City limits between now and 2035. The demographic profile of the City has remained fairly stable over the past ten years, even while the population was growing by almost 50 percent. It is expected that Roseville will experience an increasing ethnic diversity. Household sizes increased somewhat between 2000 and 2012 and projections indicate that this trend will continue in the future. Household income levels are in the moderate range and are expected to remain so in the future. Even in the great recession of 2007-2010 and into 2012, Roseville's growth rate greatly outpaced the surrounding community, a trend that is expected to continue into the future with the new development specific plan areas that are preparing for increased demand in housing. The need for balanced development of park facilities to meet this projected increase in demand for facilities is the focus of this Needs Assessment.



1.4 Recreational Trends Analysis and Implications

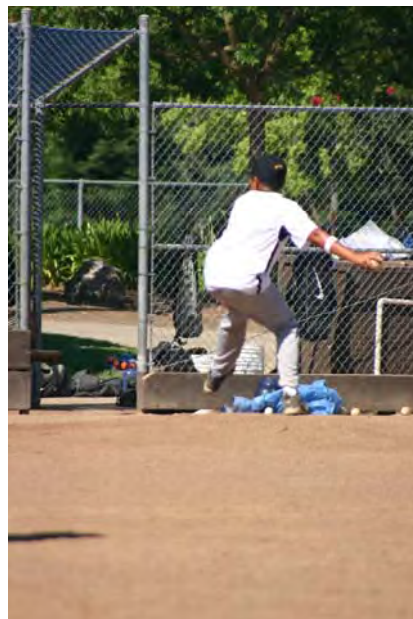
The Recreational Trends Analysis and Implications for the City of Roseville reviews studies on state and national social and recreational trends and patterns and discusses the potential impact for the City. These overall trends provide valuable context within which specific Roseville needs (see Section Three) can be considered. Findings include:

- Growing ethnic and cultural diversity will result in different recreation preferences. Events and programs in public facilities can help build community, and public input during planning and design phases of all projects should be utilized to encourage participation and valuable input from the diversity of the growing population
- The “baby boomer” generation will double the size of the group of Americans over the age of 65 between 2010 and 2050⁷, and they will have different facility expectations, and will have increased interest in recreation compared to previous senior groups. Intergenerational facilities and activities will be important
- Recreation will continue to be a way for fast growing communities to address issues related to youth social development and community connectedness
- Recreation facilities and program offerings can continue to play an important role in embracing technology for youth, boomers, and older active adults
- Outdoor recreation will continue to play an important role in Roseville residents’ enjoyment of activities. City and nearby recreation facilities represent significant opportunity to address outdoor recreation needs. Roseville has recently been chosen as one of the 2013 Playful City USA Communities for its programming and provisions for a balanced active and passive park and recreation system
- Fitness and obesity are increasingly important

⁷ US Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/prod/2010pubs/p25-1138.pdf>, May 2010

national issues that should continue to be addressed by facility and program offerings. Roseville is a national leader in fitness, achieving Money Magazine's Best Places to Live "skinniest US city" ranking in 2006 with the lowest average body mass index of 24.5⁸

- Scarcity of time is a factor in evaluating effectiveness of program and facility offerings
- An interest in the arts is being explored through a community assessment as a separate effort. The arts and entertainment study examines the role of the city related to this program.
- The City of Roseville has demonstrated a commitment to amateur sports, hosting regional, state-wide and national tournaments in multiple sports. This provides multiple positive effects such as boosting tourism revenue and increasing the City's image as a family-oriented, sports focused community
- A growing body of research suggests that access to and understanding of the natural world, especially for children, improves physical and psychological health
- Roseville is known for being an employment center, which makes it a good medium-sized City in which to live, work and play. The percentage of Roseville workers who live and work in the City limits is 36.5%⁹, which is higher than neighboring or other demographically similar cities (for example Rocklin is 19.8%, San Ramon 26.5, Pleasanton is 33.4%). The average commute time of 26.37 minutes is modest in comparison to similar sized cities. This means that both resident and non-resident workers seeking recreation opportunities during the work day are higher than average, but because there are many people with long commutes, this statistic has an impact on both the hours available for recreation use as well as the times of the day those hours are available (before and after work and weekends).



8

<http://money.cnn.com/magazines/moneymag/bplive/2006/top25s/skinniest.html>

⁹ <http://www.city-data.com/city/Roseville-California.html>



The California Children's Outdoor Bill of Rights

The Children's Outdoor Bill of Rights, offered by the California Roundtable on Recreation, Parks, and Tourism, and put forth by the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) lists fundamental experiences every child would benefit from experiencing before entering high school. The recommendations address recent concerns about youth detachment from outdoor activities, lack of physical exercise, and increased health risks. The State of California and the State Park and Recreation Commission are among the agencies and organizations that have endorsed or adopted the document¹⁰. Every child should have the opportunity to:

- Discover California's Past
- Splash in the water
- Play in a safe place
- Camp under the stars
- Explore nature
- Learn to swim
- Play on a team
- Follow a trail
- Catch a fish
- Celebrate their heritage

In Roseville or nearby, there are many opportunities to experience the activities on the list.

Parks Make Life Better

The California Parks and Recreation Society (CPRS) commissioned a research study in 2009 as part of an awareness and branding campaign to gauge the value of California parks in providing the quality of life residents have come to expect.¹¹ The qualitative (interviews and workshops) and quantitative (surveys) research found that 98 percent of households visited a park during the past year and

¹⁰ <http://www.calroundtable.org/cobor.htm>

¹¹

http://www.cprs.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=447&catid=249&Itemid=56

that 50 percent of households had a member participate in a structured (formal/programmed) park program at least once in the past year.

The highest rated recreation items for delivery, with only three achieving a mean score of 5.00 (on a 7 point scale) are that agencies:

- provide parks, facilities & trails where you can exercise, by 68% of respondents
- provide places where children are free to play & be active, by 69%
- provide parks & facilities nearby where you and your friends, neighbors, or family can get together, by 65%



Research on the Positive Effects Youth Sports have on Criminal Activity

Many scholarly studies and papers have been generated to discover the correlation between participation in youth sports, recreation programs and after school activities and the positive effects participation plays in reducing crime rates. For example, most Cities have Police Activity Leagues; the motto of such organizations is "It's Better to Build Youth than Mend Adults"¹². These organizations create competitive sports leagues in Cities that provide positive athletic instruction, mentoring and competition.

Sociologists and research scientists have been actively trying to devise methods of measuring the impacts youth sports and recreation activities have in reducing criminal activity. The University of Illinois Clearinghouse on Elementary and Early Childhood Education concluded that after-school programs, drop-in programs such as basketball and even unstructured but adult-supervised group activities help to reduce juvenile crime by offering positive alternatives to many hours of unsupervised time alone.¹³ A study conducted in 1989 found that

¹² Website <http://www.nationalpal.org/>

¹³ Article: Focus on After-School Time for Violence Prevention by Peggy Patten and Anne S. Robertson, ERIC Digest, September 2001, University of Illinois Clearinghouse on Elementary and Early Childhood Education

juvenile arrests were reduced by 13% and drug activities reduced by 22% for locales that had active after school programs.¹⁴



¹⁴Fox, J. A., & Newman, S. A. (1997). *After-school crime or after-school programs: Tuning into the prime time for violent juvenile crime and implications for national policy. A report to the United States Attorney General.* Washington, DC: Fight Crime: Invest in Kids



2.0 RECREATION RESOURCES

This portion of the Needs Assessment provides an overview of existing parks, recreation facilities and opportunity areas in and around Roseville. An understanding of existing resources is essential prior to beginning the needs evaluation process.

A diverse combination of City-wide parks, neighborhood parks, special use facilities, trails and open space, and joint use school facilities, provide opportunities for a myriad of community and personal activities for recreation, education, health, and cultural enrichment.

2.1 Existing Recreation Facilities

Unique and diverse recreational opportunities are available throughout Roseville in City facilities. One can find natural open spaces, trails, community buildings, sports courts and fields, swimming pools, passive areas, playgrounds, a skate park, and much more. As a City that has grown primarily over the past few decades, newer areas of Roseville have benefited from planning efforts that reflect relatively current thinking about neighborhood identity, neighborhood parks, and developer participation in recreation facility implementation. The quality of life in a community is often evaluated in terms of the quality of its recreational opportunities, and in Roseville the community enjoys a healthy and well-established recreation system. This has culminated to the current system of interesting and robust parks, strongly associated with adjacent residential areas and important to overall community identity. Additional neighborhood parks are planned as part of future residential areas. The Roseville park system is also strong in terms of its open space system and trails that take advantage of natural areas and riparian corridors of the community. These trails provide recreation and alternative transportation methods to City residents and visitors.

Facility Inventory Matrix

The matrix on Table 2.1.1 on the following two pages represents a snapshot of the existing major facilities and fields that make up the City's recreation system. This inventory catalogues constructed improvements that are maintained for public use and some limited private group rentals. Page 2-2 provides community and neighborhood parks and page 2-3 provides special use facilities, trails and joint-use school facilities.

Exhibit 2.1.2 on the following page is a map showing the location of each existing park and recreation facilities within the City of Roseville. More than 550 acres of public parkland are found in these sixty-nine (68) Parks and Recreation City facilities, not including joint use facilities. Exhibit 2.1.3 is the key to the map and partially inventories facilities around the City.

It is worthwhile noting items of special interest:

- Twenty-two (22) parks or facilities have trails or trail system connections to multiple neighborhoods, schools and other facilities
- Roseville owns and manages 4,275 acres of open space
- Maidu Park is the most used park in the City as reported by the highest number of households (13%) polled in an online questionnaire
- The vast majority (98%) of residents are very satisfied or somewhat satisfied with recreation facilities and programs in Roseville
- The City hosts major community events at Royer, Maidu and Mahany Parks
- The oldest park in Roseville is Ferretti Park, built in 1907
- One of the first 50-meter pools built in the Sacramento Valley was at the Roseville Aquatics Complex
- Royer Park has been voted the most popular park in the region for the past few years in a row, and in 2013 Maidu Park was voted "Best of the Best" for Best Kids Recreation and Best Park by the Roseville Press Tribune Readers
- Roseville has been acknowledged as a Tree City USA for the last thirty (30) years
- Roseville has been recognized by the NRPA as a gold seal city
- Roseville is a multi-award winning agency for park planning, facility design, unique programs and asset management systems
- Roseville has been chosen as a 2013 Playful City USA community

2.2 Joint Use School Facilities

In almost every Roseville neighborhood, school facilities play an important role in family life and routine. In a sense, they are civic gathering places and important resources in the community. Within the City of Roseville there are three Elementary School Districts: Roseville Unified School District, Eureka School District and Dry Creek School District as well as one High School District. With the approval of Sierra Vista and Creekview specific plans, the new Center Elementary and High School District extends the city-school partnership. There are twenty-two (22) public school campuses that have joint use agreements with the City to achieve the collaborative utilization of public facilities. The school names and facilities utilized by the City are identified on Table 2.1.1. Many campuses have gym facilities and sports fields that are utilized by the City, by public and private sports organizations, and by Roseville residents. Similarly, there are many park sites and facilities that are either adjacent to or utilized by school programs for instruction, recreation and competition. Joint use of public facilities creates greater

public benefit from taxpayer's resources. Schools function as the social center for many neighborhoods and with the scarcity of public funding, money is stretched farther by weekday use of parks by schools and evening and weekend use of school sites by the Parks, Recreation & Libraries department.

Exhibit 2.1.2: Existing Park Facilities Map

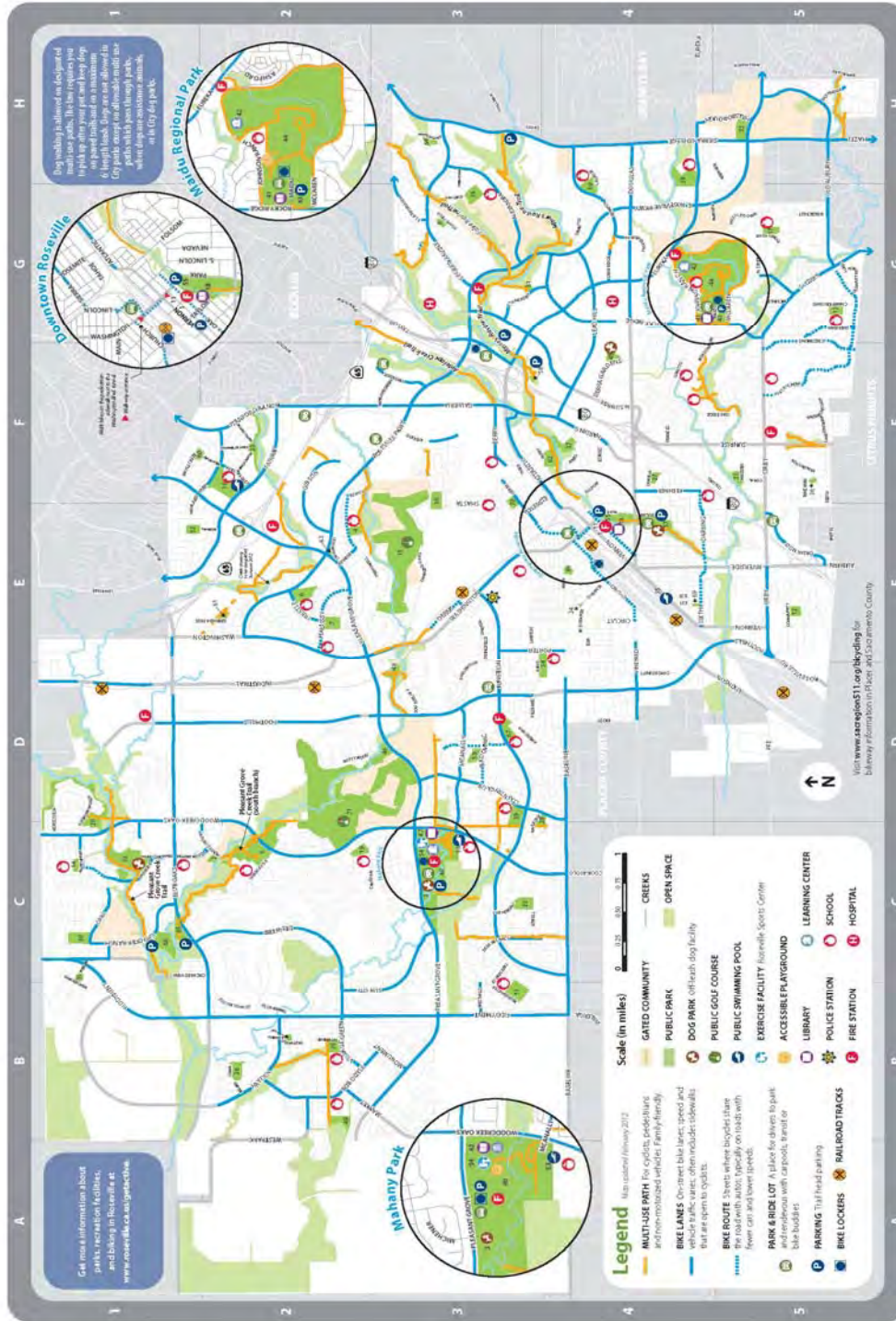


Exhibit 2.1.3: Existing Park Facilities Map Key

Places & Spaces to Get Active in Roseville...

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|----|
| 1. Alternative Transportation Office - 401 Vernon Street | | B | | | | | H4 |
| 2. Baquetta, Adam V. Park - 100 Painted Desert Court | B | * | H | | | | C1 |
| 3. Bear Dog Park - 1575 Pleasant Grove Boulevard | B | | | | | | C1 |
| 4. Beseno, Sylvia Park - 1061 Redwood Drive | B | * | * | | | | C1 |
| 5. Blue Oaks Park - 8001 Woodbridge Oaks Boulevard | B | * | H | | | | C1 |
| 6. Brown, Verol Park - 260 Thefeld Road | B | * | * | | | | E1 |
| 7. Bullen Park - 1504 Hobart Drive | B | * | * | | | | E1 |
| 8. Burnett, Douglas C. Park - 2136 Escrowood Drive | B | * | H | | | | E1 |
| 9. Cambata Park - 1781 Foggy Field Drive | B | * | H | | | | E1 |
| 10. Central Park & Mike Zulloveser Park - 10000 Highway Dr. | B | * | * | | | | F2 |
| 11. City of Roseville Civic Center - 311 Vernon Street | B | * | * | | | | E1 |
| 12. Cresthaven Park - 401 Community Drive | B | * | * | | | | E1 |
| 13. Crestmont Park - 1500 Champion Oaks Drive | B | * | * | | | | E1 |
| 14. Davis, Leonard "Duke" Park - 1460 New England Drive | B | * | H | | | | C1 |
| 15. Diamond Oaks Golf Course - 5492 Diamond Oaks Blvd. | B | * | | | | | E1 |
| 16. Diamond Oaks Park - 4000 Diamond Oaks Road | B | * | F | | | | E1 |
| 18. Deerbach, William Park - 1201 Stony Point Drive | B | * | * | | | | E1 |
| 19. Doyle, Robert L. Park - 1701 Galia Campala | B | * | H | | | | C1 |
| 20. Dugan, Dr. Paul J. Park - 1425 Darmond Wood Circle | B | * | H | | | | C1 |
| 21. Entwwood Park - 500 Washburn Lane | B | * | F | | | | F1 |
| 22. Elliott, H.C. Park - 1421 Cushman Drive | B | * | F | | | | C1 |
| 23. Everett, Shelby Park - 660 Cascade Drive | B | * | H | | | | F2 |
| 24. Frenet, Mary Park - 2400 Convent | B | * | H | | | | E1 |
| 25. Freshmen Fred Park - 2155 Village Green Drive | B | * | H | | | | E1 |
| 26. Frails, Naomi Park - 2400 Convent | B | * | H | | | | E1 |
| 27. Gabriola Park - 1025 Camella Avenue | B | * | * | | | | H1 |
| 28. Gova, George Park - 1811 Oak Crest Drive | B | * | * | | | | D3 |
| 29. Hall, James A. Park - 1411 Redburn Way | B | * | * | | | | D3 |
| 30. Hamel, Mel Park - 10080 Crocker Ranch Rd. | B | * | H | | | | C1 |
| 31. Hangman Greens - 4051 Parkland Way | B | * | * | | | | C1 |
| 32. Hillsborough Park - 1001 Hillsborough Drive | B | * | F | | | | H1 |
| 33. Hughes, William "Bill" Park - 1600 Parkside Way | B | * | F | | | | C1 |
| 34. Kaeberling Park - 1151 Fossil Way | B | * | * | | | | D3 |
| 35. Johnson Pool - 1003 Street | B | * | * | | | | E4 |
| 36. Kenwood Oaks Park - 1022 Tecoma Drive | B | * | * | | | | E1 |
| 37. Lincoln Estates Park - 331 James Drive | B | * | F | | | | F4 |

LEGEND: B 880, B 800, B 400, B 200, B 100 (Park area), H (Half Court), F (Full Court), R (Regulation 9'6" court)

BIKE ACCESSIBLE PLAYGROUNDS
Roseville is proud to unveil concrete playgrounds for children of all abilities. These parks provide a rare opportunity for disabled and able-bodied children to play together. Ultimately, Roseville will have these playgrounds. Learn more at www.rosevilleca.gov/projects

BIKE HELMETS
Wearing a helmet is not only smart—it's required by law if you are under age 18. Parents can set an example for children by wearing a helmet.

RULES OF THE ROAD
Obey All Traffic Laws
Signs & Signals
At stop signs or red lights, you are required to come to a complete stop. Proceed only when safe to do so and at signals on the green light.

Watch Your Speed
Observe posted speed limits. Never ride faster than is safe under existing conditions.
Respect Pedestrians' Rights
Pedestrians in crosswalks and on sidewalks have the right of way. Be especially aware of pedestrians with disabilities.

Scan the Road Behind You
Learn to look back over your shoulder without swerving left. Glancing also signals to drivers that you may change direction.
Watch for Cars Pulling Out
Make eye contact with others, proceed cautiously and assume they don't see you.
Bike Hand Signals
Left Turn Hand Signal
Left hand and arm extended horizontally to the left side of the bicyclist.
Right Turn Hand Signal
Left hand and arm extended upward at the elbow to the left side of the bicycle, or right hand and arm extended horizontally to the right side of the bicycle.
Stop Hand Signal
Left hand and arm extended downward to the left side of the bicycle.
Lane Positioning
Ride to the Right
Slower vehicles should stay to the right.
Do Not Pass on the Right
Motorists may not pass a cyclist passing on the right and turn into your path.
Ride Predictably in a Straight Line
Ride in the right of center traffic in a straight line.
Avoid the Door Zone
When cars are parked on the road, ride outside the door zone about five feet away.
Turning at Intersections
Right Turns
Use right-turn-only lanes when provided or stay to the right side of the straight line.
Straight Through
Use the rightmost through lane. Don't go straight in a lane marked "right turn only".
Left Turns
Don't turn left from the right side of the street. There are two ways to make a left turn: (1) Like a motorist (signal, move into the left lane, and turn left); (2) Like a pedestrian (dismount and walk your bike across an intersection).
Triggering Traffic Signals
Traffic signals are triggered by passing over loop detectors in auto lanes and some bike lanes. If positioned properly, bicycles trigger signals. Some detectors have a bike symbol that indicates the best position for your bike. Otherwise, position your bike directly over the "filled-in cut-in" visible. When loops are not visible or the signal is not triggered, cross the intersection as a pedestrian.

BIKE COMMUTING
Bicycle commuting is an effective and inexpensive way to get to work. Even if you are only riding a couple days a week, it's a great way to exercise, save money on gas and vehicle maintenance, reduce air pollution and emissions, lower your stress level, and have fun.
Free Bike Locker Rentals
Bike lockers are available free to the public for use as part of a resident's commute trip to work. Bike lockers are shown on the map with the symbol. To reserve a bike locker and find out where lockers are located, call the City of Roseville Alternative Transportation Division at (916) 774-5293 or e-mail transport@ajog.rosevilleca.us.
Bike Commute Buddies
If you've thought about bicycling to work, but are not sure how to get started, talk to someone who's experienced. That's the idea behind the Sacramento Region 511 Bike Buddy match. Use the experience gained by others to find the best route. Visit www.sacregion511.org/bicycling or call 511 for more information.
Bike & Bus
All Roseville Transit buses have bike racks that are convenient and easy to use. Combined with transit, cycling can be a part of a commute over a longer distance. Learn about Roseville Transit online by visiting www.rosevilleca.us/transit or calling (916) 745-7500.

BICYCLING EVENTS
Bikefest
Bring your family to Roseville's annual autumn Bikefest event. Call (916) 774-5293 or visit www.rosevilleca.us/bikefest to learn more.
May Is Bike Month
Join the annual May event by getting out of your car and riding your bike for exercise, recreation, fitness, and commuting. Visit www.mayisbikemonth.com to find out how you can participate.



2.3 Future Planned Park Sites

Throughout the parks and recreation planning process numerous sites are evaluated for the potential to provide recreational opportunities in the community. The parks department provides schematic designs at appropriate times in the land development process. This report will guide future planning and decision making and, with the addition of public input, future parks will be programmed and planned based on the needs identified by this report and future updates.

There are four major land development projects in various states of application or approval, each one having a separate recreation element as follows.

- **Sierra Vista:** This project on the southwest side of town was approved by City Council in May, 2010 and includes 16 neighborhood park sites, 40 acres of City-wide parks, over a hundred acres of open space and trails, and 8,679 dwelling units with 22,045 new residents. Park sites are programmed and schematically designed.
- **Westbrook Amendment to Sierra Vista:** This project was approved in June 2012 and amends the Sierra Vista plan by adding 400 acres that includes 2,029 mixed density units, 43.3 acres commercial, a school site, 3 neighborhood parks and 35.6 acres of open space preserve.
- **Creekview:** A smaller specific plan area to the northwest, this project includes 15.7 acres of park land in four sites, 136 acres of open space with trails and 2,011 dwelling units with 5,400 new residents. Park sites are planned and schematically designed. The project was approved in September 2012
- **Amoruso Ranch:** This project is in the negotiation phase and subject to change. Currently it is programmed to include seven neighborhood parks, a linear paseo park system, an urban park, and a sports park along with 140 acres of open space. This project could bring a total of 2,785 dwelling units and 7,500 residents to Roseville.
- **West Roseville Specific Plan (WRSP) Amendments:** The City is currently reviewing two requests within the WRSP. Both Westpark, phase 4 and Fiddyment Ranch phase 3 are seeking approval to modify densities by changing the housing types offered. As of this report issue, the modified land plans have not been approved.
- **Al Johnson Wildlife Area:** A 1700-acre former rice farm known as Reason Farms was planned in 2008 to be a wildlife preserve, with large riparian basins, trails, boating marina, outdoor learning center and significant naturalized land preserve/open space for the community.

Locations of sites are identified on Specific Plan Land Use Maps, and are shown on Exhibits 2.3.1 through 2.3.5.

Exhibit 2.3.1: Sierra Vista Land Use Map

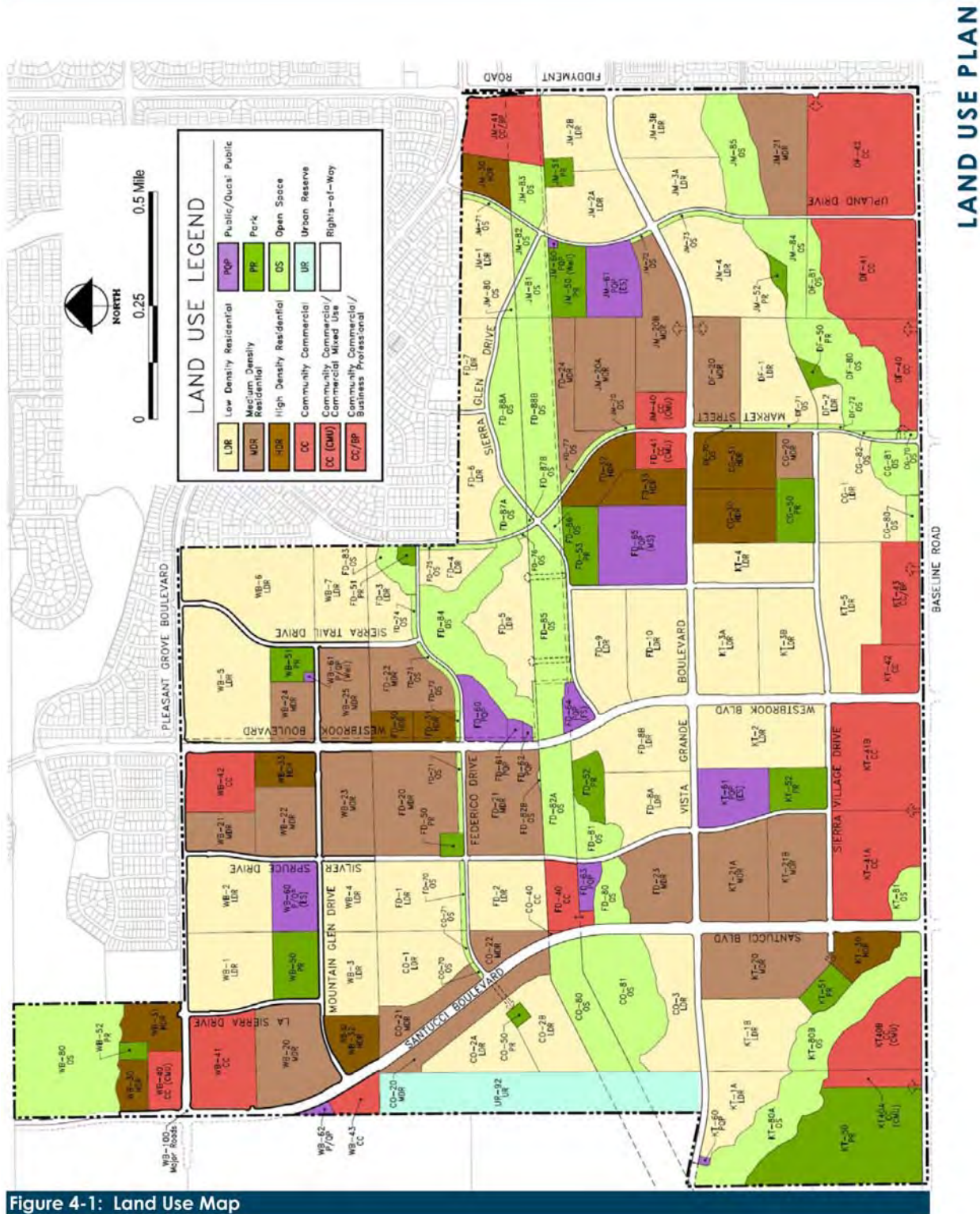


Figure 4-1: Land Use Map

Exhibit 2.3.2 Westbrook Addition to Sierra Vista



Exhibit 2.3.3: Creekview Parks Diagram

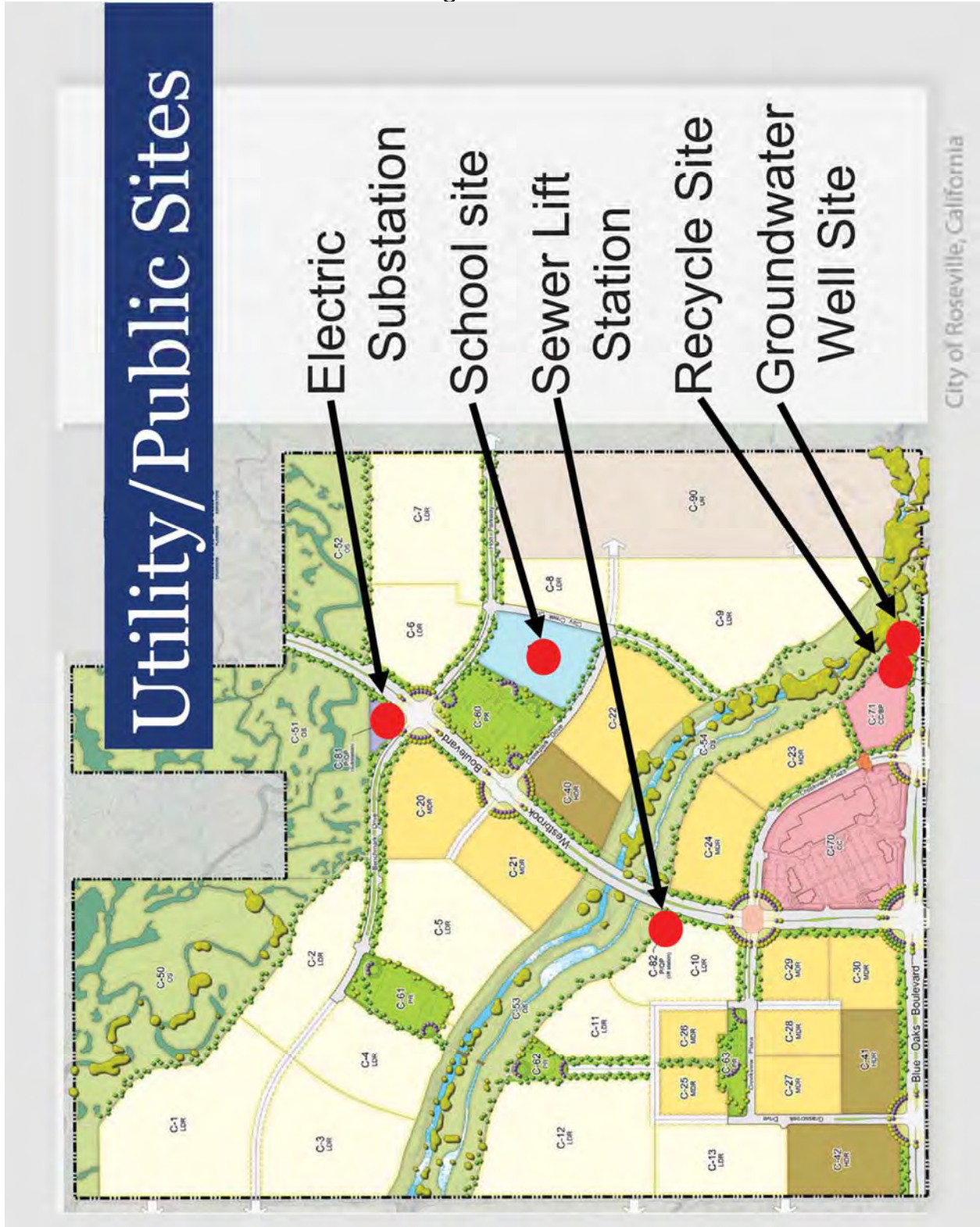


Exhibit 2.3.4 Amoruso Ranch Specific Plan (not the final approved specific plan map; subject to change)

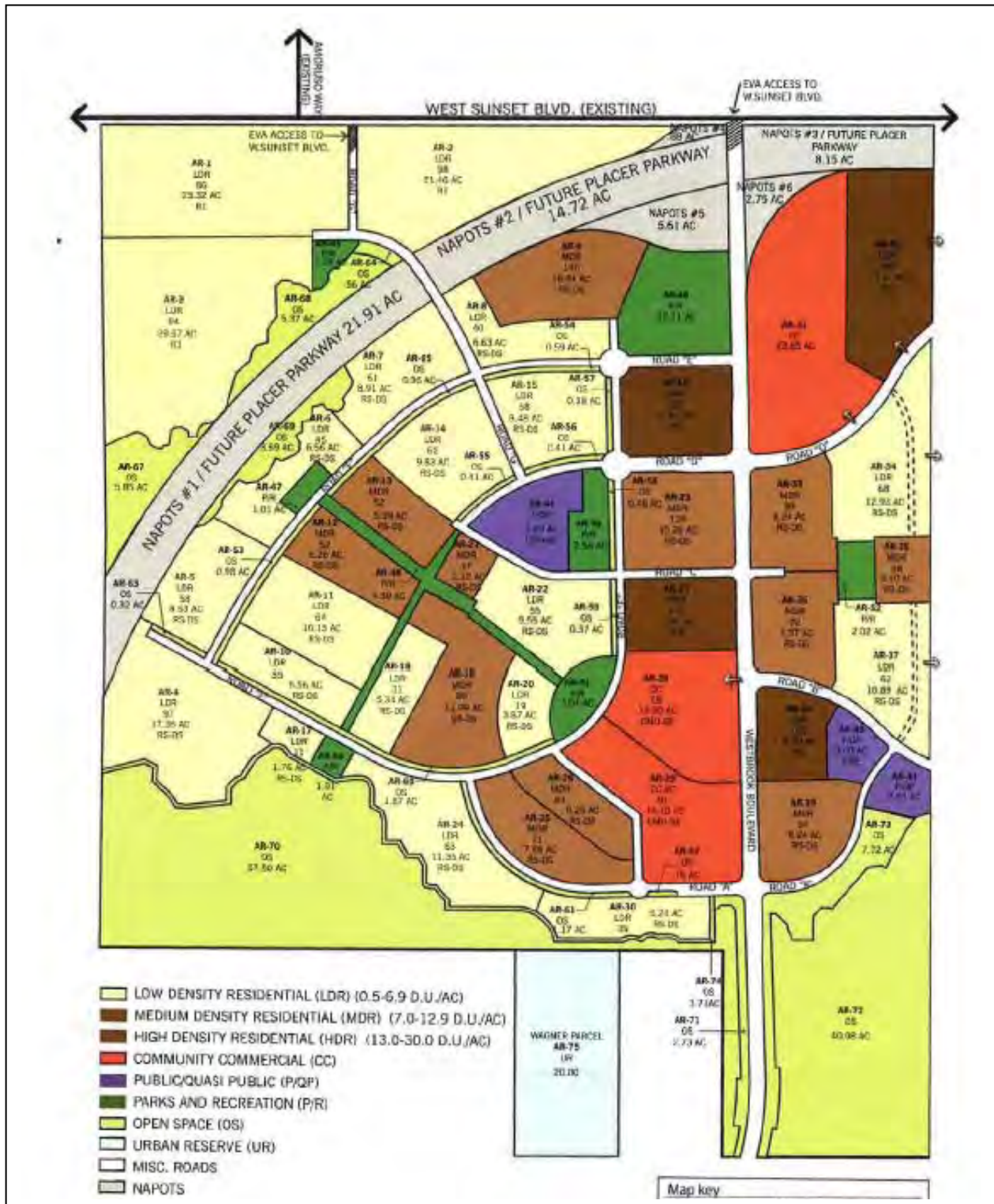
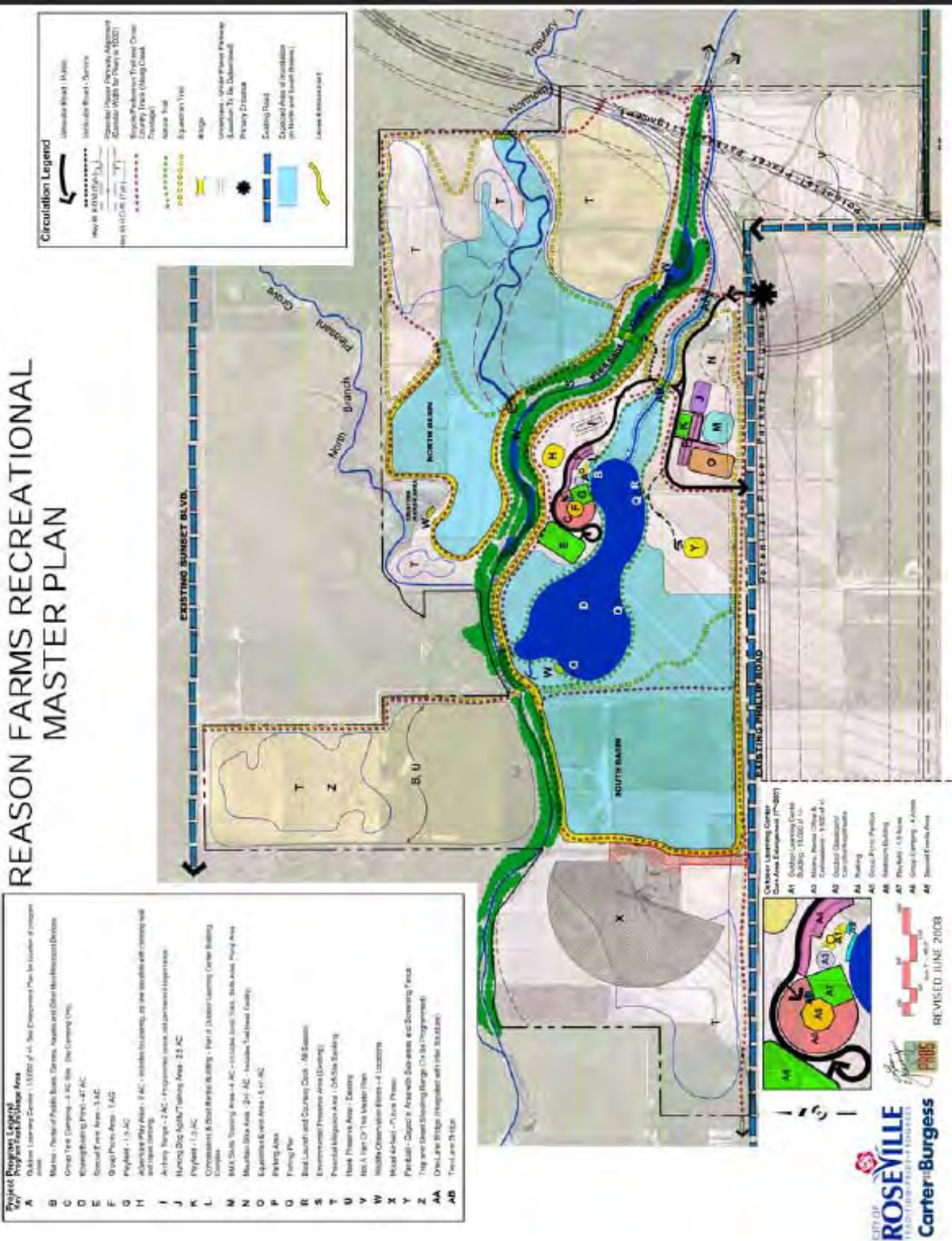


Exhibit 2.3.5 AI Johnson Wildlife Area Master Plan (Formerly known as Reason Farms); Concept plan has not been approved and is subject to change.



Section Three

3.0 RECREATION FACILITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The purpose of the recreation facility needs assessment process is to identify the current and future recreation facility needs within Roseville, to identify recreation demand that is unmet, and to suggest the relative priority of each identified need. Needs were identified and prioritized by engaging the community in a series of community outreach tools and other needs identification tools listed below. The process involved gathering both qualitative input (e.g. sports organization surveys, internet survey, facility demand analysis). Qualitative input is the voice of the community; and quantitative input is statistically valid information. Quantitative input was gathered by use of a telephone survey tool. Using only qualitative feedback as a basis for the number, type, and location of recreation facilities ignores the fact that such feedback may not be representative of the entire community and also may not quantify facility needs beyond "more". Each needs identification tool and each bit of information gathered is a piece of the recreation puzzle leading to a more thorough understanding of the community. All of the pieces, taken together, provide an overall picture of recreation facility needs specific to Roseville now and in the future.

The following methods and processes (needs identification tools) were utilized in the facility needs assessment and will be addressed in this section:

Section Three Highlights:

- Fourteen (14) organized sports groups completed questionnaires regarding usage and needs
- The City currently has open space in the quantity of 32 acres per 1000 residents, greatly exceeding the General Plan standard of 3 acres per 1000 residents
- Sports fields, gymnasiums, skate park, off leash dog areas, and trails are some of the identified needs in Roseville

Community Outreach: Information was gathered from Roseville facility and program users including residents and non-residents through the distribution and advertisement of an internet on-line survey. The survey was completed by 630 residents and by 102 non-residents. It is important to note that non-residents participate or use Roseville's programs and facilities as a regional draw. Approximately, one third of all participants are non-resident users.

A sports organization questionnaire was created and distributed to all the leaders of sports leagues to gather roster data, locations and times of facility use and comments on conditions.

Community-Wide Telephone Survey: The telephone survey reveals current, statistically valid information specific to Roseville that reveals detailed information on the types of recreation facilities and programs most often utilized by Roseville residents. A total of 200 randomly selected, geographically distributed telephone interviews were completed with the adult head of the household.

Recreation Facility Demand and Needs Analysis: Quantitative evaluation of Roseville facility needs based on actual participation and facility usage collected from the statistically valid telephone survey, facility inventory, relevant demographics, and sports organization survey.

Acreage Analysis: Evaluation of parkland acreage needs in Roseville based on a goal of 9 acres per thousand residents, identified recreation needs, and available supply.

Trends Analysis: Evaluation of societal trends and associated recreation implications.

3.1 Community Outreach

The community outreach portion of the Needs Assessment provided a number of opportunities to obtain perspective from residents, users of facilities and programs, and providers of facilities and programs. Within this section, the community outreach effort has been organized into two (2) separate needs identification tools, they are:

- Online Survey
- Sports Organization Questionnaire

Another needs identification tool included in the community outreach effort, the Citywide Telephone Survey, is discussed separately in Section 3.2. The information received from each of these sources has been included in the overall prioritization of needs and recommendations. A brief summary of each community input is provided below.

Online Survey

Community input was gathered through the use of an outreach tool that has gained in popularity in recent years because of technological advances and widespread use of computers and the internet as a research and involvement tool. A series of questions were asked through an on-line survey tool that was posted on the City's website and advertised widely between January 15th to February 7th, 2013. An impressive response total of 732 completed surveys were collected, tabulated, verified and analyzed to determine preferences and opinions from the community. In summary, the topics of the Internet Survey included the perceived strengths of Roseville, most used and frequency of facility use, and changes or improvements to programs and facilities. The following graphs and descriptions provide the data collected from the responses to the Internet Survey:



Roseville’s Strengths:

When asked what one feature makes Roseville a desirable place to live, “Great Parks” was the top response, with 17% of the total; the following bar graph shows the remaining top responses:

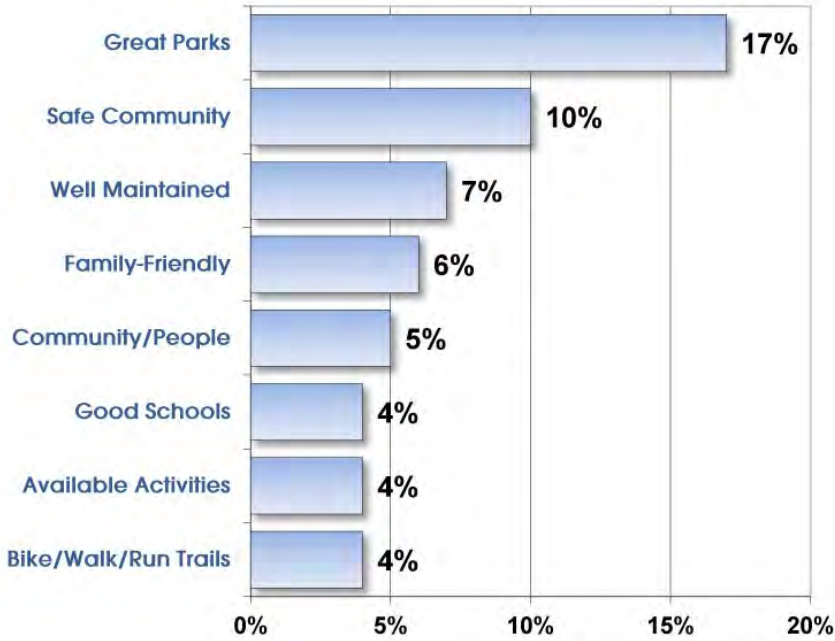


Exhibit 3.1.1 Roseville’s Strengths

What One Change Would You Make?

One goal of this questionnaire is to obtain honest opinions of the community consensus, including critiques of existing conditions. This question asked “What one change or improvement would you like to make in the City of Roseville? This was an open question with a write-in response, with the following responses:

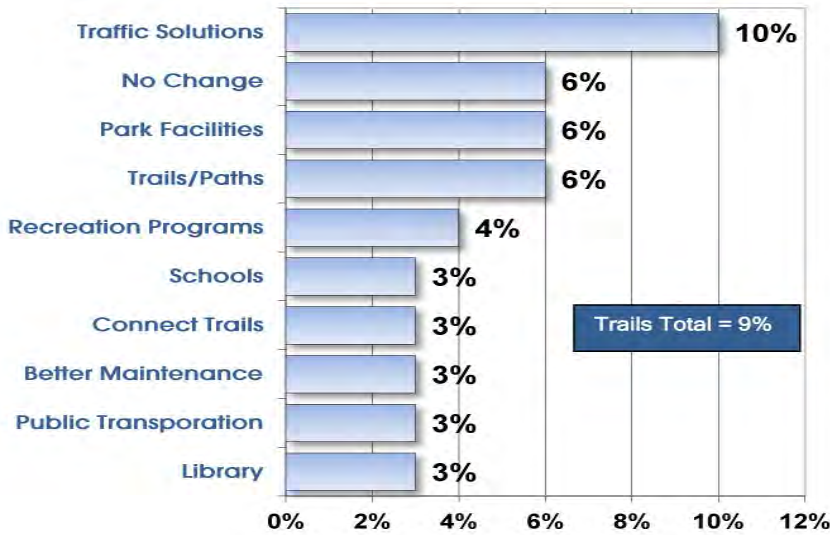


Exhibit 3.1.2 What Change Would You Make?

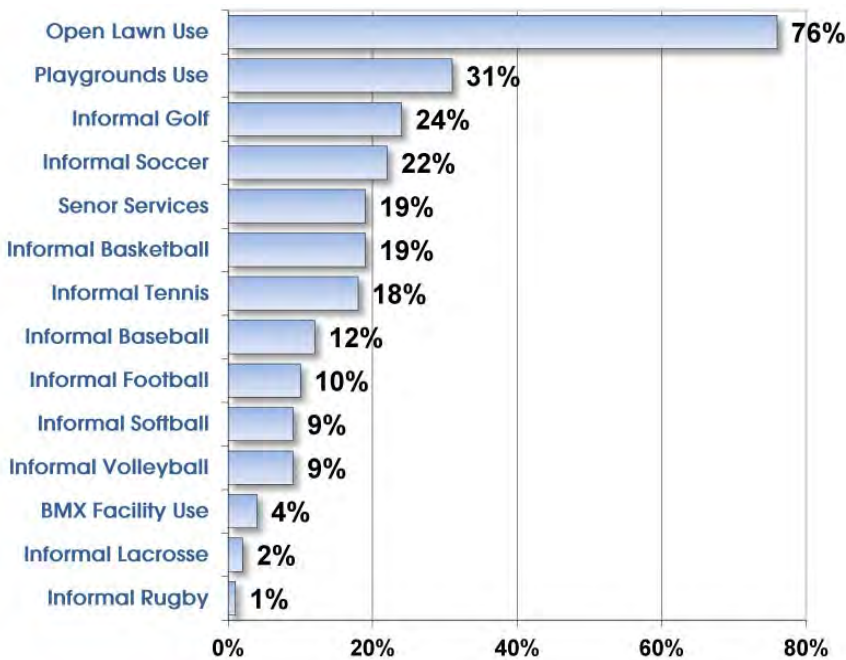


Exhibit 3.1.3 Recreation Activities Participating

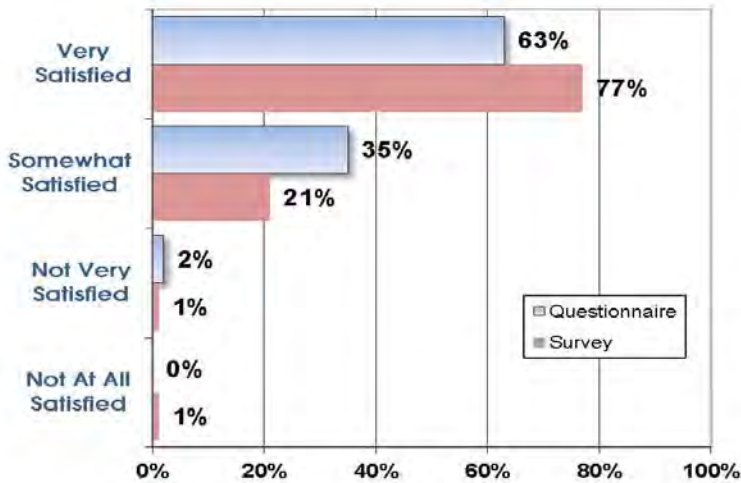
Recreation Activities Participating (Share of Respondents Participating)

Respondents were asked to report how many members of their households participated in an array of fourteen recreation activities, shown in Exhibit 3.1.3 above.

Recreation Facilities and Programs Satisfaction

More than nine of every ten respondents (98%) stated they are Very or Somewhat Satisfied with existing park and recreation facilities and programs in the City of Roseville. This compares with a figure of 98% from the Community-Wide Telephone survey.

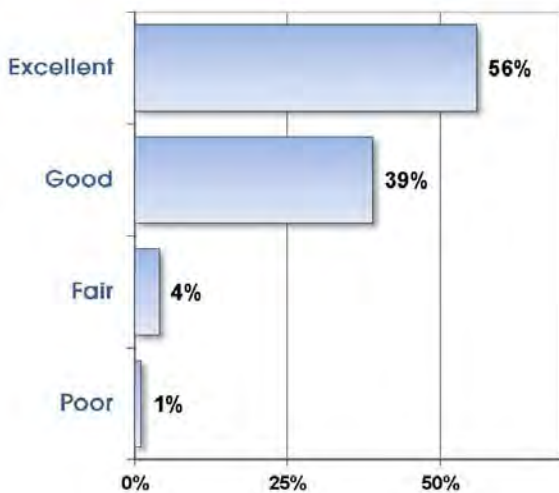
Exhibit 3.1.4 Recreation Facilities and Programs Satisfaction



Recreation Areas Maintenance Satisfaction

The graphic below illustrates the high level of satisfaction; 95% of respondents responded Excellent or Good:

Exhibit 3.1.5 Recreation Areas Maintenance Satisfaction



Recreation Facility Improvement Desired

A question was asked, "What is the one recreation facility you would most like to see added in Roseville to meet the needs of your household. This question was an open-ended write-in response, the results as shown on the graph below.

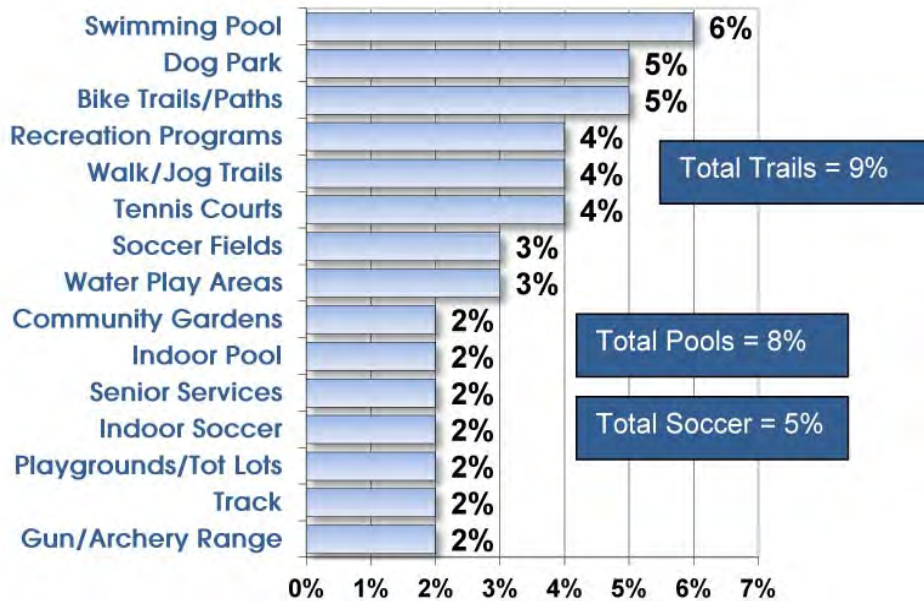


Exhibit 3.1.6 Desired Improvement

Recreation Program Desired

Similar to the previous question, focusing on recreation programs, the following write-in response question was posed: "What is the one program, class or activity your household would most like to see added in Roseville to meet the needs of your household?"

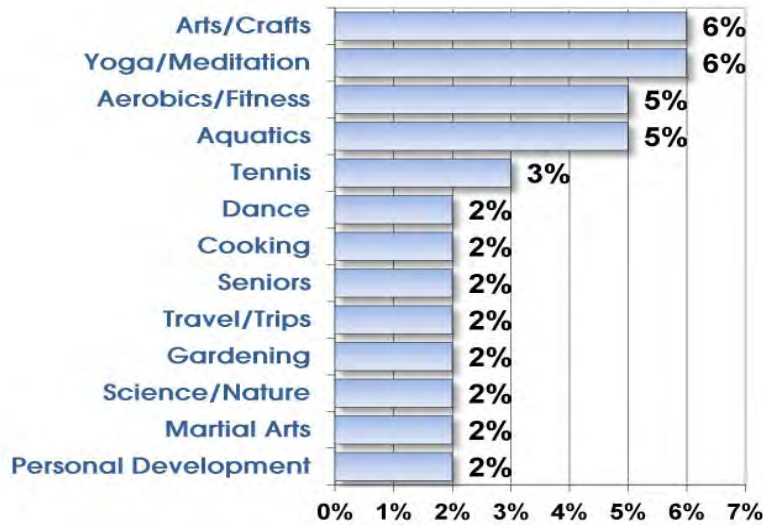


Exhibit 3.1.7 Desired Program

Preferred Improvements in Roseville

To help further define preferences for community needs the following question was asked. For this question there were four choices as follows: “Thinking about the needs of your household, which one of the following types of improvements would you most like to see in Roseville? (choose one of the following)

- Active sports facilities and programs
- Arts and cultural, museum, or performing arts facilities and programs
- Classes, lessons and community events
- Open space and trails for enjoyment and preservation

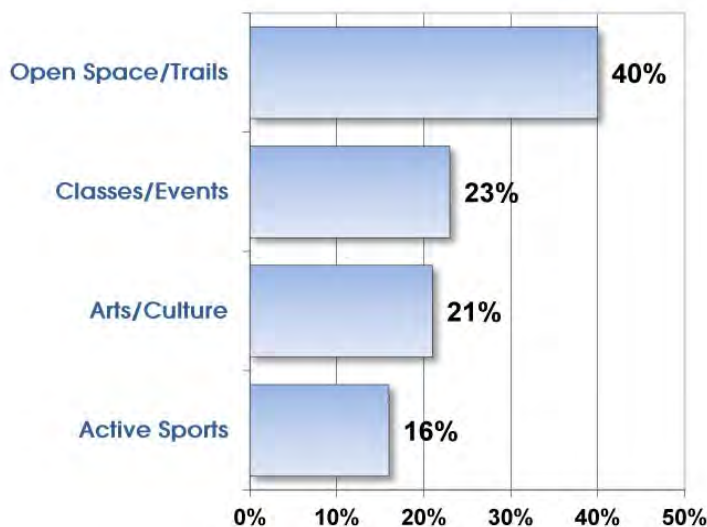


Exhibit 3.1.8 Preferred Improvements

Most Used Parks and Recreation Facility

The question was asked of respondents: “During the last year, what park or recreation facility did you and your household most often use?” Respondents were instructed to include all types of recreation facilities whether located in Roseville or not, including public or private facilities. Exhibit 3.1.9 below indicates the response.

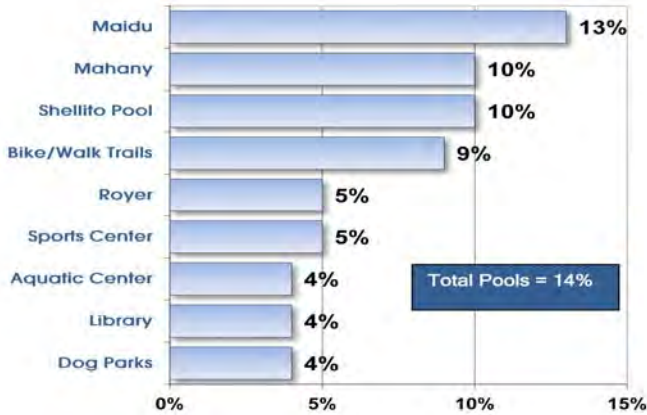


Exhibit 2.1.9 Most Used Parks and Recreation Facility

Other valuable outcomes from this input tool include 60% of respondents indicating that they would use community gardens if they were available in Roseville. Nearly six of every ten responses (57%) cited seeking physical fitness, health and well-being benefits from their recreation choices. The most popular method for residents to gather information on recreation services is online/computer/internet (39%), followed by city website (24%), website (13%) and activity guide/booklet/brochure (11%).

Please refer to the appendix for the complete report of results from the On-Line Survey.

Sports Organization Questionnaire

To supplement the information regarding participation in organized sports that was obtained from the citywide telephone survey, a questionnaire was designed and distributed to the organized sports organizations that use the City facilities. This survey was conducted in order to obtain accurate information regarding impacts and demand for formal/programmed field sports such as the number of players and teams in the league or sports organization, age ranges of the players, what seasons they play, if they travel outside Roseville to play, if they participate in tournaments, ratings of field/facility maintenance and scheduling, projections of growth and facilities they have the greatest need for both now and in the future. Detailed information was requested for each division in the group regarding the number of players, the size of facility required and the time and place of all games and practices. The survey was distributed by the City staff and fourteen (14) sports organizations responded to the questionnaire, including four (Adult Soccer and

Softball, Adult and Youth Flag Football) for which the leagues are run by the City of Roseville.

In addition, data was gathered by telephone for three other sports organizations that did not respond to the survey. Some of the more factual information is summarized in Exhibit 3.1-7. The information regarding the number of players, size of teams, seasonality and turnover of facilities for both games and practice are used to better define peak day demand and convert that to number of facilities required to meet the needs of this segment of the recreation market. Information regarding which of the facilities are currently being used by the sports groups provides input to the inventory of sports facilities regarding usage for adult sports, youth sports and practices. In summary, the City of Roseville is a very active team sports community with over 22,000 participants on over 1,400 teams.

| Sport/Team | # Players | # Teams | % Roseville Residents | Season | Game Field |
|---|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--|
| Basketball, Youth (City rec. league and Hotshots) | 4,000 | 200 | 65% | Winter/ Spring | Roseville Sports Center and out of City locations |
| Baseball, Youth (West Roseville LL) | 625 | 54 | 100% | Spring/ Summer | Maidu, Lockridge, Kaseberg, Buljan, Veterans, Richards |
| Baseball, Youth (Woodcreek LL) | 775 | 80 | 100% | Spring/ Summer | Mahany, Wanish, Bob Doyle, Chilton, Santucci |
| Baseball, Youth (Maidu LL) | 380 | 34 | 89% | Spring/ Summer | Maidu |
| Baseball, Youth Pony League | 290 | 26 | 85% | Spring/ Summer | Hillsborough |
| Football, Flag Youth | 188 | 19 | 76% | Spring & Fall | Mahany, Hughes, Maidu |
| Football, Flag Adult | 1,320 | 12 | 40% | All year | Mahany |
| Lacrosse | 100 | 4 | 95% | Winter/ Spring | High School Fields, Hughes |
| Rugby | 140 | 6 | 95% | Winter/ Spring | High School Soccer & Synth. Fields |
| Soccer, Adult | 935 | 52 | 40% | All Year | Mahany |
| Soccer, Indoor | 480 | 40 | 90% | Winter (2 sessions) | Arena Soccer Facility @ Maidu Park |
| Soccer, Youth | 6,146 | 454 | 91% | Summer/ Fall | Buljan, Maidu, Veteran's Chilton |
| Softball, Adult | 5,700 | 380 | 40% | Summer | Lockridge, Mahany |
| Softball, Girls | 640 | 55 | 98% | Spring/ Summer | Brown, Royer, Mahany |
| Swimming, (CA. Capitol Aquatics) | 160 | 1 | 80% | Year Round | Roseville Aquatics Center |
| Volleyball (Club Volleyball) | 144 | 12 | 75% | Spring | Out-of-City locations |
| TOTALS | 22,014 | 1,429 | | | |

Exhibit 3.1-9 Sports Organization Questionnaire Summary

3.2 Community-Wide Telephone Survey



A total of 200 interviews were completed with adult head of households living in the City of Roseville. These respondents were contacted through the use of a random digit dial sample. This sample methodology compensates for the incidence of unlisted telephone numbers. Eligibility was confirmed within the survey instrument by adding a screening question, eliminating those contacts that were not residents of the City of Roseville

These 10-minute interviews were conducted via telephone by professional interviewers during the January 2013 fielding of the resident telephone survey using direct-entry computer technology. All interviews conducted among Roseville residents were edited by skilled supervisors of the field organization and 10% were validated for accuracy.

The sample error for a sample size of 200 ranges to +/-7.1% at the 95% confidence level. This means that if we were to survey every household in Roseville, we are confident that, 95% of the time, the results for a question would differ by less than 7.1 percentage points from the results derived from this sample.

Responses to the survey questions provide vital information, including:

Satisfaction with Existing Facilities and Programs: Residents of Roseville are overwhelmingly satisfied with the existing parks and recreation facilities, as shown on Exhibit 3.2.1. As surveyed, seventy-seven percent (77%) of Roseville households reported being *Very Satisfied* and twenty-one percent (21%) reported being *Somewhat Satisfied*, while only one percent reported being *Not Very Satisfied* and one percent *Not At All Satisfied*.

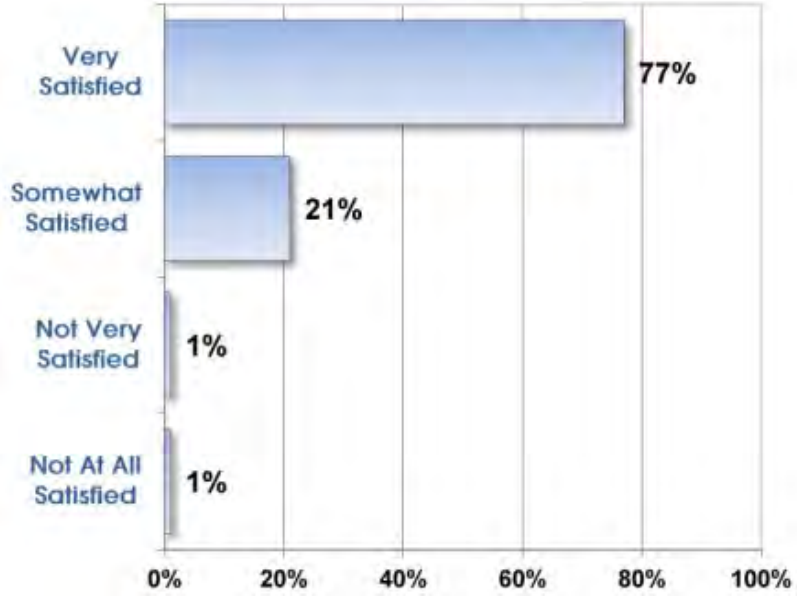


Exhibit 3.2-1 Phone Survey – Park User Satisfaction

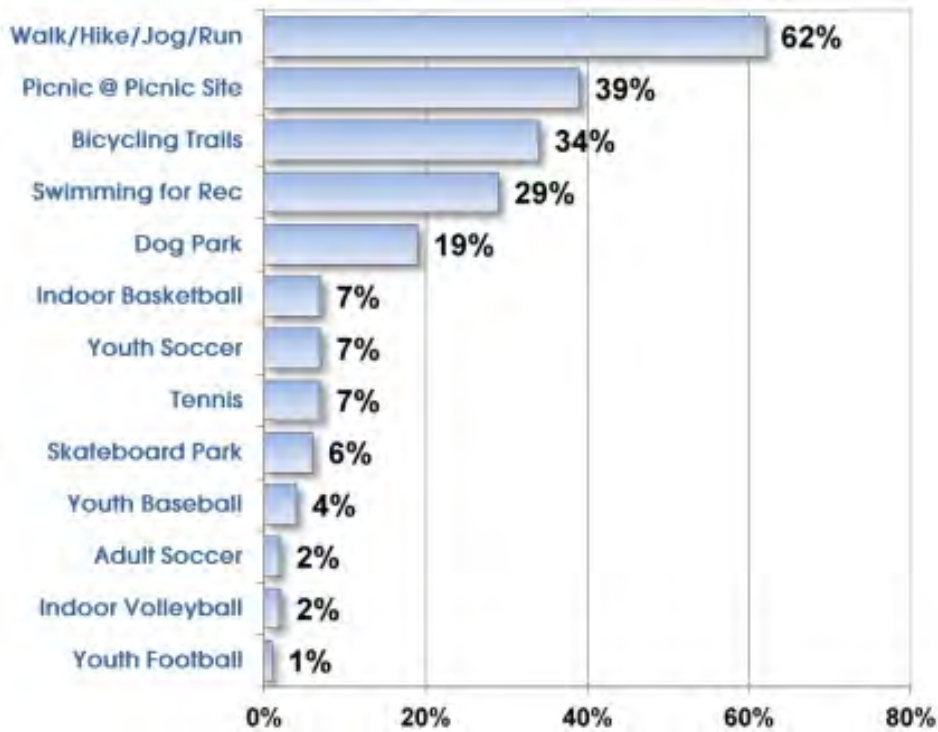


Exhibit 3.2-2 Phone Survey - Participation in Recreation Activities

Most Common Recreation Activity Participation:

As shown on Exhibit 3.2.2 above, of the thirteen (13) activities tested in the survey, the largest share of the population reported participation during the last year in:

Walking/Jogging/Running on Public Trails for Active Recreation or Fitness (62%), Picnicking in Picnic Table Sites at Public Parks (39%), Swimming in a Pool (29%), Walking or Exercising a Dog at a Dog Park Area (24%), Bicycling on Public Trails or Paths for Active Recreation or Fitness (34%), Organized Team Sports (between 1% and 7%), Tennis (7%), and Skateboarding (6%). Because the survey tracked location by zip code, it is known that residents of western Roseville (zip code 95747) reported higher rates of participation than eastern Roseville (zip codes 95661 and 95678) in Walking/Jogging/Running on Public Trails (74% vs 50%), Picnicking (74% vs 26%), Swimming (40% vs 20%), Indoor Organized Basketball (13% vs 2%), and Skateboarding (10% vs 2%). Residents of eastern Roseville reported higher rates of participation in Bicycling (80% vs 49%). These disparate levels of participation likely reflect differing demographic profiles among residents of these two areas of the City.

Among Organized Team Sports, the highest participation by the community is Indoor Basketball and Youth Soccer, both at 7%, and then Youth Baseball (4%), Adult Soccer (2%), Indoor Volleyball (2%) and Youth Football (1%).

Most Desired Facility: The active recreation facilities cited as most desired by Roseville residents surveyed, as shown on Exhibit 3.2-3 below were **Walking/Jogging Paths/Trails** (11%), **Skateboard Park** (9%), **Swimming Pools** (7%), **Gym/Fitness Center** (4%), and **Soccer Fields** (2%). West Roseville residents most often reported preferences for adding a Skatepark (20%) and Trails (8%) and Gymnasium/Fitness Center (6%), while East Roseville residents reported preferences for Trails (14%), Swimming Pools (13%) and Gymnasium/Fitness Center (4%). Four in ten households (42%) indicated their household members have no new recreation facility needs, indicating a high satisfaction level with the existing facilities available to residents.

A key element of the telephone survey is information that generates participation rates in each of thirteen (13) recreational activities. These participation rates are analyzed in the recreation demand and needs analysis (Section 3.3), where facility demand is calculated in relationship to the population served.

The full Resident Telephone Survey report is found in the Appendix.

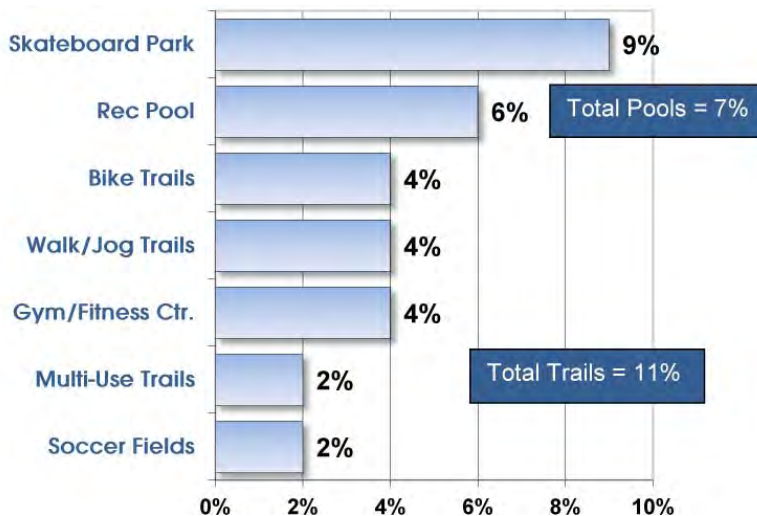


Exhibit 3.2-3 Phone Survey Desired Facilities

3.3 Recreation Facility Demand and Needs Analysis

This section summarizes the evaluation of demand for thirteen (13) recreation and park activities based upon actual participation rates as determined by the residents of Roseville. A key element in any park and recreation planning strategy is an understanding of the nature of demand for parks and recreation facilities. Without this understanding, policy can only be based on general standards, such as population ratios (acres per thousand population) or service area (distance to park facility). Such standards are useful, but the demand analysis guarantees that the needs assessment reflects Roseville specifically.

The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) published national standards for parks and recreation facilities up until 1983. In their 1983 update to the publication *Recreation, Park and Open Space Standards and Guidelines*, NRPA's position changed, stating: "Park and recreation services are community services. Ideally, the national standards should stand the test in communities of all sizes. However, the reality often makes it difficult or inadvisable to apply national standards without question to specific locales. The uniqueness of every community, due to differing geographical, cultural, climatic, and socioeconomic characteristics, makes it imperative that every community develop its *own* standards for recreation, parks and open space." NRPA has not changed this position from 1983. Therefore, this Needs Assessment uses Roseville-specific standards to calculate community demand for recreation facilities from four main sources:

- The Communitywide Telephone and On-Line Surveys
- Roseville Demographic Trends and Population Projections
- Sports Organization Questionnaires
- California State Department of Parks and Recreation

The telephone survey provides a statistically valid basis for determining how the residents of Roseville participate in recreation activities.

The participation rates in recreation activities from the survey constitute a quantitative basis for the demand analysis that is used in calculating the current need for

facilities. The nature of growth and population change establishes trends in recreation and leisure services. These population projections, together with the survey results describing participation rates for various demographic measures, are the basis for a quantitative projection of future facility needs.



In terms of sports facilities, it should be noted that the analysis pertains to participation in sports games on game fields, for which quantitative inventory is possible. This information is obtained in part from the sports organization questionnaire. Participation in sports practices and evaluation of practice field demand is included in this study as a separate item because games are played two teams at a time on a given field/court while practices are generally scheduled for one team per field. Based on the responses from the sports organization questionnaire and the participation rates developed from the phone survey, there is a demand for additional practice fields in baseball, softball, football, and soccer.

The sports organization survey obtained information regarding the number of players and teams in each league or sports organization, age ranges of the players, what seasons they play, if they travel outside Roseville to play, if they participate in tournaments, ratings of field/facility maintenance and scheduling, projections of growth, and facilities they have the greatest need for both now and in the future. Detailed information was requested for each division in the sport regarding the number of players, the size of facility required, and the time and place of all games and practices.

This information is used as a supplement to the telephone survey results and as a means to better define peak day demand (number of participants who will be involved in a given activity on the busiest day of the year) and convert that to the number of facilities required to meet the needs of this segment of the recreation market.

Information regarding which of the existing facilities are currently being used by the sports groups provides an understanding of the inventory of sports facilities regarding usage for adult sports, youth sports, and practices.

Recreation Facility Requirements

The demand for certain recreation facilities is calculated based upon actual participation rates as determined from the telephone survey. The facility demand for each of the selected activities is determined based upon current and future population figures. The total facility demand is compared to the existing facility inventory which results in a surplus or deficit. Please note that for field sports, the numbers are referring to **game fields**, not practice fields (practice fields will be analyzed in the next section), and they are also referring to **peak day demand** (for example, the peak day for soccer is Saturday when games are played starting at 8:00 and ending by about 4:00. It is important to note that in Roseville, many sports share fields, which puts additional strain on the schedule of availability. The leagues and recreation staff have collaborated to spread practices and games across the available hours and the highest desired hours (after school and weekend hours), but it is very challenging to accommodate all the needs on the available fields. Adding additional challenges is the emergence of year-round sports and competitive club leagues that exist in the City and rented field/court space to be able to practice and compete. Allowances for these factors are included in the calculations. Similarly, a factor is included in demand calculations to account for "resting" of sports fields so that the turf can be conditioned, aerated and repaired for optimal playing quality and evenness; the industry standard of 20% of availability is used for field resting.



It should be noted that historically the Roseville Unified School District works in close coordination with the City to cluster active sports fields adjacent to park sites to get the most public benefit from both City park and school sites. That stated, school fields are not included in this calculation, as the goal for the City should be to accommodate City sports leagues only on fields owned and operated and in full control by the City for all park users.

CITY OF ROSEVILLE RECREATION FACILITY NEEDS ANALYSIS - 2013 ESTIMATE

| Facility | Facility Need Ratio - City of Roseville | 2013 Needs | Existing City Facilities | Surplus/ Deficit(-) |
|-----------------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Baseball Fields: | | | | |
| Organized Youth Games | 1/2,870 pop. | 43.0 | 39.0 | -4.0 |
| Football Fields | | | | |
| Organized Youth Games | 1/71,300 pop. | 1.7 | 1.0 | -0.7 |
| Soccer Fields | | | | |
| Organized Youth Games | 1/3,000 pop. | 41.2 ² | 39.0 | -2.2 |
| Organized Adult Games | 1/18,900 pop. | 6.6 ² | 7.0 | 0.4 |
| Softball Fields | | | | |
| Organized Girls Games | 1/8,200 pop. ⁵ | 15.0 | 9.0 | -6.0 |
| Organized Adult (90' base) | 1/29,000 pop. ⁵ | 4.0 | 2.0 | -2.0 |
| Indoor Volleyball | | | | |
| Organized Youth/Adult | 1/462,200 pop. | 0.3 | 0.0 | -0.3 |
| Indoor Basketball Cts.: | | | | |
| Organized Youth/Adult | 1/4,500 pop. | 27.1 | 23.0 ³ | -4.1 |
| Swimming Pools (Public) | | | | |
| Recreational/Lessons | 1/28,700 pop. | 4.3 | 4.3 ^{4,5} | 0.0 |
| Tennis Courts | 1/14,350 pop. | 8.5 | 16.5 | 8.0 |
| Picnic Tables | 1/280 pop. | 435 | 360 | -75 |
| Walking/Jogging Paths (mi.) | 1/4,400 pop. | 27.7 | 17.0 | -10.7 |
| Bicycling Paths (mi.) | 1/4,900 pop. | 25.0 | 17.0 | -8.0 |
| Skate Board Park | 1/44,500 pop. | 2.7 | 1.0 | -1.7 |
| Dog Park | 1/36,800 pop. | 3.3 | 3.0 | -0.3 |

¹School facilities other than courts are not counted for games because of limited availability and City goal of counting only City-owned fields

²Youth soccer has 91% participation from residents. Demand would be for 37.5 fields for resident demand only

Adult Soccer has 40% participation from residents. Demand would be for 2.6 fields for resident demand only.

³The basketball league plays their games at middle school gyms - City has access to 13 courts. Total supply includes a private gym called Hardcourts which are also used for games (8 courts)

⁴One Pool = 25 meters x 25 yards, or 6,150 square feet. Total recreational swimming square footage in City pools is estimated to be 26,555 sq. ft. during the peak season, after allowing for time not available for recreational swimming. Demand is equivalent to 20,910 sq. ft.

⁵Participation rate data taken from Sports Organization Questionnaires

Sources: Coman Consulting, Inc. and RJM Design Group, Inc., based on data from California State Department of Parks and Recreation, the Roseville Recreation Needs Assessment Phone Survey, January 2013, and Sports Organization Questionnaires, 2012/2013.

Exhibit 3.3-1: Current (2013) Facility Needs

Knowing demand and supply data for playing competition games is critically important for Parks and Recreation services. Likewise it is important to quantify the requirement for practice fields. This factor is often overlooked, but because youth sports is a training, teaching and fitness practice fields, because the school district usually allows full use of these facilities for practices. Practice fields do not have to be as large, do not require as much parking because of lack of spectators,

and are usually not used as intensely on weekends, so they can fit into most neighborhood parks without impacting other activities or neighborhood concerns, as long as the total acreage for those parks is increased by the size of the practice fields. Informal, self-directed general recreation use of turf areas by park visitors should not be restricted by heavy practice scheduling, so for example if an 8-acre neighborhood park is programmed for soccer practice, it should be enlarged to 10 acres to accommodate a 2-acre practice area. Game fields are almost always used for and should be available for practice, and most Cities have fields that are identified as “practice only”. School fields that are available for practice by Joint-Use Agreement are included in this calculation. The following Exhibit 3.3-2 shows the 2013 estimate for practice fields:

CITY OF ROSEVILLE RECREATION FACILITY NEEDS ANALYSIS - 2013 ESTIMATE FOR PRACTICE FIELDS

| Facility | Facility Need Ratio - City of Roseville | 2013 Needs | Demand Practice Ratio | Demand Practice Fields | Total Game Fields Available ² | Additional Practice Fields Available | Total Surplus/ Deficit(-) |
|--------------------------------|---|------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Baseball Fields: | | | | | | | |
| Organized Youth Games | 12,870 pop. | 43.0 | 15 | 64.5 | 39.0 | 10 | -15.5 |
| Football Fields | | | | | | | |
| Organized Youth Games | 171,300 pop. | 1.7 | 2 | 3.4 | 1.0 | | -2.4 |
| Soccer Fields | | | | | | | |
| Organized Youth Games | 13,000 pop. | 41.2 | 1.8 | 74.2 | 39.0 | 21 | -14.2 |
| Organized Adult Games | 118,900 pop. | 6.6 | | | | | |
| Softball Fields | | | | | | | |
| Organized Girls Games | 18,200 pop. | 15.0 | 1.5 | 22.5 | 9 | 3.0 | -10.5 |
| Organized Adult (90' bases) | 129,000 pop. | 4.0 | | | | | |
| Indoor Volleyball | | | | | | | |
| Organized Youth/Adult | 1462,200 pop. | 0.3 | 2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | | -0.6 |
| Indoor Basketball Cts.: | | | | | | | |
| Organized Youth/Adult | 14,500 pop. | 27.1 | 15 | 40.7 | 23.0 | | -17.7 |

1 Adult sports leagues normally do not hold consistent practice to require significant additional demand

Source: Coman Consulting, Inc., and RJM Design Group, Inc.

2 Game fields are available for use as practice fields

Exhibit 3.3-2 Practice Field Analysis

Similar calculations were carried out to determine the demand levels of the City by 2035, when the City will reach a projected population of 155,038. Adjustments were made to some of the participation rates for the build-out projection based on the trends in the demographic profile of the City. The adjustments are based on the same database that was used to estimate the current year participation rates – the cross-tabulations of telephone survey data regarding participation rates and demographic measures. Deficits will increase (see Exhibit 3.3-3, below) as the population grows to ultimate build-out unless facilities are added.

It is projected that these deficits will be resolved through the development of parks and facilities in each of the new specific plan areas, and this report aids in the calculation of needs in each of the new developments to help planners implement facilities to satisfy the growing demands.

CITY OF ROSEVILLE RECREATION FACILITY NEEDS ANALYSIS - 2035 PROJECTION

| Facility | Facility Need Ratio - City of Roseville | 2035 Needs | Existing City Facilities | Surplus/ Deficit(-) |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Baseball Fields: | | | | |
| Organized Youth Games | 1/2,870 pop. | 54.0 | 39.0 | -15.0 |
| Football Fields | | | | |
| Organized Youth Games | 1/71,300 pop. | 2.1 | 1.0 | -1.1 |
| Soccer Fields | | | | |
| Organized Youth Games | 1/3,000 pop. | 51.7 ² | 39.0 | -12.7 |
| Organized Adult Games | 1/18,900 pop. | 8.2 ² | 7.0 | -1.2 |
| Softball Fields | | | | |
| Organized Girls Games | 1/8,200 pop. ⁶ | 18.9 | 9.0 | -9.9 |
| Organized Adult (90' bases) | 1/29,000 pop. ⁶ | 5.3 | 2.0 | -3.3 |
| Indoor Volleyball | | | | |
| Organized Youth/Adult | 1/462,200 pop. | 0.3 | 0.0 | -0.3 |
| Indoor Basketball Courts | | | | |
| Organized Youth/Adult | 1/4,500 pop. | 34.5 | 23.0 | -11.5 |
| Swimming Pools (Public) | | | | |
| Recreational/Lessons | 1/27,900 pop. | 5.6 | 4.3 ⁴ | -1.3 |
| Tennis Courts | 1/14,350 pop. | 10.8 | 16.5 | 5.7 |
| Picnic Tables | 1/274 pop. | 565 | 360 | -205 |
| Walking/Jogging Paths (mi.) | 1/4,300 pop. | 36.1 | 17.0 | -19.1 |
| Bicycling Paths (mi.) | 1/4,700 pop. | 32.8 | 17.0 | -15.8 |
| Skate Board Park | 1/40,000 pop. | 3.9 | 1.0 | -2.9 |
| Dog Park | 1/36,800 pop. | 4.2 | 3.0 | -1.2 |

¹School facilities other than courts are not counted because of limited availability and City goal of counting only City-owned fields

²Youth soccer has 91% participation from residents. Demand would be for 47 fields for resident demand only. Adult Soccer has 40% participation from residents. Demand would be for 3.3 fields for resident demand only.

³The basketball league plays their games at middle school gyms - City has access to 13 courts. Total supply includes a private gym called Hardcourts with 8 courts that are also used for games

⁴One Pool = 25 meters x 25 yards, or 6,150 square feet. Total recreational swimming square footage in City pools is estimated to be 26,555 sq. ft. during the peak season, after allowing for time not available for recreational swimming. Demand is equivalent to 20,910 sq. ft.

⁵Not available for public use

⁶Participation rate data taken from Sports Organization Questionnaires.
note: Population projected by SACOG in 2035: 155,038

Source: Coman Consulting, Inc., based on data from California State Department of Parks and Recreation and the Roseville Recreation Needs Assessment Survey, January 2013.

Recreation Facility Needs Assessment

Practice field demands are also projected for the future (2035) on Exhibit 3.3-4. It is important to note that future demands for practice fields may be satisfied by a combination of new city parks and fields but also at future school sites by revising joint use agreements with the School District.

Exhibit 3.4-4 2035 Practice Field Needs

CITY OF ROSEVILLE RECREATION FACILITY NEEDS ANALYSIS - 2035 PROJECTION FOR PRACTICE FIELDS

| Facility | Facility Need Ratio - City of Roseville | 2035 Needs | Demand Practice Ratio | Demand Practice Fields | Total Game Fields Available ² | Additional Practice Fields Available | Total Surplus/ Deficit(-) |
|--------------------------------|---|------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Baseball Fields: | | | | | | | |
| Organized Youth Games | 12,870 pop. | 54.0 | 1.5 | 81 | 39.0 | 10 | -32.0 |
| Football Fields | | | | | | | |
| Organized Youth Games | 171,300 pop. | 2.2 | 2 | 4.4 | 1.0 | | -3.4 |
| Soccer Fields | | | | | | | |
| Organized Youth Games | 13,000 pop. | 51.7 | 1.8 | 93.1 | 39.0 | 21 | -33.1 |
| Organized Adult Games | 118,900 pop. | 6.6 | 1 | | | | |
| Softball Fields | | | | | | | |
| Organized Girls Games | 18,200 pop. | 18.9 | 1.5 | 28.35 | 9 | 3.0 | -16.4 |
| Organized Adult (90' base) | 129,000 pop. | 4.0 | 1 | | | | |
| Indoor Volleyball | | | | | | | |
| Organized Youth/Adult | 1462,200 pop. | 0.3 | 2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | | -0.6 |
| Indoor Basketball Cts.: | | | | | | | |
| Organized Youth/Adult | 14,500 pop. | 34.5 | 1.5 | 40.7 | 23.0 | | -17.7 |

¹ Adult sports leagues normally do not hold consistent practice to require significant additional demand

Source: Coman Consulting, Inc. and RJM Design Group, Inc.

² Game fields are available for use as practice fields

In summary, the facility need (deficit) quantities for 2013 (current) and 2035 (future anticipated) are as follows on Exhibit 3.3-5:

| Activity | 2013 Facility Needs (deficit) | 2013 Practice Facility Needs (deficit) | 2035 Facility Future Needs (deficit) | 2035 Practice Facility Future Needs (deficit) |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Baseball, Youth | 4 | 15.5 | 15 | 32 |
| Football | .7 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 3.4 |
| Soccer, Youth | 2.2 | 14.2 | 12.7 | 33.1 |
| Soccer Adult | none | n/a | 1.2 | n/a/ |
| Softball, Youth | 6 | 10.5 | 9.9 | 16.4 |
| Softball, Adult | 2 | n/a | 3.3 | n/a |
| Volleyball | .3 | .6 | .3 | .6 |
| Basketball | 4.1 | 17.7 | 11.5 | 17.7 |
| Swimming | none | n/a | 1.3 | n/a |
| Tennis | none | n/a | none | n/a |
| Picnicking | 75 | n/a | 205 | n/a |
| Walking/Jogging Paths | 10.7 mi | n/a | 19.1 mi | n/a |
| Bicycling Paths | 8 mi | n/a | 15.8 mi | n/a |
| Skate Board Parks | 1.7 | n/a | 2.9 | n/a |
| Dog Parks | .3 | n/a | 1.2 | n/a |

Exhibit 3.3-5 Current and Future Needs (deficits) Summary (Facilities and Practice Facilities)

Perhaps the most significant future deficits relative to availability of parkland are sports fields for games and practices because they require the largest footprint on the land, and gymnasium court space because buildings are a costly category of park facility construction. Please see Section Four for a summary of recommendations to meet projected needs.

3.4 Acreage Analysis

The City of Roseville has an existing goal of providing 3 acres of local park land (Neighborhood Parks) per thousand residents. The goal for the category of “City-Wide Parks”, as defined by the General Plan is also at 3 acres per 1000 residents. Finally, the City’s goal for providing open space land is 3 acres per 1000 residents.

The following charts illustrate the summary for each category:

| Year | Population | Acres demanded (based on 3 AC/ 1000 pop.) | Fully Developed Park Acreage | Undeveloped acreage (natural community areas) | Neighborhood Parkland Credited Park Acreage | Surplus or (-) Deficit |
|------|------------|---|------------------------------|---|---|------------------------|
| 2013 | 123,500 | 370.50 | 269.40 | 169.70 | 439.10 | 68.60 |
| 2035 | 155,038* | 465.00 | 381.50** | 169.70 | 551.2 | 86.20** |

*Approximate anticipated population, dependent upon pace of development over time.
 **Figure includes 112.1 acres of neighborhood parks currently proposed to be developed. Does not include new Specific Plan areas that will build parks to meet their General Plan requirements, therefore the total will be much higher over time.
 See below for more specifics on “Developed”, “natural communities” and “Credited” park acreages.

Exhibit 3.4-1: Acreage Goal and Quantities for Neighborhood Parks

So, how do current neighborhood parkland quantities compare to the goals of 3 acre per 1000 residents for Neighborhood Parks? The following points are worth noting:

- These figures show a current snapshot of conditions that will change over time because the City will not achieve built-out conditions until after the calculated period of this study. The City has been building facilities proactively to keep even pace with population growth and is on pace to maintain the standard of 9-acres of parks per 1,000 residents.
- A current surplus of 68.6 acres of Neighborhood Park land exists, which equates to 3.56 acres/1000 residents. Credit towards meeting the 3 acres/1000 population for neighborhood parkland has included both developable land and natural areas with environmental significance. When combining usable land for traditional park development along with natural areas, a surplus is seen. When examining

actual developable parkland, the total is 2.2 acres/1000 residents. This figure varies from previous park planning studies because of increased accuracy in the Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping technical abilities previously unavailable to the City. This allows for the highly accurate measurement of all park areas, both developed and undeveloped “natural community areas” land.

In the past the total acreage of each park was credited towards meeting the General Plan goals of “3/3/3” (3 acres/1000 each for Neighborhood Parks, City-Wide Parks and Open Space). This methodology is fair, because the open space offer recreational value for casual, informal outdoor “wilderness” experiences that are hard to find elsewhere in developed residential communities. Looking into the future, with parks currently planned but not yet constructed, the total acreage is projected to be 551.2 acres, and the population increase estimated to be 155,038 persons, resulting in a net of 3.56 acres per 1000 residents. This number should increase as the development community provides more park acreage in each of the approved Specific Plan areas that are not yet included in the calculations.

| Year | Population | Acres demanded (based on 3 AC/ 1000 pop.) | Fully Developed Park Acreage | Undeveloped acreage (natural community areas) | City-Wide Parkland Credited Park Acreage | Surplus or (-) Deficit |
|--|------------|---|------------------------------|---|--|------------------------|
| 2013 | 123,500 | 370.50 | 109.50 | 306.70 | 416.20 | 45.70 |
| 2035 | 155,038* | 465.00 | 320.50** | 306.70 | 627.2 | 162.20** |
| *Approximate anticipated population, dependent upon pace of new development over time. **Figure includes 211.0 acres of City-Wide Parks currently proposed to be developed. | | | | | | |

Exhibit 3.4-2: Acreage Goal and Quantities for City-Wide Parks

The current City-

wide parkland quantities of 3.37 ac/1000 residents exceeds the goal of 3 acres per 1000 residents. Projecting the values into the future, the currently planned development of 211 acres of City-Wide Parks significantly boosts the values and indicates that the City should be able to meet the goal of providing 3 acres of City-Wide park land per 1000 residents, with the following provisions:

- These figures show current surplus of 45.7 acres of City-Wide Park acreage when combining both developable and natural areas with environmental significance or development restrictions such as power lines.
- The calculation of developed acres per 1000 residents drops well under the 3 acres per 1000 population standard. This figure varies from previous park planning efforts because of increased accuracy in the GIS mapping technical abilities previously unavailable to the City.
- The City has kept the pace of park development congruent with the increases in population, and is on track with meeting the changes in the future in terms of park acreage.

| Year | Population | Acres demanded (based on 3 AC/1000) | Open Space Parkland | Surplus or (-) Deficit |
|--|------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 2013 | 122,000 | 366 | 4000 | 3,634 |
| 2035 | 155,038* | 465 | 4000 | 3,544 |
| *Approximate anticipated population, dependent upon pace of new development over time. | | | | |

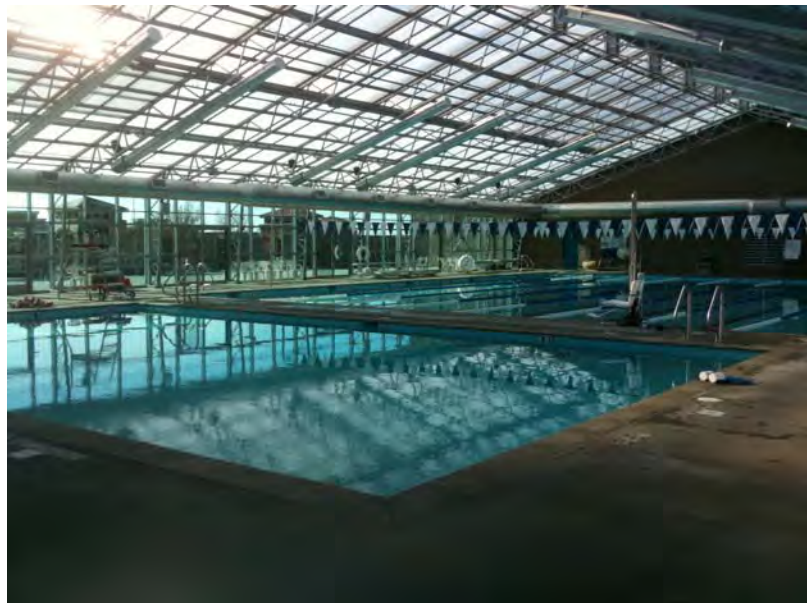
Exhibit 3.4-3: Acreage Goal and Quantities for Open Space

The open space park land in Roseville exceeds the goal of 3 acres per 1000 residents. The following points are worth noting:

- Golf Courses, School grounds and commercial recreation facilities and private recreation facilities such as Homeowner’s Associations are not included in the acreage totals of this Needs Assessment Update.
- Facilities and populations outside the City area are not included in this analysis.

| Development | Anticipated Population Increase per Specific Plan | Minimum Acres Required (based on General Plan 3 AC/1000 each for Neighborhood, City-Wide and Open Space) | Park acreages Proposed to meet Requirement** | Anticipated Open Space Dedication |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| Sierra Vista | 22,045 pp* | 66.1 ac Neighborhood 66.1 ac City-Wide | 66.4 ac NH** 40.0 ac CW** | 304 ac |
| Creekview | 5,400 pp* | 15.3 ac NH 15.3 ac CW | 15.7 ac NH** 0 ac CW** | 136.2 ac |
| Amoruso | 7,500 pp* | 22.5 ac NH 22.5 ac CW | 23.26 ac NH** 10.3 ac CW** | 140 ac |
| West Roseville Specific Plan | 20,988 pp* | 62.96 ac NH 62.96 ac CW | 86.52 NH** 170.67 CW** | 704.28 ac |
| | | | NH: 191.88 CW: 249.37 | 1,284.28 |
| <p>*Approximate anticipated population, dependent upon pace of new development over time. ** Acreages proposed to meet requirements by each Specific Plan. Developers may elect to make up shortfalls through a fee-in-lieu program to satisfy impact requirements.</p> | | | | |

The above exhibit provides an inventory of anticipated future housing developments and the park acreage they have agreed to provide to meet City requirements. There are also projects currently in development that contain parks in various states of completion from preliminary design to construction. The above tables illustrate that the City has been successful in finding funding and developing parkland to accomplish the goal of providing at least the minimum of 3 acres per 1000 residents for Neighborhood Parks, City-Wide parks and Open Space. The City will need to maintain the strategies that have worked well so that in the coming years, as the pace of development accelerates, park development keeps pace with residential development. Section Four - Recommendations provides suggestions for the composition of parkland that will meet the recreational needs of the community.



3.5 Recreation Trends and Implications Analysis

The report reviews current literature and studies on social and recreational trends and discusses the potential impact on the City of Roseville. Needs pertaining to recreation facilities include:

- Although local Roseville trends as gathered through the phone and web survey are a foundation for this study, national trends in sports participation is worthy to take into consideration and sometimes mirrors local trends. Recent figures by the nationwide Sporting Goods Association of America show that among youths and teens aged 7-17, there has been a **one year (over last year)** increase in skateboarding (75%), snowboarding (30.3%), tackle football (23.5%), tennis (9.5%), bowling (8.5%), and soccer (4.6%). Participation has decreased in the following: in-line skating (-60.5%), softball (-36.1%), skiing (-28.5%) fresh water fishing (-20.2%), basketball (-17.9%), golf (-17.3%), bicycle riding (-14.1%), mountain biking (-13.8%), baseball (-12%) and volleyball (-8.7%).
- In examining trends and implications, it is important to look beyond a one year snapshot. Besides a five-fold growth in soccer over the past **two decades**, sports trends over the past **five years** concluded that respectable gains in participation were found in court volleyball (17.2%), indoor soccer (11.8%), rugby (11.8%) and beach volleyball (7.5%). It is anticipated that participation rates in these areas will continue to increase in the future. Studies over different time periods indicate that preferences grow and shrink depending on a number of factors such as the economy (ability to pay for participation and equipment), sport popularity, time available couple with time required for the sport, and many other factors. For example, the sport of tennis saw large jumps in participation in the 1980's and cities built new facilities to meet the need. The sport saw rapid decreases in popularity in the 1990's to 2000's and it appeared that cities had overbuilt courts. Many cities even stopped maintaining courts, and now that tennis has again increased in popularity some cities are having to renovate courts or build new ones to keep up with the demand.
- The need for "intergenerational" facilities that address needs of all of the City's population regardless of age. This affects both planning and design to meet the goal of providing amenities and accessible designs for all ages at all parks.
- Facilities that support programs, and provide positive, safe, and secure recreational alternatives.
- Facilities that support programs and activities, promote personal connections, and allow the community to highlight and share their diverse backgrounds.
- Indoor soccer is a rapidly growing sport that has gravitated to private providers in large warehouse-type buildings. The City currently has a program of approximately 480 participants in two sessions of the winter, played at a weather-proof but not heated arena soccer structure in Maidu Park. During the sports organization surveying effort gathering data from private providers, it became apparent that there is abundant demand for Indoor Soccer in Roseville, above and beyond the capacity of existing facilities, which warrants consideration for planning and construction of additional facilities (refer to Section Four – Recommendations).

- Providing facilities for emerging sports is important for maintaining the vitality of a growing community. It can also be expensive, especially if the new sport turns out to be a fad. Emerging sports that have seen tremendous growth in popularity nationwide and in Roseville include Rugby, Touch Rugby and Lacrosse and to a lesser degree Cricket, Beach Volleyball and Bocce. Rugby and Lacrosse have organized leagues and no fields on which to play except at High Schools, where club teams have arrangements with each school. The participation in these sports is increasing for younger age groups, resulting in the early formation of recreation leagues. The private club operators are encouraged by this trend, which will produce better trained athletes and increased participation. Rugby and Lacrosse are winter sports and compete with year-round soccer and football for time on the fields, which are largely being rested in the winter season. To accommodate this growth, all-weather fields should be considered. Beach Volleyball should be considered for programming in City-Wide parks and should be built in pairs (at a minimum, preferably in groups of four) to accommodate tournament competition. Cricket growth currently does not warrant a new facility, but should be monitored in coming years to determine if dedicated facilities should be provided, as the field of play is very large and does not overlay well with most field sports.
- Neighborhood parks that allow for increased community connectedness, a wide variety of activities, passive/self-directed recreation opportunities as well as practice sports fields is more in demand for the future.
- Swimming activities in California's hot valleys have always been popular for recreation and competition. Roseville's swimming programs are booming. Swimming lessons can be difficult to schedule at the most popular times of the day, and most time slots fill up to capacity and beyond. Waiting lists are common, which probably results in some residents having to go elsewhere to find space. Water programs such as swim team practice and competitions, open recreation swim, exercise lap swimming, water aerobics and therapeutic programs, synchronized swimming, special events and birthday parties are in high demand in Roseville. Programs that are especially important to the health and welfare of the public include seasonal and year-round programs such as lifeguard training events and programs, learn-to-swim programs, first aid and water safety programs, small boat and scuba safety lessons. The recommendations in section four indicate the needs for future swimming pool space to accommodate these popular activities.
- A recent report on the Sports and Leisure Market Potential was created for the City. This report utilizes data collected from surveying national households, and compares similar demographic profiles with Roseville's demographic composition to prepare a Market Potential Index that measures the relative likelihood for consumer behavior and purchasing patterns. Likelihood for increased preferences for Roseville residents are indicated with scores above the base average score of 100. Categories scoring above 100 were as follows:
 - Golf (1+ times/month) 150
 - Jogging/Running 137
 - Tennis 130
 - Weight Lifting 130
 - Bicycling (mountain) 133

| | |
|--------------------|-----|
| ○ Bicycling (road) | 132 |
| ○ Bowling | 126 |
| ○ Yoga | 125 |
| ○ Aerobics | 127 |
| ○ Pilates | 123 |
| ○ Swimming | 123 |
| ○ Soccer | 119 |
| ○ Baseball | 116 |
| ○ Softball | 114 |

The values are significant, for example in the golf category, a typical Roseville resident is 50% more likely to participate than an average resident in a demographically comparable community. The complete report tested values for over 150 categories and can be found in the appendix. Comparing these values to the results of the telephone survey and the web survey, there is considerable agreement among the input methods that indicate a very vibrant and active recreation community. The following section provides specific recommendations for the planning of future parks to accommodate the preferences for Roseville's residents.

Section Four

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PARKS AND RECREATION NEEDS

This section presents general park development guidelines for planning future park lands to meet the recreation needs identified in the Facility Needs Assessment (Section 3) of this report.

Fortunately, there are not many existing significant deficiencies in the park system of Roseville. New recreation elements could be added at existing parks, joint use schools, planned parks, unplanned areas, or new property targeted for acquisition and development. Therefore, solving the recreation needs puzzle could be accomplished in a variety of ways, depending upon specific analysis and design of each site and upon future acquisition outcomes. Moreover, the City's process of park design and development involves extensive community input that will likely affect park and recreation facility design. This Needs Assessment report strives to identify planning objectives to consider for the development of future parks to meet identified current and future recreation needs.

For City park projects, choosing a project or projects to pursue occurs as a result of the capital improvement project budget process and prioritization conducted by the City each year. The chosen project would then follow a process pathway, with community input, that will determine specific amenities and design will be configured for the park. The opportunities discussion that follows offers a way to visualize the overall need so that the ultimate goal of meeting the community's future recreation expectations is achieved.

Section Five Highlights:

- Multi-use gymnasium, sports fields, swimming pools, dog park, skate park and trails are among the top new facility needs.

4.1 Overall Concept

Satisfaction of identified needs does not appear to be an overly daunting task; City Parks, Recreation and Libraries staff have effectively pursued park and recreation facility additions and currently plans for more park improvements. Continued parks and recreation facility planning and development will be needed to satisfy current and future needs. It is intended that the City pursue satisfaction of recreation facility needs using the following key strategies and improvements:

- Implementation of facilities to meet existing immediate needs:
 - Adult soccer fields
 - Youth baseball game and practice fields
 - Youth soccer game and practice fields
 - Softball games and practice fields for Girls League and Adult League programs
 - Dog parks
 - Volleyball courts
 - Skate parks
 - Gymnasiums (multi- sport courts)
 - Walk/jog paths and bicycle paths
 - Picnicking facilities
- Phased implementation of facilities to meet future needs:
 - City-wide park land development of 211 acres by 2035
 - Neighborhood Park development of 112.1 acres by 2035
 - Recreation/training swimming pool
 - Soccer practice and competition fields
 - Skate parks
 - Youth softball practice and competition fields
 - Adult softball game fields (90' baselines)
 - Dog park
 - Youth baseball game and practice fields
 - Winter field sports multi-use facilities (Rugby, Lacrosse, winter Soccer and Football) for games and practice
 - Basketball courts for play and practice
 - Picnicking facilities
 - Walking/jogging paths
 - Bicycle paths

- Satisfaction of synthetic multi-use sports field needs should be pursued in new park sites, by developing existing park land or new land acquisitions, by increased joint use of school sites or modification of existing facilities.
- Increased trail connectivity and opportunities should be emphasized, focusing on corridors and links to adjacent natural open space, parks, schools, and commercial areas.
- Neighborhood Parks should be located within reasonable walking distance of most homes and connected with bike paths or trails, linear pedestrian parkways or other connectors into the local neighborhood network of access.
- City-Wide parks that serve multiple neighborhoods by providing active athletic game and practice fields, as well as large play areas, passive/open space, large group-oriented gathering spaces (with adequate space to park vehicles), and bicycle trails with connections to the City/regional trail network.
- New residential development should be planned to include park and recreation facilities that adequately serve the planned population and complements and enhances the City park system as a whole.

4.2 Key Issues

Based on the needs assessment findings, the following recommendations provide specific planning and design considerations for each of the categories of recreation activities that are inventoried through the internet survey, the random sample telephone survey, the sports organization questionnaires and the identified recreation trends.

Aquatics/Swimming Pools

Background: Need Ratio: 1 per 27,900 pop. According to the Demand and Need Analysis evaluation, Roseville will need the equivalent of

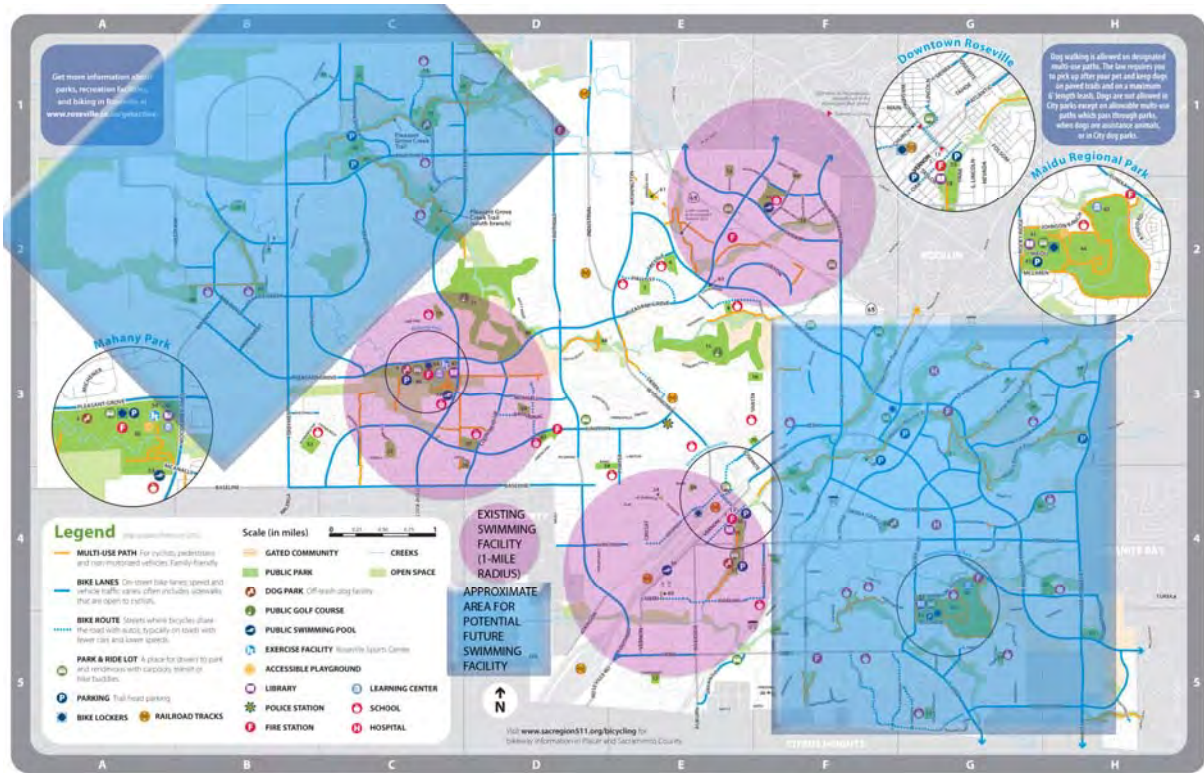


1.3 additional swimming pools by 2035 based on projected population increase. Residents showed preferences for adding swimming pools during the on-line questionnaire.

The City has a swimming complex, the Roseville Aquatics Complex at Mahany Park, adjacent to Woodcreek High School that is open year round for swim team and seasonally for recreation swimming and lessons. The facility is primarily focused on competition swimming with a 50-meter 8-lane pool, a recreation pool and a small wading pool for young children. This complex is not a good candidate for expansion because it is adjacent the established high school and there is no room for additional facilities. Johnson Pool is a small recreation pool open for six weeks in the summer, and is located on Vernon Street at D Street and 4th Street. A new indoor pool, the Mike Shellito Indoor Pool Facility was constructed in 2010 in the Highland Reserve North area of Roseville and includes a therapy pool and a lap/lesson/exercise pool in a modern, conditioned building.

Recommendations: The City should begin planning efforts to develop a combination recreation / training (swim lessons) / competition oriented aquatic facility at a new opportunity site in the City to be constructed at a future date. Cost recovery for operation of the facility would be optimal if the planning budgets 50% of the water square footage as competition water (i.e. 25 yd x 25m pool) and 50% of the water as recreation (i.e., large slide complex and mostly shallow water rec pool +/- 6,000 s.f.). Location of this facility should be a sufficient distance from the existing facilities so that a majority of the population has equal access to the new facility. Exhibit 4.2.1 provides a planning diagram to help locate a potential site for future planning.

**Exhibit 4.2-1 Aquatics
 Planning Map**



Background: Need Ratio: 1 per 36,800 pop. According to the Demand and Need Analysis, Roseville will need one additional Dog Park upon buildout. There are currently four Dog Parks within City limits, one each at Hughes, Mahany (Bear Dog Park), Saugstad Park and the Marco Dog Park on Sierra Gardens Drive. Off Leash Dog Areas have grown tremendously in popularity in America and are among the needs most often indicated by needs assessment identification tools.



Recommendations: Exhibit 4.2-3 identifies the potential candidate locations that may accommodate an off-leash dog area. It is recommended that the City plan for this dog park and construct it at a later date, when population



rates increase sufficient to demand over one-half of a facility. It is suggested that one new dog area be planned to accommodate the eventual .9 unit deficit, and that the size of the park be larger than normal so as to accommodate the deficiency as well as a wide variety of emerging activities that may change over time. Budgeting approximately 3-acres for this future dog park would accommodate open training areas, Frisbee/fetch toss area, a paved walking circuit for both pet and owner exercise, and a closed obstacle course in addition to the normal three-“room” layout for varying dog sizes and temperaments.

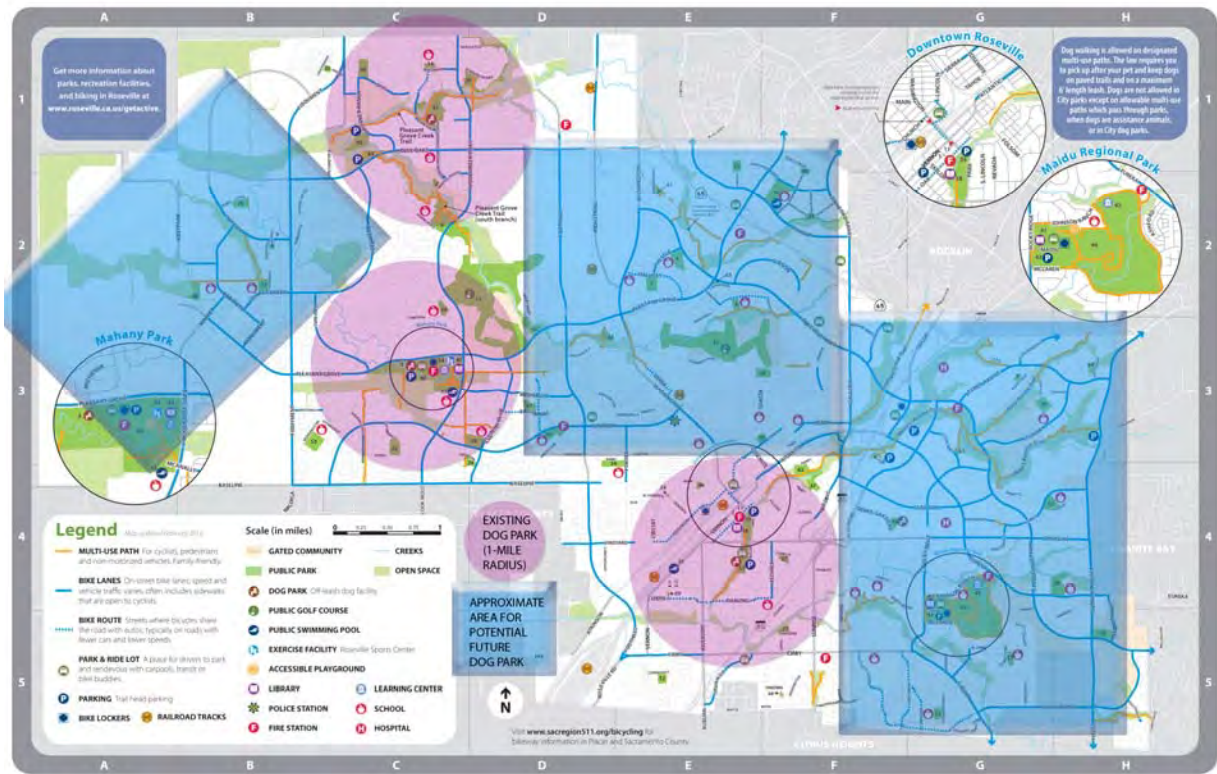


Exhibit 4.2-2 Dog Park Planning Map

Multi-Use Trail System

Background: Need ratio: 1 mi. per 4,300 pop. walk/jog trails, 1 mi. per 4,700 pop bicycle. Trail connectivity is a frequent topic in modern cities, both for recreation and transportation. The city of Roseville has multiple trail systems currently in place that connect neighborhoods and recreation facilities, see Exhibit 2.2-1. The Needs Assessment identified a current demand of 18.7 total miles and a future demand of 16.2 total miles by 2035. This is reflective of Roseville residents' high rate of use of bike and walking trails for recreation activities. These trails also provide transportation linkages, but those values were not measured as part of the Parks and Recreation Needs Assessment Update.

| Trail type | Facility Need Ratio | Current miles needed | Existing Miles | Additional Miles needed by 2035 | Total trails to build by 2035 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Bicycle (class I, II and III) | 1 mile per 4,900 | 25 | 17.0 | 7.8 | 15.8 |
| Walking/jogging trail | 1 mile per 4,300 | 27.7 | 17.0 | 8.4 | 19.1 |

Exhibit 4.2-3 Trail Facilities Needed

As evidenced in the community input tools, an effective trails system is viewed as a very important component to the community of Roseville. It provides recreation opportunities, transportation efficiencies, and an increase in public health, given the city's proximity to significant natural open space.

Recommendations: While the City has developed a significant quantity of miles of bicycle trails and pedestrian trails, there is still a deficiency of built trails. The priority should be: 1) to close the gaps in the existing bicycle trail system with paved linkages, and 2) plan and construct more off-road, paved Class I bicycle routes in existing areas and new development areas. Pedestrian trails should utilize open space acreage and provide looping systems that are accessible to neighborhood path systems.

Skate Park

Background: Need ratio: 1 per 40,000 pop. Skateboarding is a very rapidly growing activity for which many cities are developing skate parks to keep pace. Roseville's youth participate heavily in this activity, from phone survey and web survey community input. The City is currently in need of an additional 1.7 skate parks and upon buildout this need will have grown to a total deficiency of 2.9 facilities. The City currently has one operating skate park at Maidu Park.

Recommendations: Consider constructing an additional large skate park to satisfy the current deficiency of 1.7. The suggested expansion design would be a combination "street plaza / transition bowl" type of skate park. This park would cater to all the preferences of skaters and has many elements that would be found on a typical urban street, with above ground ramps, rails and fun boxes as well as concrete bowl and transition areas for drop-in skating. Many cities have successfully developed skate parks that also accommodate freestyle stunt bicycle activities, which adds additional recreational programming for the facility. The location of this new facility is suggested on the opposite side of town from the existing facility at Maidu Park.

To meet future demand of an additional skatepark, the location is suggested to be a sufficient distance from other skateparks so as to evenly distribute the facilities around the City.



Sports Facilities

The recreation facility demand analysis provides important data on the types of recreation facilities used by Roseville residents. This information, coupled with information from the community outreach process and sports user groups, has been compared to the City's inventory of facilities to determine whether the City has a surplus or deficit for a variety of recreation elements such as sports fields and courts.

Based on the information collected, there are current and future deficits and needs for some of the field sports that currently have very active leagues or are emerging sports as follows:

a. Baseball Fields

Background: Need ratio: 1 per 3,775 pop. Thirty-nine (39) City fields are currently utilized for youth (34 fields) and Pony League (5 fields) baseball games. The inventory includes Besana (1), Brown (2), Buljan (2), Cresthaven (1), Crestmont (2), Diamond Oaks (1), Doyle (1), Dugan (1), Elliott (1), Hillsborough (2), Kaseberg (2), Lockridge (1), Maidu (4), Mahany (4), Olympus (2), Royer (2), Santucci (2), Saugstad (2), Silverado Oaks (1), Veterans Memorial (1), Veteran's North (1) and Wanish (3). The City is currently meeting the demand of 32.7 fields. By 2035 there will be a demand for additional 2 game fields and 12.6 additional practice fields. Approximately 2,070 youth currently play in organized baseball games and practices.



Recommendations: Locating baseball fields in new park development will enable the City to meet the future demand. Baseball game fields should be located in City-Wide Parks to ensure safety and parking requirements can be met. Baseball practice fields can be located in neighborhood parks, provided a safety buffer zone of 100' is planned beyond the field of practice in all directions for any other recreation activity and the acreage for these practice fields is in addition to the normal neighborhood park acreage of between 5 and 10 acres. These are not full-fledged fields with dugouts, but merely ball diamonds that are probably overlaid with soccer practice fields and located close to neighborhoods so children can ride bicycles to practice.

b. Basketball and Volleyball (Indoor Courts)

Background: Need ratio: 1/4,500 pop. Basketball has a surprisingly large participation among Roseville families, as measured by the phone survey and as verified by private providers and City staff. There are a number of private leagues that take players from Roseville and practice and play games at large gym complexes in places like Rocklin, Rancho Cordova and Sacramento as well as some existing City play at high school gyms. The approximate participation figures exceed 4,000 residents in youth programs alone. There is high current demand of 4.1 courts for gyms for games and 17.7 courts for practices. Future demand is large as well, with demand for 11.5 more game courts and 17.7 courts for practice.



Volleyball is included in this section because the two court sports are typically overlaid and played in the same structures. Volleyball participation was gathered during the phone survey, but the question posed may have been confusing as it asked if any family members played organized volleyball games in the city parks. It was discovered later that the private leagues (particularly Club Roseville Volleyball) play games at privately owned gyms outside Roseville. Therefore the participation numbers may have been underreported. However, since basketball and volleyball play on the same courts, if the City provides gyms it will meet the needs for both sports. There is also increased interest in providing local, recreational volleyball in Roseville so as to provide training and increased competitiveness for the club leagues and older age school teams as players mature.



Recommendations: Consider construction of two triple-wide gymnasium buildings, one in each half of the City to meet current needs. Consider constructing additional practice facilities in covered but unconditioned open-air structures with wide overhanging eaves to keep court surfaces dry. This will be a cost efficient method to provide practice space for both sports, as well as the possibility of additional emerging sports such as futsal (a rapid soccer-like game played on hard surfaces indoors) and could even accommodate sand volleyball changeover for special tournament events.

Future gyms should be planned with new development where higher concentrations of youth will reside.

Recommendations for Parks and Recreation Needs

c. Football

Background: Need ratio: 1/71,300 pop. In most cities, recreation football is typically practiced and played on multi-use (soccer) fields and there is usually a higher demand for soccer than for football. That said, many cities provide dedicated fields for football if there is a substantial Pop Warner program. In Roseville, each high school has its own youth prep program that is affiliated with the school and utilizes the schools practice and game fields when the varsity and junior varsity clubs are not using them (games typically on Saturdays). Therefore, participation rates are fairly low (188 youth players). There is current existing deficiencies of .7 fields and 2.4 fields projected in the future. There is currently a need for 1.1 practice field and there will eventually be the need for 3.4 practice fields by 2035, but because it is practice only, this deficiency could easily be provided on a soccer field, or at the proposed winter multi-sport fields referenced below in the Lacrosse/Rugby category.



d. Lacrosse and Rugby (Multi-use Sport Fields)

Background: 1/100,000 pop. each. Emerging sports of Lacrosse and Rugby, and the past growth of soccer as a year-round sport has put immense pressure on natural turf fields to handle winter sport activities. The City has traditionally rested fields in the winter just after the end of the demanding fall soccer season. Ideally Roseville would have adequate all-weather fields to be able to provide winter sports and growing year round soccer play on a safe and durable surface. The City does have one all-weather field at Mahany Park, but the playing time for the facility is nearly full year-round. Older age groups play this sport at existing high school fields, but the growth of the sport in younger ages creates unmet needs.



Recommendations: Consider planning an all-weather lighted synthetic dedicated winter sports complex for lacrosse, rugby, football and soccer needs. The complex should have one synthetic field and one Bermuda sand-based field that can handle the rough winter playing and weather conditions. This approach utilizes funding resources effectively, since synthetic fields are costly to develop. Space should allow for future construction of one additional synthetic field as funds are available. Location of this facility could be within existing community park space, or can be programmed at future community park space in new development areas.



e. Soccer

Background: Need ratio: 1/3,000 pop. youth, 1/18,900 pop., adult. Soccer has been a rapidly growing sport in the United States and Roseville in particular. The pace of growth has slowed somewhat in the past couple of years but the number of program participants still creates a very large facility demand. Roseville has invested heavily in this sport to satisfy the demand, developing 41 competition fields and another 11 practice fields for a total of over 150 acres of soccer to handle over 7,500 soccer program participants. There is a current deficiency of 2.2 fields for competition matches in the City, needed to handle the peak day demand (Saturdays). There is also a deficiency of 14.2 practice fields, which is especially critical toward the end of the fall season and the spring season when daylight fades early and there aren't enough fields to handle practice. Soccer is a sport that is commonly expanding to year-round practice and games, which affects other winter sports as well as practices for baseball on multi-use fields.



Recommendations: Since the existing deficiency is for game and practice fields, the recommendation is to develop competition fields in City-Wide parks and practice areas in neighborhood parks with larger open multi-use turf areas and identify them as practice-only fields. As mentioned in Section 3.3, neighborhood parks can work for soccer practice as long as the acreage is added to a normal park size to avoid overuse of the turf areas by sports groups. These new neighborhood parks will most often be built in new development areas of the City, which is appropriate as the majority of new players will emerge from new families that occupy homes in the new Specific Plan Areas that are currently being planned. Future field construction to meet the future demand for soccer programs should be planned for larger community parks in new development areas where opportunities arise to meet the growing number of soccer players in new neighborhoods.

Indoor soccer is growing at a much faster pace, as evidenced by the signups and waiting lists for fields at the arena soccer facility in Maidu Park. There is adequate demand to justify the construction of a new arena soccer facility to meet the needs of the community.

f. Softball

Background: Need ratio for Girls Leagues: 1/8,200 pop.; for Adult Leagues 1/29,000 pop. Softball is a popular sport in Roseville, with over 6,340 total participants (residents and non-residents combined). Girls softball (640 players) currently utilizes 9 game fields at Cresthaven, Mahany 1 and 2, Maidu 4, Royer, Brown 1 and 2, Spanger 1 and 2. Because of high participation, teams must also use Roseville High Softball Fields 1, 2 and 3. They also use 3 practice-only fields at Garbolino, Lincoln Estates and Chilton. There is currently a deficit of 6 girls softball fields for games and 10.5 fields for practices. Adult softball utilizes 2 fields with proper 90' baselines at Mahany and Lockridge. The current supply of 2 fields falls short of the current demand of 4.2 fields for adult games.



Future needs of a total of 9.9 girls fields will require that by 2035 ten (10) additional game fields and 16 practice fields get constructed. Three to four (3.3) adult sized fields (90' bases) will be needed to meet future demand requirements.

Recommendations: Consideration for building practice fields is similar to that for baseball; if a safety buffer zone of 100' in all directions is allowed and the acreage is added to a normal neighborhood park total, practice fields can be built into neighborhood parks, either existing or future. Since softball and baseball seasons coincide, these facilities cannot handle both practice schedules at the same time.

Consideration for planning a new softball complex in a new City-Wide park should be included in future park development. To date, only Girls Softball lacks a "home field" i.e., a complex that has its own concessions and storage area for the league, a condition that falls short of meeting the spirit of Title IX requirements. It is recommended that the first priority for any new softball complex should have a special focus on Girls Softball.

Parkland Acreage

Background: Based on the City's parkland standard of 3 acres per 1,000 residents for neighborhood parks, a current parkland surplus of 68.6 acres exists. A future surplus of 86.2 acres will occur if the planned 112.1 acres are constructed and the City continues to grow as anticipated. For City-wide parks, a current surplus of 45.7 acres exists, but only one-third of the acreage is fully developed. The City has plans to develop 211 acres of City-Wide parks over the next few years. This new park land should accommodate the projected needs of the community that are listed above.



Recommendations: To keep pace with the facility needs listed above, City-Wide Parks need to be acquired and developed in sufficient varying sizes as available, and should be composed of the elements identified as current deficiencies in Exhibit 3.3-5.



The total park acreage of future demand is 930 acres of Neighborhood and City-Wide Parks to be constructed by 2035. With the planned development of 323.1 combined acres, as well as new Specific Plan Areas park development as required by the General Plan, the needs will be met. The chart below is provided as a programming and planning tool to help identify the composition of these parks. As mentioned earlier, park planning requires thoughtful land planning, community input, developer input and budgeting of resources. It is important that Roseville's parks include the appropriate mixture of active sports facilities as well as passive open areas, walkways, community gathering spaces, interpretive areas and other non-sports and non-active uses.

Exhibit 4.2-4 Future Park Acreage Demands

| Activity | Number Needed* | Acreage Each | Subtotal | Multiplier** | Total Acreage |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Baseball, youth games | 15 | 2.0 | 30.0 | 1.25 | 37.5 |
| Baseball, youth, practice | 32 | 2.0 | 64 | 1 | 64 |
| Basketball, youth | 12 | .2 | 2.4 | 1.25 | 3 |
| Football, youth games | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1.25 | 2.5 |
| Football, youth practice | 2 | 1.5 | 3 | 1.25 | 3.75 |
| Soccer, youth, games | 13 | 1.75 | 22.75 | 1.25 | 28.44 |
| Soccer, youth, practice | 33 | 1.75 | 57.75 | 1 | 57.75 |
| Soccer, adult | 5.6 | 2.0 | 11.2 | 1.25 | 14 |
| Softball, girls games | 10 | 2.5 | 25 | 1.25 | 31.25 |
| Softball, girls practice | 16 | 2.5 | 40 | 1 | 40 |
| Softball, adult | 3 | 2.75 | 8.25 | 1.25 | 10.31 |
| Swimming Facility | 1.3 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 9.75 |
| Skateboard Facility | 2.9 | .33 | 1 | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| Dog Park | 1.2 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 1.25 | 3.75 |
| Picnic Facilities | 205 | .03 | 6.2 | 1.5 | 9.3 |
| Total Acreage to Accommodate Facility Needs by 2035 | | | | | 316.55 |
| *From Exhibit 3.3-2 and Section 3.3 | | | | | |
| **A multiplier is used to account for approximate acreage needed for support elements (parking, buffers, walkways, etc.). | | | | | |

As mentioned above, Roseville should be providing a combination of active sports fields and open, general park turf areas that are not programmed for sports so the general public will have access to self-directed, informal uses in the all the parks. The totals in the above exhibit (316.55) are just shy of the total currently planned park land development (323.1), so it will be necessary to plan future parks with the following suggestions in mind:

1. Construct overlay practice fields (baseball/soccer/softball/football) to reduce the land required to meet sports activities and active park uses.
2. Construct larger neighborhood parks to accommodate practice fields, in excess of the 3 acres per thousand residents minimum established by the General Plan.
3. Plan to convert existing park acreage as available and appropriate within existing parks that is currently undeveloped and has limited use.
4. Consider construction of lighted, multi-sport synthetic turf fields that have extended playability and can accommodate more turnovers per day, year round.

Appendix

- A Online Questionnaire
- B Community-wide Resident Survey (Telephone)
- C Current Park Acreage Inventory (from City's new Graphic Information Services mapping)
- D Park Half-Mile Service Level Maps

A Online Questionnaire

Research Network Ltd.

Parks and Recreation Needs Assessment On-Line Questionnaire City of Roseville, California

February, 2013



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APPENDIX

Questionnaire
Data Tabulations

1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

1.1 PROJECT GOALS

The on-line questionnaire was part of the preparation of the City of Roseville Parks and Recreation Needs Assessment. The purpose of the questionnaire was to provide an opportunity for public involvement in the Needs Assessment and to solicit community input on a variety of issues.

The on-line questionnaire is one of several methods being undertaken to involve the community in the Parks and Recreation Needs Assessment process. The purpose of gathering community input through a variety of methods is to ensure that the Parks and Recreation Needs Assessment is as inclusive as possible and that it reflects the views, preferences, and recreating patterns of Roseville residents.

Subjects explored in the context of the on-line questionnaire included:

- *One Feature that Makes Roseville Desirable*
- *One Change or Improvement Desired in Roseville*
- *Source of Parks and Recreation Programs/Facilities Information Used*
- *Benefits Sought in Parks and Recreation Choices*
- *Overall Frequency of Parks and Recreation Facilities Use*
- *One Park or Recreation Facility Most Often Used*
- *Rating Parks and Recreation Facilities Maintenance in Roseville*
- *Recreation Activities Participation*
- *Propensity to Use Community Gardens in Roseville*
- *Satisfaction with Recreation Facilities and Programs*
- *One New Recreation Facility Desired*
- *One New Recreation Program Desired*
- *Types of Improvements Would Most Like to See in Roseville*
- *Selected Demographic Characteristics*

1.2 PROJECT METHODOLOGY

- Questionnaire was posted on City website from January 15 to February 7 with links available on City Facebook and Twitter pages.
- On-line questionnaire completions totaled 732 (84% from Roseville residents.)

2 KEY FINDINGS

Demography

Comparing the demography of on-line questionnaire respondents to 2010 Census data for Roseville revealed that the profile of respondents is substantially different. On-line questionnaire respondents are nearly twice as likely to be households with children under 18, resulting in fewer respondents 55 years and over, a lower median age, and a higher average number of people per household than the City Census profile. Respondents were also much more likely to be homeowners and the median household income they reported was twice the Census figure. Based on the known links between demography and recreating patterns, it is reasonable to conclude that the questionnaire responses regarding parks and recreation attitudes, usage and preferences are not statistically representative of the overall City of Roseville population.

Roseville Strengths

When asked what one feature makes Roseville a desirable place to live, the five response categories cited most often included "Great Parks and Recreation Facilities/Open Space," "Safe Community," "Clean/Kept-up/Well Maintained," "Family Oriented," and "Community/People."

Roseville Changes

When asked what one change is desired in Roseville, the five response categories cited most often included "Traffic Solutions," "No Change," "Park Facility Improvements," "Trails/Paths," and "Recreation Program Improvements."

Recreation Info Sources

The four response categories cited most often included "Online/Computer/Internet" (39%), "City Website" (24%), "Website" (13%), and "Activity Guide/Booklet/Brochure/Catalog" (11%).

Recreation Benefits

Nearly six of every ten responses (57%) cited seeking Physical Fitness, Health and Well-Being benefits from their recreation choices. One in four respondents (24%) identified Learning Opportunities for Hobby, Self-Improvement or Career Development as the most important benefit they seek and 16% seek Opportunities to Gather and Socialize with Others.

Recreation Facilities Use

Four of every ten respondents (42%) reported recreating more than once a week. Frequent Users (those who recreated at a facility at least three times a month) comprised two-thirds (67%) of those completing the questionnaire. Non-users of parks and recreation facilities represented 2% of the responses.

Most Used Facilities

Parks or recreation facilities mentioned most often by respondents included Maidu (13%), Mahaney (10%), Shellito Indoor Pool (10%), Bike/Walking Trails/Paths (9%), Royer (5%), and Roseville Sports Center (5%).

Recreation Activities

Of the fourteen recreation activities tested, the largest participation by residents included "Passive Use of Open Grass/Lawn Areas in Parks or Recreation Facilities," "Playground/Tot Lots Use," "Informal Golf," "Informal Soccer," "Senior or Mature Adult Services or Programs," and "Informal Basketball."

Community Gardens Use

Sixty percent (60%) of respondents reported that one or more members of their household would use community gardens in Roseville, if available.

Recreation Services Satisfaction

More than nine of every ten respondents (98%) stated they are Very or Somewhat Satisfied with existing park and recreation facilities and programs in the City of Roseville. This compares with a figure of 98% from the Community-Wide survey.

Maintenance Satisfaction

More than nine of every ten respondents (95%) rated the maintenance of park and recreation areas and facilities in the City of Roseville as "Excellent" or "Good."

Facility Changes Desired

Eight in ten respondents (81%) identified a desired recreation facility improvement. Two in ten (19%) stated they desire No New Recreation Facilities. Most often desired facilities included Swimming Pool (6%), Dog Park (5%), Bike Trails/Paths (5%), Recreation Program mentions (4%), Walking/Jogging Paths/Trails (4%), and Tennis Courts (4%).

Program Changes Desired

Eight in ten respondents (83%) identified a desired program, class or activity. Two in ten (17%) stated they desire No New Recreation Programs. Most often desired programs included Arts or Crafts (6%), Yoga/Meditation (6%), Aerobics/Fitness (5%), Aquatics (5%), Facility Mentions (3%), and Tennis (3%).

Preferred City Emphasis

Four in ten respondents (40%) identified Open Space and Trails as their preferred improvement. Nearly one in four (23%) chose Classes and Events while one in five (21%) selected Arts and Culture Facilities and Programs. The tested option that received the smallest response was for Active Sports Facilities and Programs (16%).

3 COMMUNITY ATTITUDES

3.1 ONE FEATURE THAT MAKES ROSEVILLE DESIRABLE

Question Analyzed: Q.2

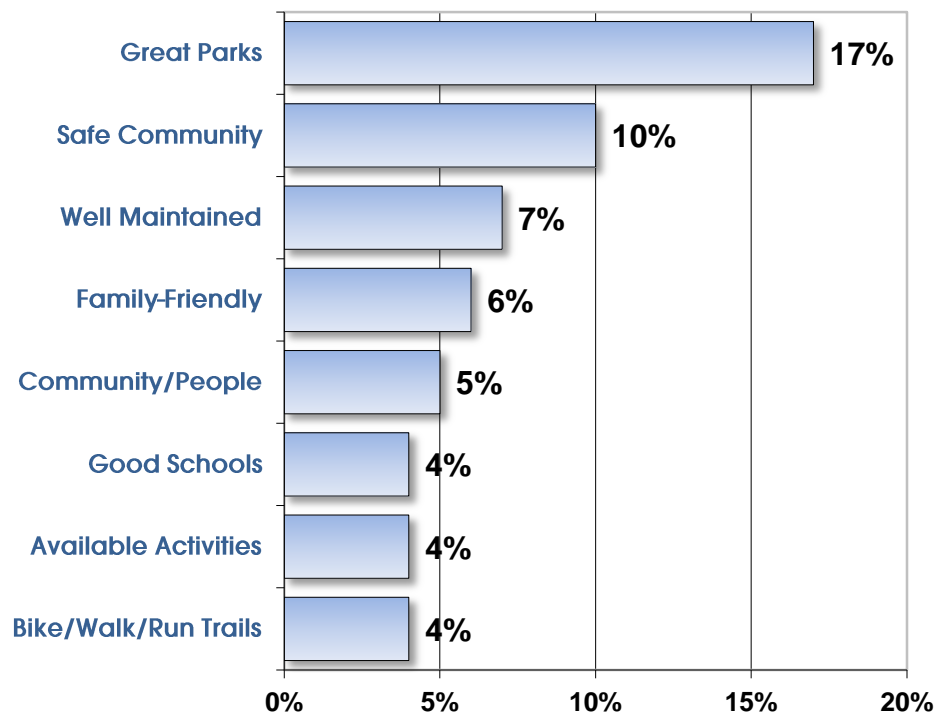
What is the one feature that makes the City of Roseville a desirable place to live? This question required a write-in response.

Finding

The five response categories cited most often included "Great Parks and Recreation Facilities/Open Space," "Safe Community," "Clean/Kept-up/Well Maintained," "Family Oriented," and "Community/People."

The eight response categories most often cited by respondents and the share of the respondents who offered these responses are presented in Figure 1. All remaining answer categories garnered less than a 4% response rate.

Figure 1
Feature that Makes Roseville Desirable



3.2 ONE CHANGE WOULD LIKE TO MAKE IN ROSEVILLE

Question Analyzed: Q.3

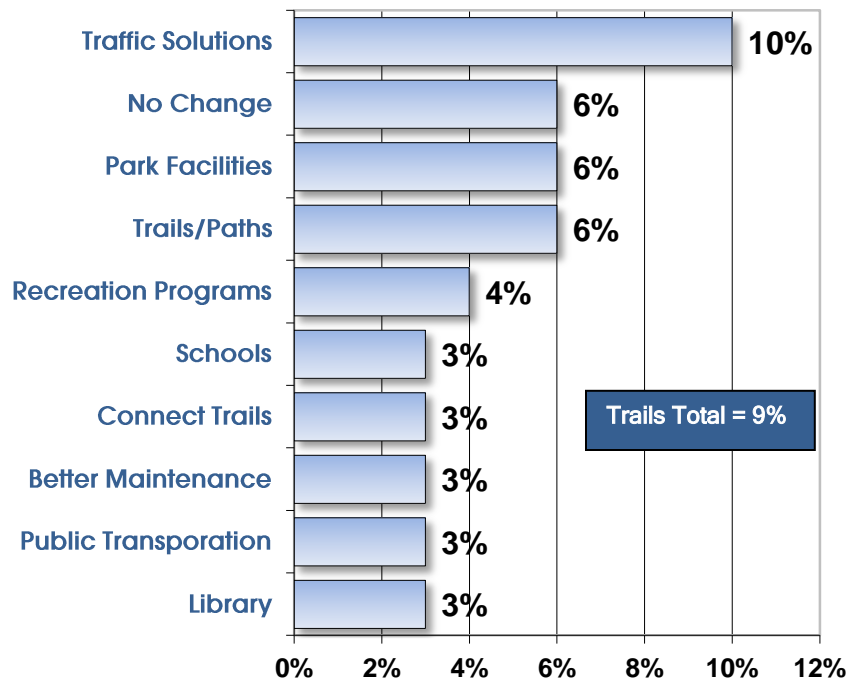
What one change or improvement would you like to make in the City of Roseville? This question required a write-in response.

Finding

The five response categories cited most often included "Traffic Solutions," "No Change," "Park Facility Improvements," "Trails/Paths," and "Recreation Program Improvements."

The ten response categories most often cited by respondents and the share of the respondents who offered these responses are presented in Figure 2. All remaining answer categories garnered less than a 3% response rate.

Figure 2
One Change Would Make in Roseville



4 RECREATION INFORMATION AND BENEFITS

4.1 SOURCE OF RECREATION PROGRAMS OR FACILITIES INFORMATION

Question Analyzed: Q.4

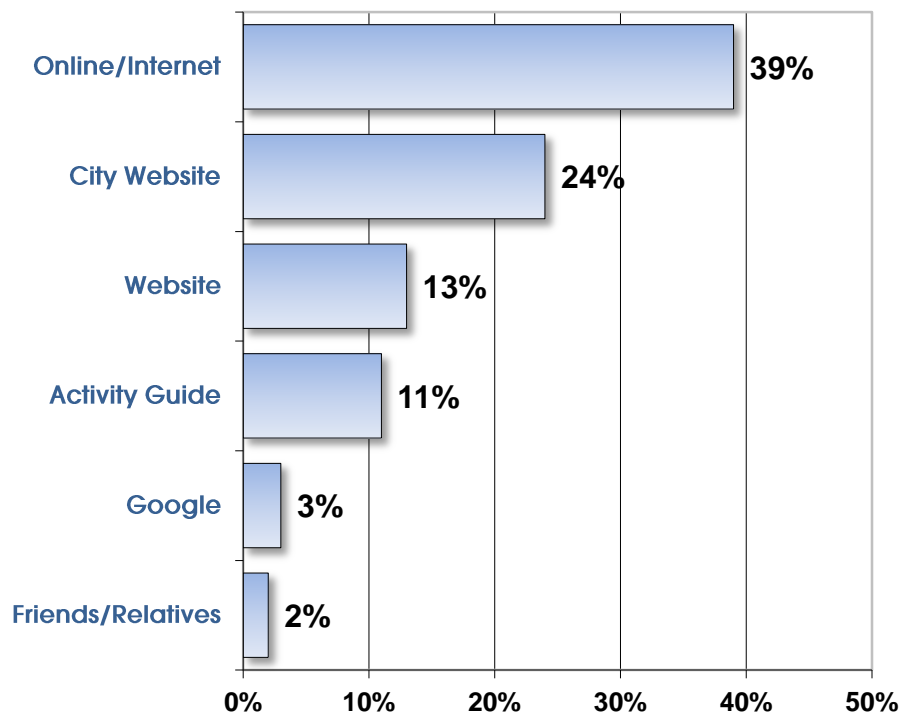
If you need information about parks and recreation programs or facilities available in the City of Roseville, where do you usually get that information? This question required a write-in response.

Finding

The four response categories cited most often included "Online/Computer/Internet" (39%), "City Website" (24%), "Website" (13%), and "Activity Guide/Booklet/Brochure/Catalog" (11%).

The six response categories most often cited by respondents and the share of the respondents who offered these responses are presented in Figure 3. All remaining answer categories garnered less than a 2% response rate.

Figure 3
Recreation Information Source



4.2 MOST IMPORTANT RECREATION BENEFITS

Question Analyzed: Q.5

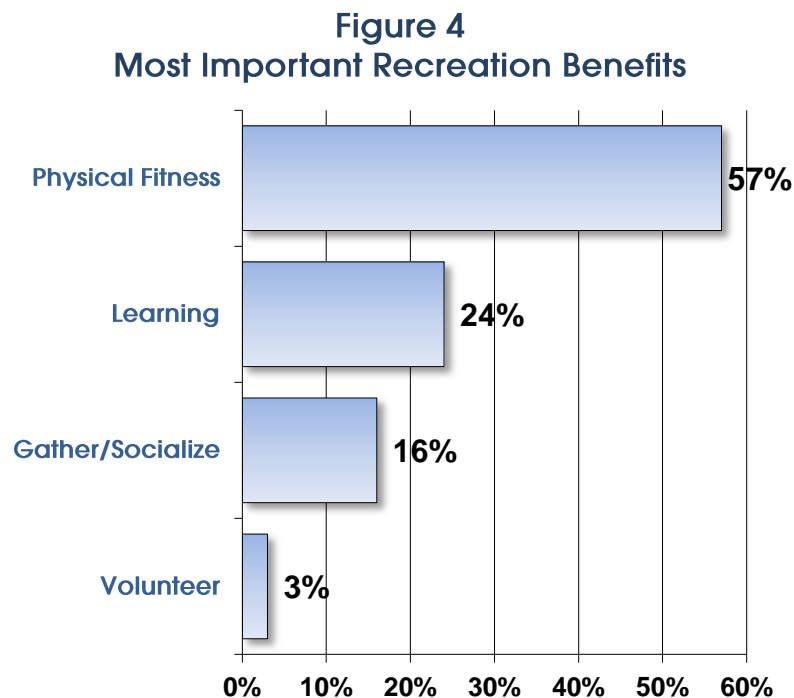
Reflecting upon the recreation patterns of those in your household, which of the following benefits do you feel is most important when you or the members of your household seek recreation or leisure opportunities?

- Learning Opportunities for Hobby, Self-Improvement or Career Development
- Opportunities to Give Back to the Community Through Volunteer Work
- Physical Fitness, Health and Well-Being
- Opportunities to Gather and Socialize with Others

Finding

Nearly six of every ten responses (57%) cited seeking "Physical Fitness, Health and Well-Being" benefits from their recreation choices. One in four (24%) identified "Learning Opportunities for Hobby, Self-Improvement or Career Development" as the most important benefit they seek and 16% look for "Opportunities to Gather and Socialize with others."

The four response categories and the share of the respondents who selected each are presented in Figure 4.



5 RECREATION BEHAVIOR

5.1 FREQUENCY OF PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITY USE

Question Analyzed: Q.6

Thinking about the past year, which of the following categories best describes how often you or other members of your household used indoor or outdoor parks and recreation facilities in or outside of the City of Roseville?

More than Once a Week
3 to 4 Times Per Month
Once or Twice a Month

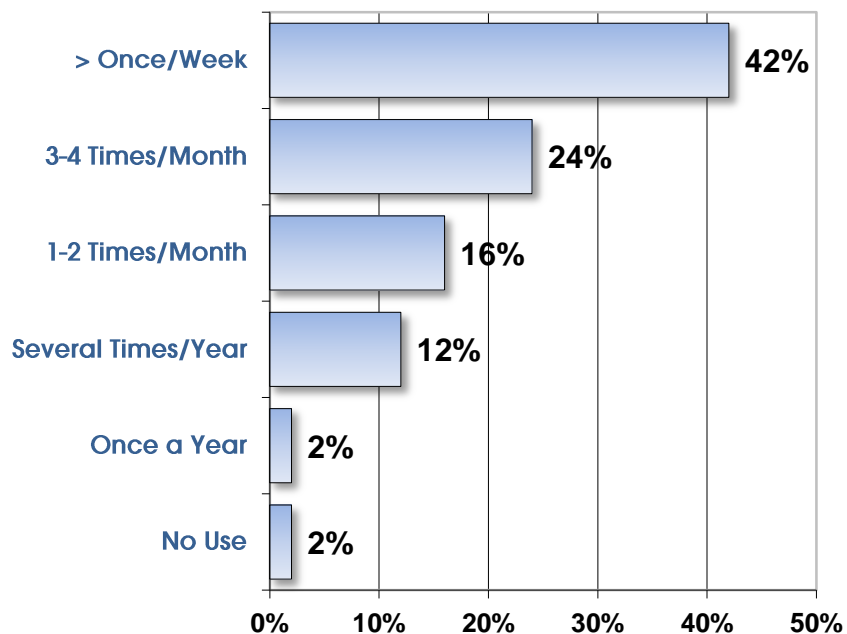
Several Times a Year
Once a Year
No Use

Finding

Four of every ten respondents (42%) reported recreating more than once a week. Frequent Users (those who recreated at a facility at least three times a month) comprised two-thirds (67%) of those completing the questionnaire. Non-users of parks and recreation facilities represented 2% of the responses.

The recreation usage frequency categories tested and the share of the respondents falling into each are presented in Figure 5.

Figure 5
Frequency of Recreation Facility Use



A review of statistically representative surveys Research Network Ltd. has conducted for 38 California municipalities provides context to the on-line questionnaire responses. While 67% of questionnaire respondents reported being frequent users, historical surveys reveal a range from 19% to 61% with an average of 42%. Similarly, 2% of questionnaire respondents reported no use of parks or recreation facilities in the past year compared to a historical survey range of 5% to 40% with an average at 14%.

Subgroup Responses

Examining the responses by selected subgroups of respondents, the following significant differences in response patterns were noted:

- Frequent users of recreation facilities were most often found among City residents (69% vs. 52% among others), among respondents reporting children under 18 in their household (77% vs. 60% among those without children), and among those describing themselves as White (69% vs. 56% among non-White respondents).

5.2 PARK OR RECREATION FACILITY MOST USED

Question Analyzed: Q.7

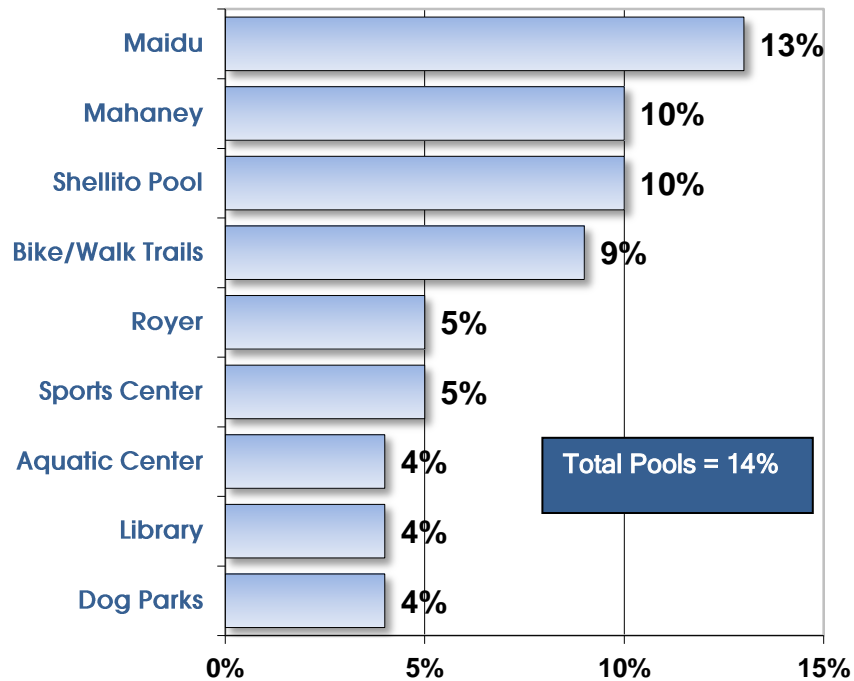
During the last year, what park or recreation facility did you and your household most often use? Please include all types of recreation facilities whether located in the City of Roseville or not. Include public or private facilities. This question required a write-in response.

Finding

Parks or recreation facilities mentioned most often by respondents included Maidu (13%), Mahaney (10%), Shellito Indoor Pool (10%), Bike/Walking Trails/Paths (9%), Royer (5%), and Roseville Sports Center (5%).

The nine parks and recreation facility categories most often reported in response to Question 7 and the share of the respondents falling into each are presented in Figure 6. All remaining answer categories garnered less than a 4% response rate.

**Figure 6
Most Used Parks and Recreation Facility**



5.3 RECREATION ACTIVITIES PARTICIPATION

Question Analyzed: Q.9

For each type of recreation activity below, please write in the number of members of your household who have participated in the past year in each activity:

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Informal Soccer | Informal Lacrosse |
| Informal Baseball | Informal Rugby |
| Informal Softball | Playground/Tot Lot Use |
| Informal Football | Informal Golf |
| Informal Basketball | Passive Use of Open Grass/Lawn Areas |
| Informal Tennis | BMX Facilities Use |
| Informal Volleyball | Use of Senior/Mature Adult Services/Programs |

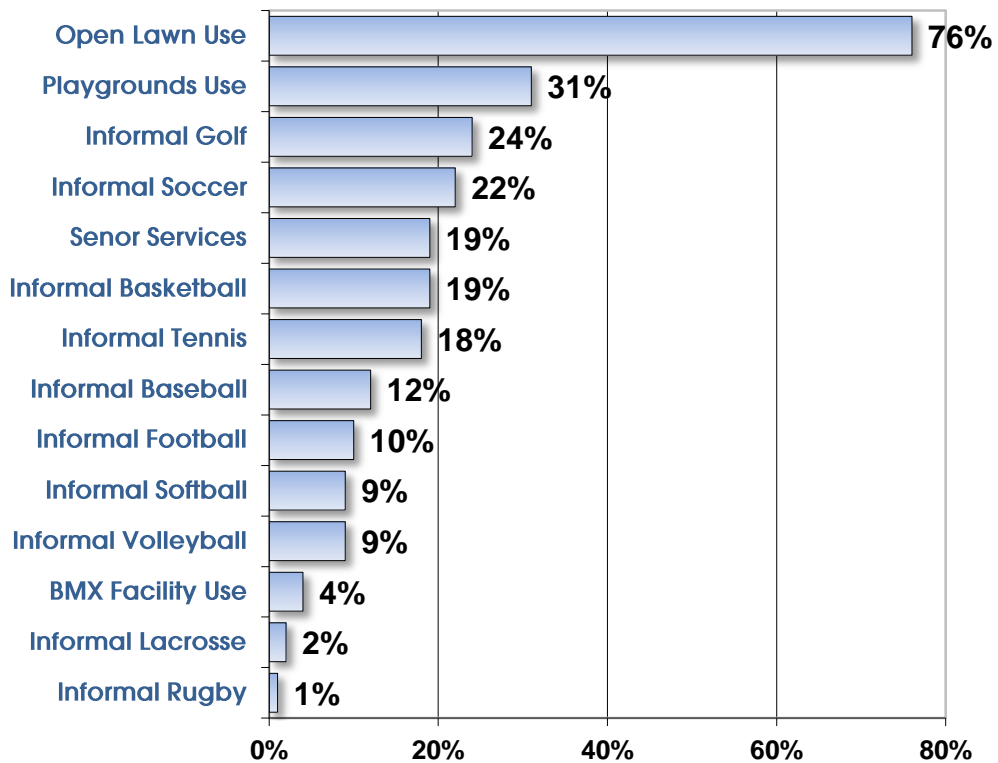
Question instructions stated that activities conducted in or outside of the City of Roseville were to be included. Further, activities conducted in homeowner's association facilities or school activities were not to be included. Participation does not include parents who provide transportation or those who are spectators.

Finding

Of the fourteen recreation activities tested, the largest participation by residents included "Passive Use of Open Grass/Lawn Areas in Parks or Recreation Facilities," "Playground/Tot Lots Use," "Informal Golf," Informal Soccer," "Senior or Mature Adult Services or Programs," and "Informal Basketball."

The fourteen recreation activities tested and the share of the households who reported participation in the past year are presented in Figure 7.

**Figure 7
Recreation Activities Participation
Share of Respondents Participating**



Subgroup Responses

Examining the responses by selected subgroups of respondents, the following significant differences in response patterns were noted:

- ✓ City of Roseville residents were more likely to report passive use of open grass/lawn areas (80%) than non-residents (56%).
- ✓ Households with children under 18 were more likely to report participation in each of the tested activities except senior services, informal softball, informal volleyball, BMX facilities use, informal lacrosse, and informal rugby.
- ✓ Respondents identifying their race/ethnicity as a category other than White were more likely to report participation in informal tennis and informal volleyball.
- ✓ Residents of the City of Roseville for three years or less were more likely to report participation in informal golf.
- ✓ Households reporting an income of \$100,000 or more were more likely to report participation in informal golf, and informal soccer.
- ✓ Respondents under 45 years were more likely to report participation in informal soccer, informal basketball, informal baseball, and informal softball.

5.4 LIKELY USE OF COMMUNITY GARDENS IN ROSEVILLE

Question Analyzed: Q.10

If community gardens were available in the City of Roseville, please enter the number of members of your household who would use such facilities.

Finding

Sixty percent (60%) of respondents reported that one or more members of their household would use community gardens in Roseville, if available.

6 FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS SATISFACTION

6.1 RECREATION FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS SATISFACTION

Question Analyzed: Q.14

Please describe your overall satisfaction with park and recreation facilities and programs in Roseville? Would you say you are...

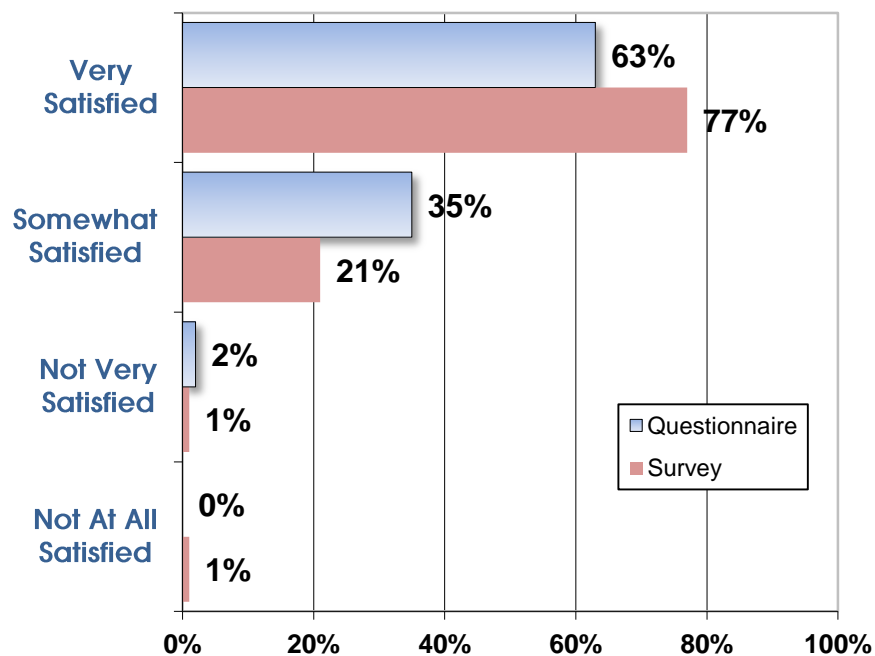
- Very Satisfied
- Somewhat Satisfied
- Not Very Satisfied
- Not At All Satisfied

Finding

More than nine of every ten respondents (98%) stated they are Very or Somewhat Satisfied with existing park and recreation facilities and programs in the City of Roseville. This compares with a figure of 98% from the Community-Wide survey.

The response categories and share of responses each received through the On-Line Questionnaire and Community-Wide Survey are charted in Figure 8.

Figure 8
Recreation Facilities and Programs Satisfaction



6.2 RECREATION AREAS AND FACILITIES MAINTENANCE SATISFACTION

Question Analyzed: Q.8

Overall, how would you describe the maintenance of parks and recreation areas and facilities located in the City of Roseville?

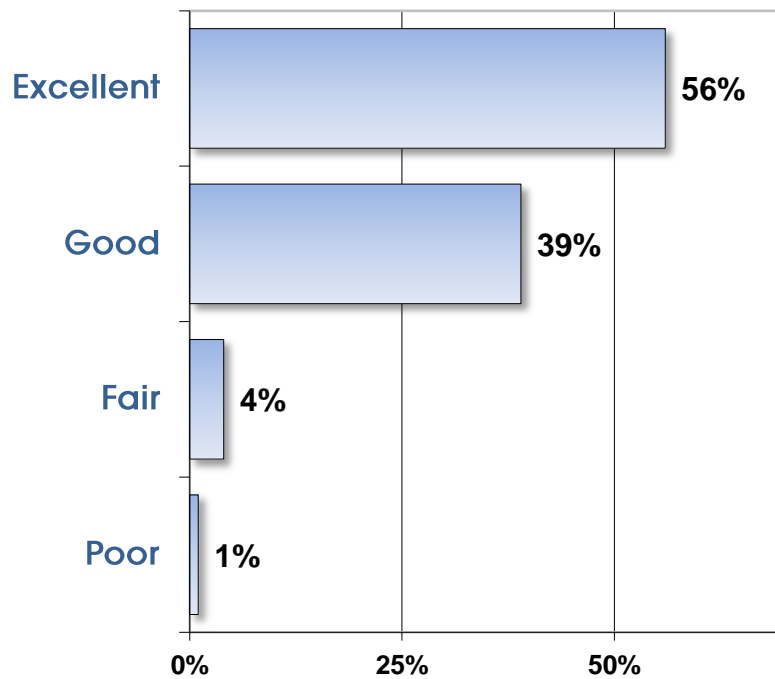
- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Poor

Finding

More than nine of every ten respondents (95%) rated the maintenance of park and recreation areas and facilities in the City of Roseville as "Excellent" or "Good."

The response categories and share of responses each received are charted in Figure 9.

**Figure 9
Recreation Areas Maintenance Satisfaction**



Subgroup Responses

Examining the responses by selected subgroups of respondents, the following significant differences in response patterns were noted:

- ✓ City of Roseville residents living in zip code 95747 were more likely to rate maintenance as "excellent" than those living in zip 95561/95678 (65% vs. 49%).
- ✓ Respondents reporting their race/ethnicity as White were more likely to rate maintenance as "excellent" (59% vs. 43% among other respondents.)

7 IMPROVEMENTS DESIRED

7.1 ONE RECREATION FACILITY IMPROVEMENT DESIRED

Question Analyzed: Q.11

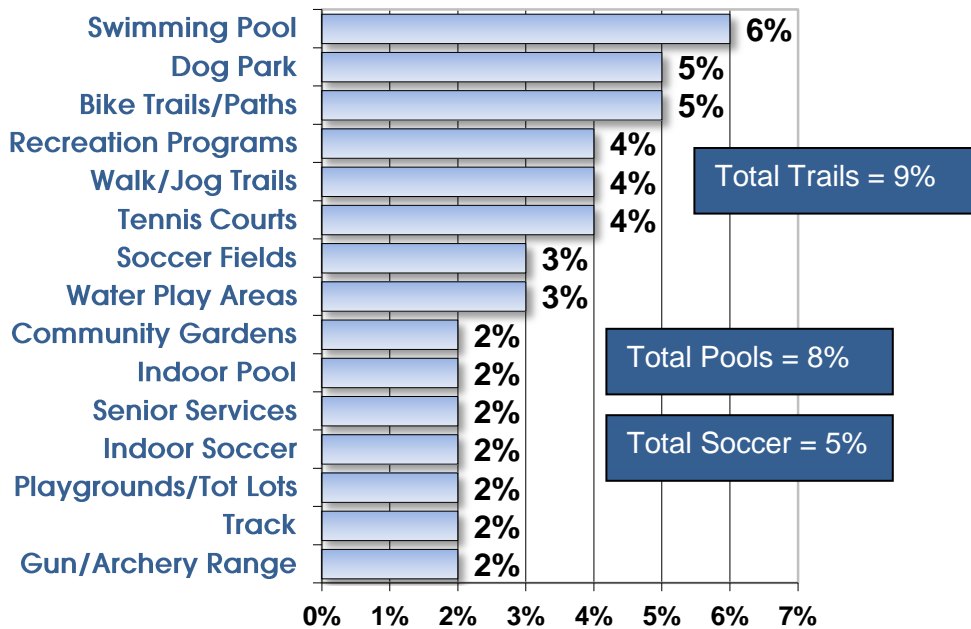
What is the one recreation facility you would most like to see added in Roseville to meet the needs of your household? This question required a write-in response.

Finding

Eight in ten respondents (81%) identified a desired recreation facility improvement. Two in ten (19%) stated they desire no new recreation facilities. Most often desired facilities included Swimming Pool (6%), Dog Park (5%), Bike Trails/Paths (5%), Recreation Program Mentions (4%), Walking/Jogging Paths/Trails (4%), and Tennis Courts (4%).

The recreation facility response categories garnering at least 2% of the responses and the share of responses each received are charted in Figure 10.

Figure 10
Recreation Facilities Improvements Desired



Survey Comparison

Table 1 below compares the ranking of the top seven recreation facilities responses to this question from those participating in the On-Line Questionnaire with those households polled through the Community-Wide Survey.

| | On-Line Questionnaire | Community-Wide Survey |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| No Facility Improvements | 19% | 42% |
| Swimming Pool | 1 | 2 |
| Dog Park | 2 | 10 |
| Bike Trails/Paths | 3 | 4 |
| Walk/Jog Trails | 4 | 3 |
| Tennis Courts | 5 | 12 |
| Soccer Fields | 6 | 6 |
| Water Play Areas | 7 | NA |
| Community Gardens | 8 | NA |
| Indoor Pool | 9 | 8 |
| Senior Services | 10 | 14 |
| Indoor Soccer | 11 | NA |
| Playgrounds/Tot Lots | 12 | NA |
| Track | 13 | NA |
| Gun/Archery Range | 14 | NA |

Those table entries that are highlighted indicate ranking from the on-line questionnaire being similar to ranking from the survey. It should be noted that the highest priority response from the Community-Wide Survey, Skateboard Park, ranked 15th from on-line questionnaire responses; the number 5 ranked response from the Survey, Gymnasium, ranked 17% from the questionnaires; the number 7 ranked response from the Survey, Multi-Use Trails was an unranked questionnaire response; the number 9 ranked response from the Survey, Fitness Center, was ranked number 19 from the questionnaire.

7.2 ONE RECREATION PROGRAM DESIRED

Question Analyzed: Q.12

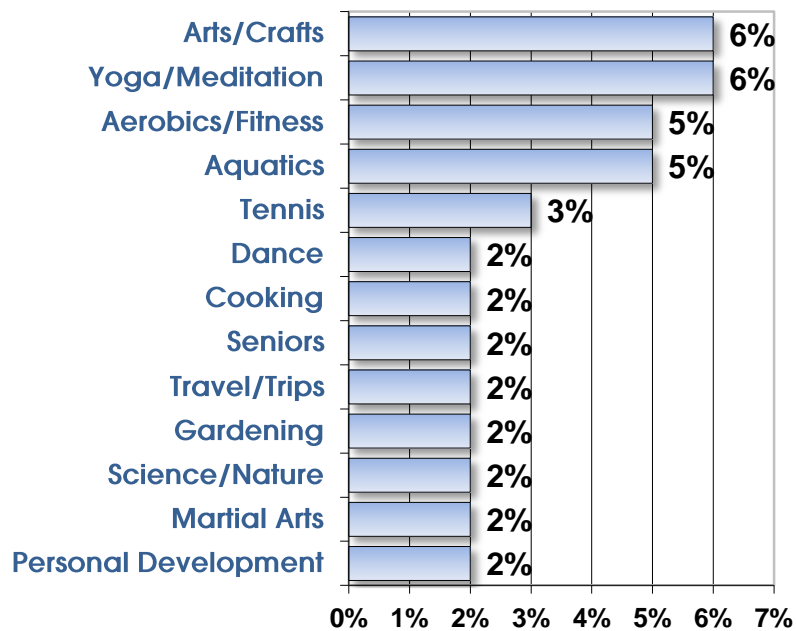
What is the one program, class or activity your household would most like to see added in Roseville to meet the needs of your household? This question required a write-in response.

Finding

Eight in ten respondents (83%) identified a desired program, class or activity. Two in ten (17%) stated they desire no new recreation programs. Most often desired programs included Arts or Crafts (6%), Yoga/ Meditation (6%), Aerobics/Fitness (5%), Aquatics (5%), Facility Mentions (3%), and Tennis (3%.)

The recreation program response categories garnering at least 2% of the responses and the share of responses each received are charted in Figure 11.

**Figure 11
Recreation Programs Desired**



7.3 PREFERRED IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY OF ROSEVILLE

Question Analyzed: Q.13

Thinking about the needs of your household, which one of the following types of improvements would you most like to see in Roseville?

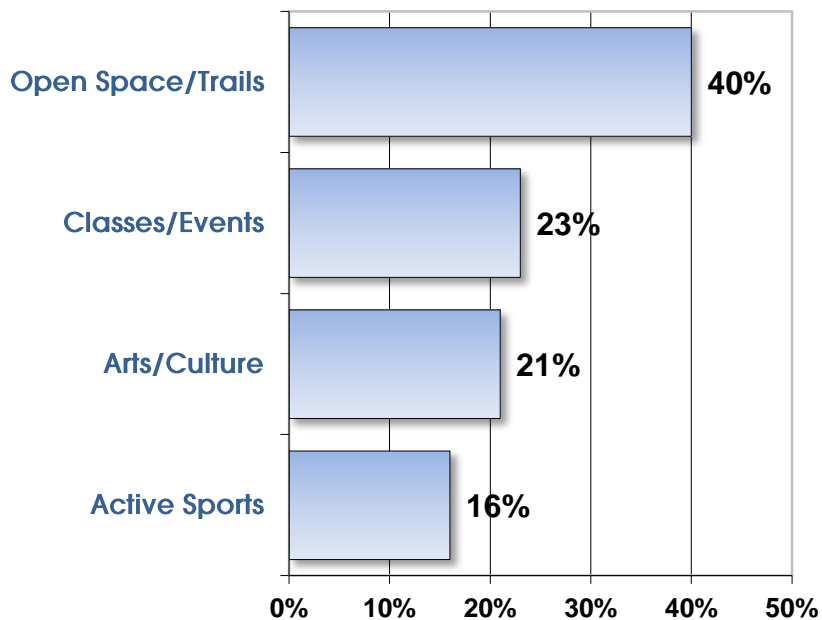
- Active sports facilities and programs
- Arts and cultural, museum, or performing arts facilities and programs
- Classes, lessons, and community events
- Open space and trails for enjoyment and preservation

Finding

Four in ten respondents (40%) identified Open Space and Trails as their preferred improvement. Nearly one in four (23%) chose Classes and Events while one in five (21%) selected Arts and Culture Facilities and Programs. The tested option that received the smallest response was for Active Sports Facilities and Programs (16%).

The four tested response categories and the share of responses each received are charted in Figure 12.

Figure 12
Improvements Preferred in Roseville



Subgroup Responses

Examining the responses by selected subgroups of respondents, the following significant differences in response patterns were noted:

- ✓ Open Space and Trails were most often chosen by respondents describing their race/ethnicity as White (43% vs. 29% among other respondents.)
- ✓ Active Sports were most often chosen by households reporting an income of \$100,000 or more (22% vs. 12% among other households.)

8 RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHY

8.1 Demographic Profile of Respondents

Questions Analyzed: Q.16, 17, 18, 19, 20

A collection of demographic questions was included in the on-line questionnaire to enable analysis of the reliability of the sample of respondents as well as for use in response analysis.

- Age of Household Members
- Number of Household Members
- Length of Residence in Roseville
- Own vs. Rent Place of Residence
- Race/Ethnicity of Respondent
- Annual Household Income

Finding

Comparing the demography of on-line questionnaire respondents to 2010 Census data for Roseville revealed that the profile of respondents is substantially different. On-line questionnaire respondents are nearly twice as likely to be households with children under 18, resulting in fewer respondents 55 years and over, a lower median age, and a higher average number of people per household than the City Census profile. Respondents were also much more likely to be homeowners and the median household income they reported was twice the Census figure. Based on the known links between demography and recreating patterns, it is reasonable to conclude that the questionnaire responses regarding parks and recreation attitudes, usage and preferences are not statistically representative of the overall City of Roseville population.

Table 2 on the following page presents the detailed comparison of selected demographic characteristics from the on-line questionnaire and the 2010 Census.

| Table 2 On-Line Questionnaire Demographic Characteristics City of Roseville | | |
|--|-------------|---------------|
| | 2010 Census | Questionnaire |
| Percent of Population by Age: | | |
| Under 5 years | 7% | 10% |
| 5 to 14 years | 15% | 26% |
| 15 to 17 years | 5% | 4% |
| 18 to 24 years | 7% | 5% |
| 25 to 34 years | 13% | 9% |
| 35 to 44 years | 15% | 21% |
| 45 to 54 years | 14% | 14% |
| 55 to 64 years | 10% | 7% |
| 65 years and over | 13% | 4% |
| Median Age | 36.8 | 32.0 |
| Household Description: | | |
| 1 adult w-o children | 25% | 5% |
| 2 or more adults w-o children | NA | 23% |
| Subtotal Households w-o children | 62% | 28% |
| 1 adult w/children | NA | 4% |
| 2 adults w/children | NA | 59% |
| 3 or more adults w/children | NA | 9% |
| Subtotal Households w/children | 38% | 72% |
| Ethnicity (Census data is for householders; questionnaire data is for respondents): | | |
| Non-Hispanic White | 78% | 82% |
| Hispanic/Latino | 11% | 5% |
| Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander | 7% | 6% |
| Non-Hispanic Black/African American | 2% | 1% |
| Non-Hispanic Other | 2% | 5% |
| Mean Household Size (people per household): | | |
| Homeowners | 65% | 86% |
| Median Household Income | \$75,100 | \$150,000+ |
| Source: 2010 Census | | |

B Community-wide Resident Survey (Telephone)

Research Network Ltd.

Parks and Recreation Needs Assessment Community-wide Resident Survey City of Roseville, California



January, 2013

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APPENDIX

Questionnaire
Data Tabulations

1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

1.1 PROJECT GOALS

The resident survey was part of the preparation of the Parks and Recreation Needs Assessment. The purpose of the survey was to obtain statistically valid, community-wide input on a variety of issues.

The resident survey is one of several methods being undertaken to involve the community in the Parks and Recreation Needs Assessment process. The purpose of gathering community input through a variety of methods is to ensure that the Parks and Recreation Needs Assessment is as inclusive as possible and that it reflects the views, preferences, and recreating patterns of Roseville residents.

Subjects explored in the context of the resident survey included:

- *Frequency of Recreation Activities Participation and Location*
- *Satisfaction with Recreation Facilities and Programs*
- *One New Recreation Facility Desired*
- *Selected Demographic Characteristics*

1.2 PROJECT METHODOLOGY

- Telephone Survey of 200 Roseville households selected at random.
- Overall margin of error of $\pm 7.1\%$ at the 95% Confidence Level.
- Interviewing took place between January 10 and January 13, 2012.

2 KEY FINDINGS

Demography

Comparing the demography of survey respondents to 2010 Census data for Roseville confirmed the reliability of the survey sample. Noteworthy is the fact that nearly two of every three City households have no children under 18 (62%) and the share of the population 5 to 14 years of age (target population for organized sports) is 15%.

Recreation Behavior

Of the thirteen recreation activities tested, the largest participation by residents included "Walking/Jogging/Running/Hiking on Public Trails," "Picnicking in Developed Sites," "Bicycling on Public Trails or Paths," "Swimming in Public Pools for Recreation," "Dog Park Use," "Indoor Organized Basketball," "Organized Youth Soccer," and "Tennis at Public Courts"

Facilities and Programs Satisfaction

More than nine of every ten residents polled (98%) stated they are Very or Somewhat Satisfied with existing park and recreation facilities and programs in the City of Roseville.

Improvements Desired

Over half of Roseville households (58%) identified a desired recreation facility. Four in ten (42%) stated they desire no new recreation facilities. Most often desired facilities included various types of trails (11%), Skateboard Park (9%), various types of pools (7%), gymnasium or fitness center (4%), and soccer fields (2%).

3 RECREATION BEHAVIOR

3.1 RECREATION ACTIVITIES PARTICIPATION

Question Analyzed: Q.4

In the past year, how often have you and each of the members of your household participated in:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Organized Youth Soccer League Games | Organized Youth Baseball League Games |
| Organized Adult Soccer League Games | Organized Indoor Volleyball League Games |
| Organized Youth Football League Games | Swimming in Public Pools for Recreation |
| Walking a Dog at a Dog Park | Picnicking at Developed Sites |
| Walk/Jog/Hike/Run on Public Trails | Organized Indoor Basketball League Games |
| Tennis at Public Courts | Bicycling on Public Trails for Recreation |
| Skateboarding at Skateboard Park | |

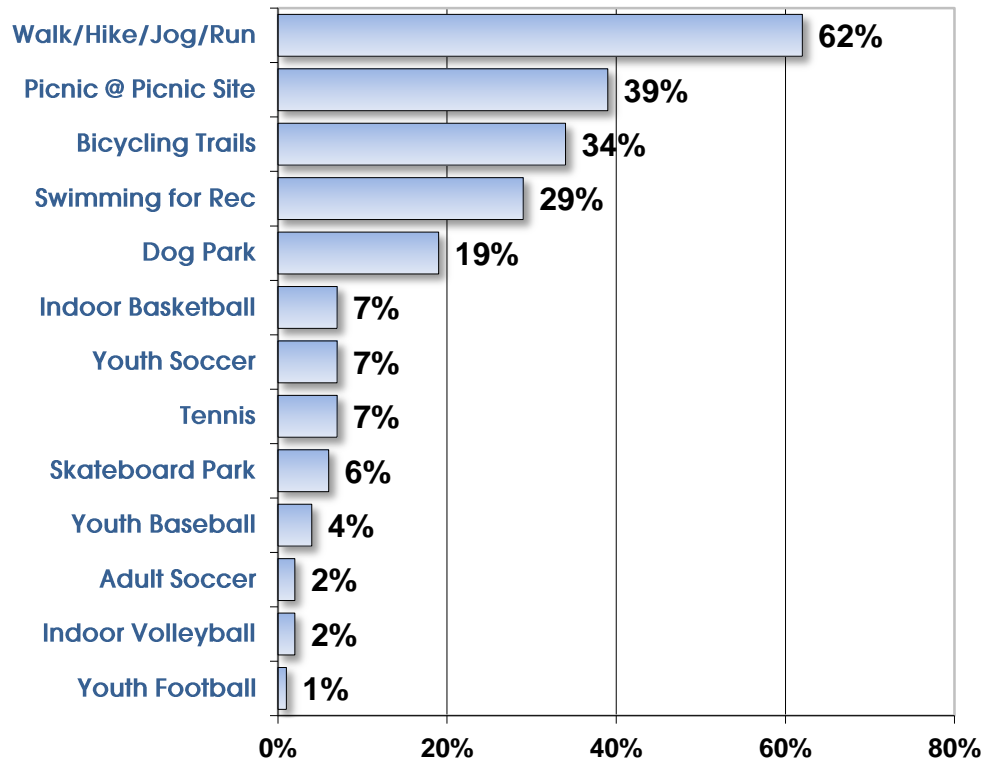
Each respondent was queried regarding whether any of the members of their household had conducted each activity during the past year. Further, they were asked to estimate how often in the past year each member engaged in the activity.

Finding

Of the thirteen recreation activities tested, the largest participation by residents included "Walking/Jogging/ Running/Hiking on Public Trails," "Picnicking in Developed Sites," "Bicycling on Public Trails or Paths," "Swimming in Public Pools for Recreation," "Dog Park Use," "Indoor Organized Basketball," "Organized Youth Soccer," and "Tennis at Public Courts."

The thirteen recreation activities tested and the share of the population in surveyed Roseville households who reported participation in the past year are presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1
Recreation Activities Participation
Share of Roseville Population Participating



Note

The data presented in Figure 1 may appear counter intuitive to representatives of organized sports leagues for youth and to elected officials who regularly host comments or testimony from them. To confirm the validity of the Figure 1 participation levels, it is important to recognize the demography of the City’s population. Specifically, youth ages 5 to 14 (the prime ages for youth sports) constituted approximately 15% of the total City population as of the 2010 U.S. Census. Thus, if every child in this age group were enrolled in, for instance, youth soccer, the percent of participation on Figure 1 would be at least 15%. However, not all children in this age group are participating in all sports, some participate in none, and some children outside of this age group also participate.

Subgroup Responses

Examining the responses by selected subgroups of respondents, the following significant differences in response patterns were noted:

- ✓ Residents of western Roseville (zip code 95747) reported higher rates of participation than eastern Roseville households in "Walking/Jogging/Running/Hiking on Public Trails" (74% vs. 50%), "Picnicking in Developed Sites" (54% vs. 26%), "Swimming in Public Pools for Recreation" (40% vs. 20%), "Indoor Organized Basketball" (13% vs. 2%), and "Skateboarding at a Skateboard Park" (10% vs. 2%).
- ✓ Residents of eastern Roseville (zip codes 95661 and 95678) reported higher rates of participation in "Bicycling on Public Trails or Paths" (80% vs. 49%).

These disparate participation levels in certain recreation activities likely reflect differing demographic profiles among residents of these two areas of the City.

State Comparison

It is also relevant to compare the activity participation rates outlined in Figure 1 to similar “benchmark” data collected periodically by the California State Department of Parks. Table 1 presents selected data from the most recent State Parks Survey, conducted in 2008 for the entire State as well as data from the current Roseville resident survey. Although not identical methods (or question phrasing), the California State Parks Survey provides contextual benchmark evidence of recreation participation that can be valuable in understanding Roseville resident recreating patterns and underscore the fact that local recreating patterns can be very disparate from State or National norms.

| Table 1 Percent of Population Participating in Selected Recreation Activities in the Past Year California State Parks Survey, 2008 and Roseville Resident Survey | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| State Parks Activity Description | California State Parks 2008 | Roseville |
| Walking for Fitness or Pleasure | 74% | 62% |
| Picnicking in Picnic Areas | 67% | 39% |
| Swimming in a Pool | 51% | 29% |
| Day Hiking on Trails | 47% | See Walking Above |
| Jogging and Running for Exercise | 40% | See Walking Above |
| Bicycling on Paved Surfaces | 36% | See Bicycling Below |
| Organized Team Sports (Adult or Youth) | 26% | 1% to 7% |
| Bicycling on Unpaved Surfaces and Trails | 16% | 34% |
| Tennis | 13% | 7% |
| Skateboarding | 7% | 6% |

Source: Public Opinions and Attitudes on Outdoor Recreation in California – 2008

4 FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS SATISFACTION

4.1 RECREATION FACILITIES SATISFACTION

Question Analyzed: Q.6

Please describe your overall satisfaction with park and recreation facilities and programs in Roseville? Would you say you are...

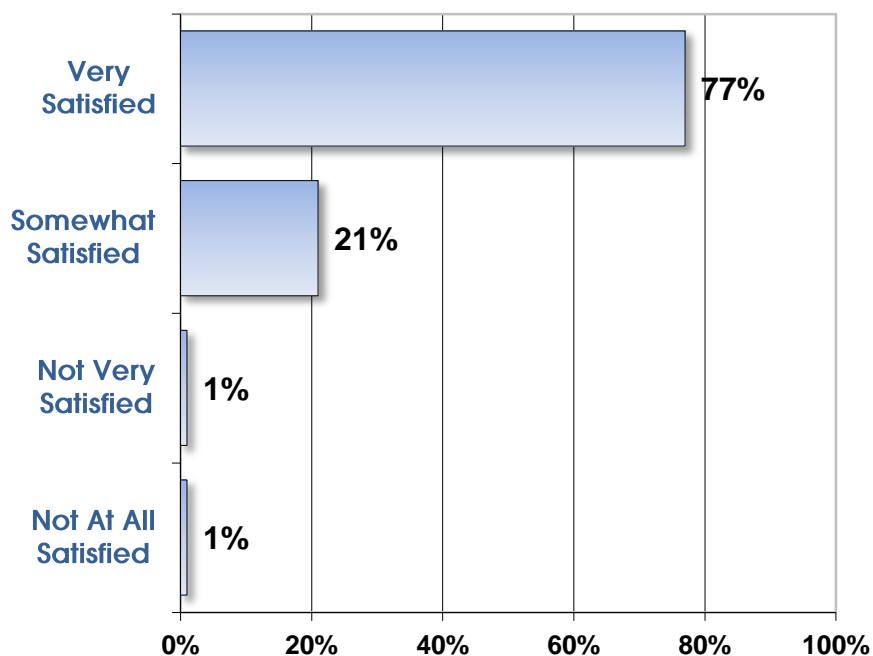
- Very Satisfied
- Somewhat Satisfied
- Not Very Satisfied
- Not At All Satisfied

Finding

More than nine of every ten residents polled (98%) stated they are Very or Somewhat Satisfied with existing park and recreation facilities and programs in the City of Roseville.

The response categories and share of responses each received are charted in Figure 2.

Figure 2
Recreation Facilities and Programs Satisfaction
City of Roseville



Subgroup Responses

Examining the responses by selected subgroups of respondents, the following significant differences in response patterns were noted:

- ✓ Residents more likely to state that they are "very satisfied" included those living in western Roseville (zip code 95747 at 89% very satisfied vs. 66% in zips 95661 and 95678), among households with incomes of \$50,000 or more (83% vs. 62% of those with lower reported incomes,) as well as those who stated they desired no new recreation facilities (88% very satisfied.)
- ✓ Residents more likely to state that they are "somewhat satisfied" included those living in eastern Roseville (zip codes 95661 and 95678 at 31% somewhat satisfied vs. 11% in zip 95747), and among households with incomes of less than \$50,000 (36% vs. 15% of those with higher reported incomes.)

5 IMPROVEMENTS DESIRED

5.1 ONE RECREATION FACILITY IMPROVEMENT DESIRED

Question Analyzed: Q.5

We have discussed many recreation possibilities, what is the one recreation facility you would most like to see added in the City of Roseville to meet the needs of your household?

Finding

Over half of Roseville households (58%) identified a desired recreation facility. Four in ten (42%) stated they desire no new recreation facilities. Most often desired facilities included various types of trails (11%), Skateboard Park (9%), various types of pools (7%), gymnasium or fitness center (4%), and soccer fields (2%).

The recreation facility response categories garnering at least 2% of the responses and the share of responses each received are charted in Figure 3.

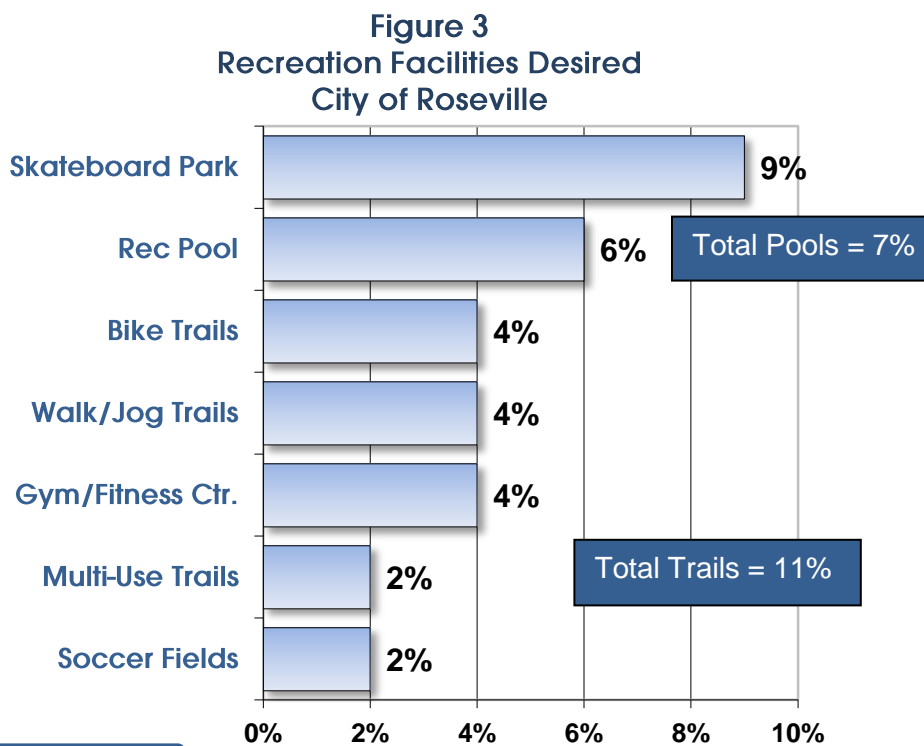


Figure 3 Note

- Aggregating Trails responses nets a total of 11%.
- Aggregating Pools responses nets a total of 7%.

Subgroup Responses

Examining the responses by selected subgroups of respondents, the following significant differences in response patterns were noted:

- ✓ Most often reported responses from residents living in western Roseville (zip code 95747) included a Skateboard Park (20%), various types of trails (8%), and gymnasium or fitness center (6%),
- ✓ Most often reported responses from residents living in eastern Roseville (zip codes 95661 and 95678) included various types of trails (14%), various types of swimming pools (13%), and gymnasium or fitness center (4%).
- ✓ Households who were more likely to state that they desired no new recreation facilities included those without children under 18 years (54% vs. 24% among those with), and respondents describing themselves as White (49% vs. 19% among those with other race/ethnic descriptions),

6 RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHY

6.1 Demographic Profile of Respondents

Questions Analyzed: Q.1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10

A collection of demographic questions was included in the survey questionnaire to enable validation of the reliability of the survey sample of respondents as well as for use in response analysis.

- Age of Household Members
- Number of Household Members
- Length of Residence in Roseville
- Race/Ethnicity of Respondent
- Annual Household Income

Finding

Comparing the demography of survey respondents to 2010 Census data for Roseville confirmed the reliability of the survey sample. Noteworthy is the fact that nearly two of every three City households have no children under 18 (62%) and the share of the population 5 to 14 years of age (target population for organized sports) is 15%.

Subgroup Responses

Examining the demographic profile by geographic area, the following significant differences were noted:

- ✓ Residents living in western Roseville (zip code 95747) were significantly younger (32 years), more often reported having children under 18 years (48%), and were more likely to have children 5 to 14 years of age (26%).
- ✓ Those polled who reported living in eastern Roseville (zip codes 95661 and 95678) were significantly older (45 years), less often reported having children under 18 years (28%), and were less likely to have children 5 to 14 years of age (9%).

Table 2 on the following page presents the detailed comparison of selected demographic characteristics from the Survey and the 2010 Census.

| Table 2 Community-Wide Telephone Survey Demographic Characteristics City of Roseville | | |
|--|-------------|--------|
| | 2010 Census | Survey |
| Percent of Population by Age: | | |
| Under 5 years | 7% | 6% |
| 5 to 14 years | 15% | 17% |
| 15 to 17 years | 5% | 4% |
| 18 to 24 years | 7% | 7% |
| 25 to 34 years | 13% | 11% |
| 35 to 44 years | 15% | 12% |
| 45 to 54 years | 14% | 15% |
| 55 to 64 years | 10% | 9% |
| 65 years and over | 13% | 19% |
| Median Age | 36.8 | 42.0 |
| Household Description: | | |
| 1 adult w-o children | 25% | 25% |
| 2 or more adults w-o children | NA | 37% |
| Subtotal Households w-o children | 62% | 63% |
| 1 adult w/children | NA | 2% |
| 2 adults w/children | NA | 23% |
| 3 or more adults w/children | NA | 12% |
| Subtotal Households w/children | 38% | 37% |
| Ethnicity (Census data is for householders; survey data is for respondents): | | |
| Non-Hispanic White | 78% | 78% |
| Hispanic/Latino | 11% | 11% |
| Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander | 7% | 7% |
| Non-Hispanic Black/African American | 2% | 2% |
| Non-Hispanic Other | 2% | 2% |
| | | |
| Mean Household Size (people per household): | 2.62 | 2.80 |
| Source: 2010 Census | | |

C Current Park Acreage Inventory (from City's new
Graphic Information System mapping)

| Park Name | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-----------|------------------------|-------------|
| | Total | Developed | Natural Community Area | Undeveloped |
| NEIGHBORHOOD | | | | |
| Baquera, Adam V. Park | 2.7 | 2.7 | - | - |
| Besana, Sylvia Park | 4.5 | 4.5 | - | - |
| Blue Oaks Park | 42.6 | 2.0 | 40.6 | - |
| Brown, Vencil Park | 9.9 | 6.8 | 3.1 | - |
| Buljan Park | 8.0 | 8.0 | - | - |
| Burner, C. Doulton Park | 2.5 | 2.5 | - | - |
| Cambria Park | 3.0 | 3.0 | - | - |
| Cresthaven Park | 4.1 | 4.1 | - | - |
| Crestmont Park | 5.0 | 5.0 | - | - |
| Davis, Leonard Duke Park | 4.1 | 4.1 | - | - |
| Diamond Oaks Park | 6.6 | 6.6 | - | - |
| Dietrich | 4.6 | 4.6 | - | - |
| Doyle | 5.1 | 5.1 | - | - |
| Dugan | 22.1 | 3.0 | 19.1 | - |
| Eastwood | 4.1 | 4.1 | - | - |
| Elliott | 8.6 | 8.6 | - | - |
| Erven | 7.8 | 2.2 | 5.6 | - |
| Ferretti | 0.2 | 0.2 | - | - |
| Festersen | 8.4 | 8.4 | - | - |
| Fratis | 6.3 | 6.3 | - | - |
| Garbolino | 3.1 | 3.1 | - | - |
| Goto | 5.5 | 5.5 | - | - |
| Hall | 4.3 | 4.3 | - | - |
| Hamel | 9.0 | 9.0 | - | - |
| Harrigan Greens | 2.0 | 2.0 | - | - |
| Herredia | 2.8 | 2.8 | - | - |
| Hillsborough | 10.8 | 10.8 | - | - |
| Hughes | 30.5 | 4.5 | 26.0 | - |
| Kaseberg | 12.6 | 12.6 | - | - |
| Kenwood Oaks | 0.9 | 0.9 | - | - |
| Lincoln Estates | 5.4 | 5.4 | - | - |
| Lockridge | 15.0 | 7.0 | 8.0 | - |
| Lunardi | 8.1 | 6.1 | 2.0 | - |
| Marco Dog Park | 4.0 | 4.0 | - | - |
| Misty Wood | 6.8 | 2.5 | 4.3 | - |
| Nelson | 28.0 | 1.5 | 26.5 | - |
| Nichols Park | 8.0 | 4.6 | 3.4 | - |
| Olympus | 8.0 | 8.0 | - | - |
| Piches | 2.0 | 2.0 | - | - |
| Pineschi | 4.0 | 4.0 | - | - |
| Royer | 14.8 | 14.8 | - | - |
| Santucci | 12.0 | 12.0 | - | - |
| Saugstad | 16.6 | | 16.6 | - |
| School House | - | | - | - |
| Sculpture Park | 0.8 | 0.8 | - | - |
| Silverado Oaks | 6.4 | 6.4 | - | - |
| SSP 48 | - | | - | - |
| Stephenson | 2.6 | 2.6 | - | - |
| Summerhill | 2.9 | 2.9 | - | - |
| Taylor | 13.6 | 2.0 | 11.6 | - |

| Park Name | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|-----------|------------------------------|-------------|
| | Total | Developed | Natural Community Area | Undeveloped |
| Twinwood | 1.0 | 1.0 | - | - |
| Uribe | 4.0 | 4.0 | - | - |
| Veterans Memorial | 7.9 | 5.0 | 2.9 | - |
| Veterans North | 12.6 | 12.6 | - | - |
| Wanish | 7.3 | 7.3 | - | - |
| Weber | 1.9 | 1.9 | - | - |
| White | 0.8 | 0.8 | - | - |
| Woodbridge | 2.9 | 2.9 | - | - |
| Proposed Park (NW-25) | 7.7 | - | - | 7.7 |
| Proposed Park (SR-48) | 2.1 | - | - | 2.1 |
| Proposed Park (F-50) | 7.8 | - | - | 7.8 |
| Proposed Park (F-52) | 6.3 | - | - | 6.3 |
| Proposed Park (W-53) | 10.7 | - | - | 10.7 |
| Proposed Park (W-54) | 3.9 | - | - | 3.9 |
| Proposed Park (NC-55B) | 3.2 | - | - | 3.2 |
| Proposed Park (SR-56) | 7.8 | - | - | 7.8 |
| Proposed Park (NC-57) | 5.7 | - | - | 5.7 |
| Proposed Park (SE-62) | 3.7 | - | - | 3.7 |
| Proposed Park (SE-64) | 11.9 | - | - | 11.9 |
| Proposed Park (NC-93) | 33.1 | - | - | 33.1 |
| Proposed Park (F-96) | 2.5 | - | - | 2.5 |
| Proposed Park (F-97) | 2.7 | - | - | 2.7 |
| Proposed Park (Longmeadow) | 3.0 | - | - | 3 |
| Total | 551.2 | 269.4 | 169.7 | 112.1 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| CITYWIDE | | | | |
| Central Park | 20.4 | 6.0 | 14.4 | - |
| Crabb Park | 18.8 | 7.0 | 11.8 | - |
| Proposed Park (NC-56) | 13.3 | - | - | 13.3 |
| Proposed Park (SR 2,3,4) | 27.9 | - | - | 27.9 |
| Proposed Park (F-54) | 95.6 | - | - | 95.6 |
| Proposed Park (F-55 & 56) | 75.1 | - | - | 75.1 |
| Mahany (Regional) | 225.0 | 42.5 | 182.5 | - |
| Bear Dog Park | - | - | - | - |
| Roseville Aquatics Complex | - | - | - | - |
| Roseville Sports Center | - | - | - | - |
| Maidu Regional | 152.0 | 54.0 | 98.0 | |
| Total | 628.1 | 109.5 | 306.7 | 211.9 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| GOLF COURSES | | | | |
| Diamond Oaks Golf Course | 117.1 | | | |
| Woodcreek Oaks Golf Course | 157.0 | | | |
| Total | 274.1 | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

D Park Half-Mile Service Level Maps

