



Parks and Recreation System

Master Plan

Draft TWO | 15 September 2010

Prepared for:
The City of Roseville, Minnesota

Prepared by:
Roseville Parks and Recreation Department

LHB, Inc.
Cornejo Consulting



Credits

Citizen Advisory Team

Richard “Jake” Jacobson	<i>CAT facilitator</i>
David Holt	Gale Pederson
Bob Willmus	Julia Jacobson
Dan Roe	Erin Azer
Bob Bierscheid	Michael Butler
Gregg Cummings	Bill Farmer
Alisa Farmer	Rick Goodmanson
Cecelia Green	Gary Grefenberg
Andrea Gruver	Elfrieda Hintze
Brent Huberty	Sheila Mahnken
Michael Maristuen	Rose Masanz
Nancy O’Brien	Brad Peper
Matthew Sundeen	Tom Turba
Ken Yokanovich	Katie Young

Parks and Recreation Commission

James Stark	<i>Chair</i>
Jason Etten	<i>Vice Chair</i>
Julia Jacobsen	<i>Student Representative</i>
Erin Azer	
Randall Doneen	
David Holt	
Mary Holt	
Gale Pederson	
Harold Ristow	
Robert Willmus	

Technical Advisory Team

Kyle Axtell	<i>Water Resource Specialist, Rice Creek Watershed District</i>
Connie Bernardy	<i>Coordinator, Active Living Ramsey Communities</i>
Bob Fossum	<i>Capitol Regional Watershed District</i>
Jeanne Kelsey	<i>Housing and Redevelopment Authority, City of Roseville</i>
Rick Mathwig	<i>Police Chief, City of Roseville</i>
Bill Malinen	<i>City Manager, City of Roseville</i>
Chris Miller	<i>Finance Director, City of Roseville</i>
Tim O’Neill	<i>Fire Chief, City of Roseville</i>
Karen Schaub	<i>Director of Community Education and Public Relations, Independent School District 623</i>
Duane Schwartz	<i>Public Works Director, City of Roseville</i>
Nick Temali	<i>Director of Community Education/Technology, Mounds View Community Education</i>
Doug Thomas	<i>Administrator, Rice Creek Watershed District</i>
Pat Trudgeon	<i>Community Development Director, City of Roseville</i>
Jan Vanderwall	<i>Transportation Coordinator, Roseville Area Schools</i>
Jody Yungers	<i>Director of Park Services and Operations, Ramsey County Parks and Recreation Department</i>
Merrie Zakaras	<i>Executive Assistant to the Superintendent, Independent School District 623</i>

City Council

Craig Klausing	<i>Mayor</i>
Amy Ihlan	
Jeff Johnson	
Tammy Pust	
Dan Roe	
Bill Malinen	<i>City Manager</i>
 Parks and Recreation Department	
Lonnie Brokke	<i>Director</i>
Kara Thomas	<i>Department Assistant</i>
Jill Anfang	<i>Assistant Director</i>
Jeff Evenson	<i>Park Superintendent</i>
Brad Tullberg	<i>Skating Center Superintendent</i>

Contributions were made by entire Parks and Recreation Department Staff throughout process

Design Team

Michael Schroeder	<i>LHB, Inc.</i>
Dan Cornejo	<i>Cornejo Consulting</i>
Lydia Major	<i>LHB, Inc.</i>
Jason Aune	<i>LHB, Inc.</i>
CJ Fernandez	<i>LHB, Inc.</i>
Jeff Evenson	<i>Parks Superintendent, City of Roseville</i>



Contents



Part A: Key Directions

Part A: Key Directions offers a broad overview of the planning process and the key directions for the future of Roseville's parks and recreation system. It provides summaries of conditions and input offered by the community, and on the major recommendations offered by the master plan.

A legacy of parks and recreation	A-1
Context and challenges	A-3
Engaging the community	A-4
A vision for Roseville's parks and recreation system	A-5
Constellations and sectors	A-7
Goals and policies	A-7
Outcomes	A-8
Neighborhood and community orientation for parks	A-9
An essential service	A-10
Community input and key recommendations	A-11
Building community: a call to action!	A-12

Part B: Vision and Master Plan

Part B: Vision and Master Plan describes the planning process, the conditions of the parks and recreation system, and the input that shaped the master plan. It describes the significant features of the parks and recreation system, including an organizational structure based on "constellations and sectors" and goals and outcomes for the parks and recreation system.

The need for a master plan	B-1
Parks and recreation system needs	B-6
Input shaping a master plan	B-19
A vision for Roseville's parks, facilities, and programs	B-26
Parks, facilities, and programs	B-43
Park plans	B-54
Guiding the evolution of Roseville's parks and recreation system	B-60



Part C: Assessment and Evaluation

Part C: Evaluation and Assessment provides details about the parks and recreation system and its capacity to serve the Roseville community. It frames the details that are important in gaining support for improvements and it characterizes “requirements” for the accreditation of system. This section includes a detailed policy outline that expands upon system goals and outcomes.

Parks and recreation planning context	C-1
Existing parks and recreation system	C-8
Goals and policies	C-20

Part D: Appendices

Part D: Appendices contains supporting documentation of the process and specific information about each park in our system. It contains the detailed information regarding the alignment of the system with the “constellations and sectors” pattern and will be updated as improvements are made in the parks and recreation system.

Citizen Advisory Team notes	D-1
Summaries of community input	D-2
Questionnaires and surveys	D-3
Vision boards	D-4
Constellation and sector worksheets	D-5
Proposed park improvements	D-6
Cost estimates	D-7





Parks and Recreation System

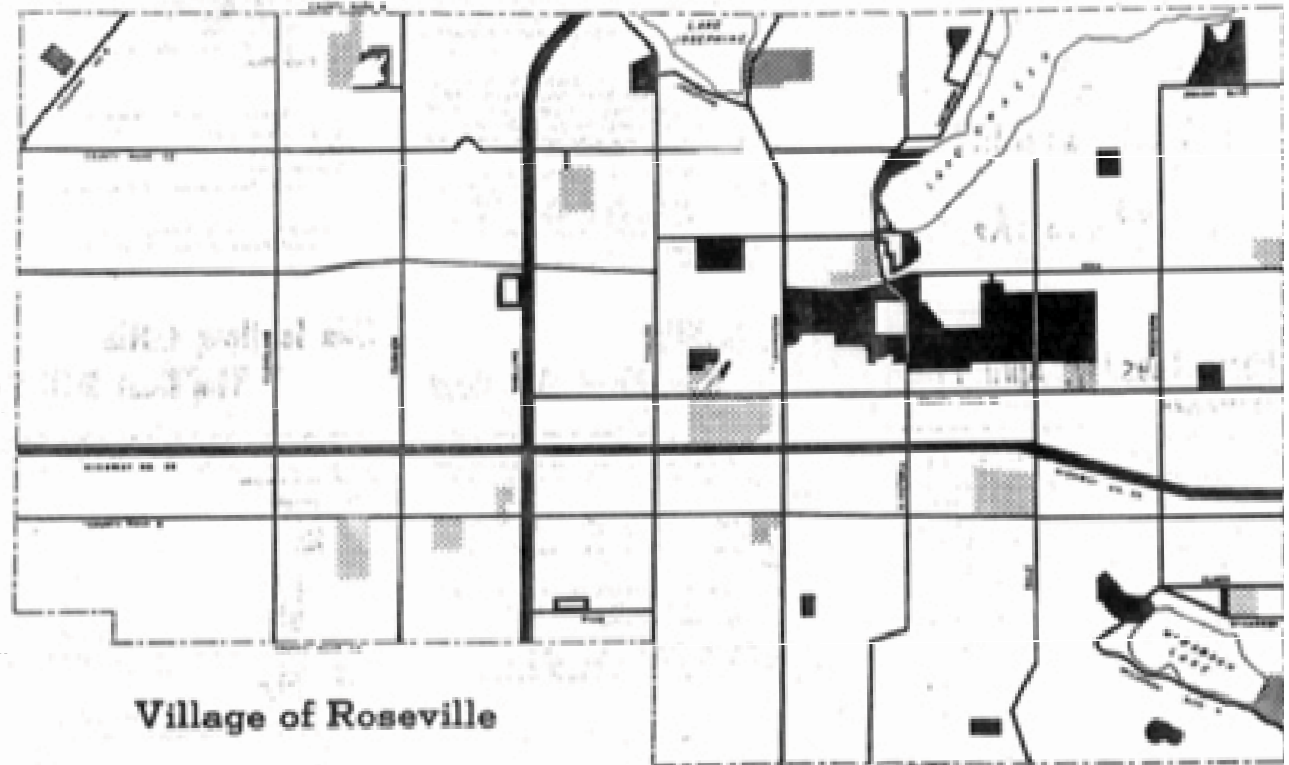
Master Plan

Part A | Key Directions



**Just imagine . . . Right Here In Roseville,
All These Close-By Recreational Facilities,
For Your Family And Friends To Enjoy The Whole Year 'Round!**

● 5 Neighborhood Parks ● 12 Playgrounds ● 1 Central Community Park ● 2 Beach Areas



Village of Roseville

KEY TO MAP



PROPOSED SITES to be acquired or developed with local funds



SITES OWNED or leased by Village to be developed with local funds



SCHOOL PROPERTY including school playgrounds



COUNTY PROPERTY for recreational use

In 1960, when Roseville was still a “village,” residents imagined recreation facilities oriented to families in what became the city’s first Parks and Recreation Plan. Today, the community continues to enjoy their forward looking plans for a robust and vibrant park and recreation system.



A legacy of parks and recreation

By starting now to set aside the land which we will need, at locations which can best serve all neighborhoods, it is our confident belief that we can materially add to the general welfare and desirability of our village.

Robert C. Bell, Chairman
Roseville Planning Commission
from the ***Roseville Parks and Recreation Plan***, 1960

More than fifty years ago, residents of a much younger Roseville set about framing a community around its parks, and forged a path toward the park and recreation system we enjoy today. Since then, Roseville has multiplied far beyond its population in 1960. Our land has been consumed by development to the point where few, if any, undeveloped parcels remain. Our time for leading balanced lives is stretched thin while technology promises greater opportunities for leisure. Resources seem ever more limited. And our community's personality is evolving to embrace new residents and cultures. These challenges and opportunities mean that now, more than ever, our parks, programs, and facilities are important. The purpose that Chairman Bell and his contemporaries intended in the city's original plan has served Roseville well for the last fifty years, but today, our parks need attention.

Now, we enjoy the fruits of their efforts as we look forward to a Roseville that continues to respond with parks, programs, and facilities that are a valued and essential part of our community. Today, we find ourselves in the place of Chairman Bell and his contemporaries. Now, it's our turn to create a plan to guide our parks.

Today, Roseville has one of the premier parks and recreation systems in the country with 679 acres of parkland, 30 parks, numerous facilities and a variety of opportunities. Ramsey County and school district properties complement our award-winning Parks and Recreation System.

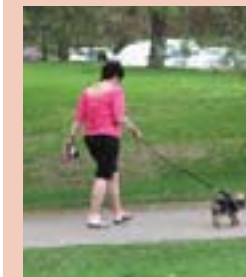
Much of our parks and recreation system was acquired and constructed in the 1960s, 70s, and 80s. Today, many elements are aging or need updating. Recreation trends and changing demographics suggest the need for facility or programming changes.

Outcomes, constellations and sectors, and evolving parks and facilities

As we consider of our parks and recreation system, our master plan will provide...



outcomes provide us with a way of framing what we want our parks and recreation system to be, and of measuring how well we are doing in achieving our goals



constellations and sectors offer a way of delivering parks and recreation facilities and services to Roseville's neighborhoods and connections that unite our community



parks and facilities that evolve to meet our changing needs, and are shaped through processes that engage residents and stakeholders to define appropriate directions



Imagine Roseville 2025: a springboard for the future of our parks and recreation system

During 2006, Roseville embarked on an ambitious program of engaging citizens to define the future of their community. By the end of the year, and through dozens of meetings and workshops, a vision was framed to address the foundations of a great community. While many of the goals relate directly to our parks and recreation system, one in particular stands out:

Roseville has world-renowned parks, open space, and multi-generational recreation programs and facilities.

This goal is supported by two strategies which are reflected in the work of the master plan:

- Expand and maintain year-round, creative programs and facilities for all ages, abilities, and interests
- Provide high quality and well-maintained facilities, parks, and trails

In 2009 the City initiated an effort to update the City Parks and Recreation System Master Plan. Over the years, there have been ongoing citizen planning efforts to improve various parks, programs, and facilities. This update looked more in-depth and system-wide. This effort included an extensive public outreach program to ensure citizens' needs, expectations, and standards are met for today and into the future. We have, in this master plan, a chance to consider how our parks and recreation system will evolve to serve Roseville over the next fifty years, continuing the legacy first forged by Chairman Bell and his colleagues in 1960 by:

- Aligning the master plan with Imagine Roseville 2025;
- Evaluating the needs and desires of our community;
- Prioritizing parks and recreation system improvements;
- Charting growth, direction and priorities; and
- Identifying sustainable funding sources and investing wisely.



Context and challenges

While Roseville's parks and recreation system is clearly a great system, there are challenges. Many parts of the system are aging, obsolete, or have simply reached the end of their useful life. Others fail to highlight the kind of community Roseville truly is.

The community is changing. Today, Roseville is nearly fully developed, with only about two percent of the land in the community being undeveloped. Our demographics are changing, with trends suggesting greater cultural diversity, an increase in the age of the population, and a higher number of one and two person households. Demographics suggest a trend toward younger families, as they fill homes once occupied by seniors.

Finally, as sound as the first parks plan was, there are parts of Roseville that are underserved. In southwest Roseville, the nearest parks are those in the neighboring communities of Falcon Heights and Lauderdale. In areas of the community with a work-day population, recreation opportunities are also lacking.

While we view our parks and recreation system with pride, we also see its wear—sometimes from age, and sometimes from intensive use. Today, more than 280,000 people are involved in more than 1,850 programs, services, and events each year. We see this level of participation growing, keeping citizens engaged, building a greater sense of community, and placing additional stress on our parks and recreation system.



Context and conditions of our parks and recreation system (clockwise, from upper left): deficit of park opportunities in Roseville for southwest neighborhoods; deteriorating bridge and boardwalk; intensive use of fields by programmed activities; and shelter needing significant updating or replacement.



Engaging the community

The master plan for our parks and recreation system was founded in a process of resident and stakeholder engagement, allowing us to frame a plan based on shared values and a clear vision. Our process included:

- more than a dozen meetings with a 28 member Citizen Advisory Team;
- meetings with a Technical Advisory Team composed of representatives of the schools, Ramsey County parks, neighboring cities, watershed districts, and city staff;
- community meetings and a parks planning workshop;
- listening sessions with neighborhoods, parks and recreation groups, and local businesses;
- questionnaires and surveys;
- and more than 100 “meetings in a box,” where groups of stakeholders shared their ideas and concerns directly with Citizen Advisory Team and Parks and Recreation Department staff.

The master plan process was rooted in community engagement. The range of events surrounding this process allowed the Citizen Advisory Team to understand more than community desires—they strived to gain a sense of the values the people of Roseville held for their parks and recreation system.



A vision for Roseville's parks and recreation system

The spirit of our vision

It's in a spirit of finding a common sense of purpose—a vision—that we find resonance with the ideas citizens have carried forward in Roseville. Through dialogue and the exchange of ideas, an understanding of changing contexts and new challenges, we have come to understand that our parks are, in fact, world-renowned. Because we have created the means to make and keep them our own, we recognize the need to perpetuate their presence as a vital and essential part of our community. We know that as we secure a future for parks for our individual reasons, we secure them for the more universal purposes of our common life as a community.

The components of our vision

Playing and Learning Life Skills. We envision parks as places for play, embracing both age and culture, where games happen for the sake of amusement, where we learn through play to act and interact, and where we compete as our proficiencies grow.

Active Living All the Time. We envision activities where we gain skills that bring life-long physical and mental health and create a state of well-being from activity and interaction.

Citizen Engagement. We envision parks and facilities as places for programs that engage our citizens, young and old, with activities and adventures that they might not otherwise engage in, with services directed to community needs, with programs that connect people of similar interests while yielding a greater sense of community, and with events that celebrate traditions and create new customs.

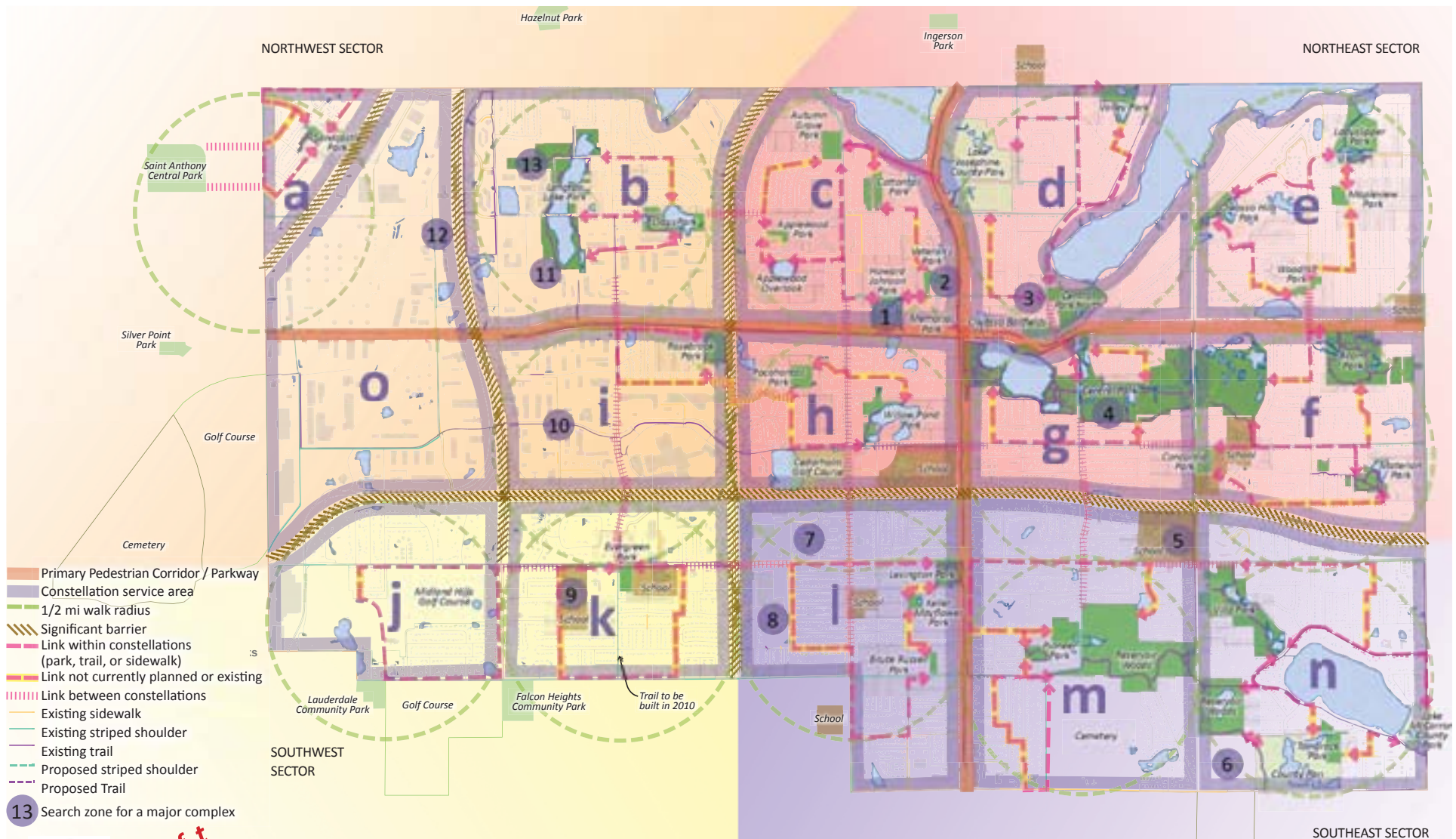
Environmental Stewardship. We envision our parks as an opportunity to care for our wild places and creatures, where we have been entrusted to manage a resource so future generations benefit from the spirit of nature, and where nature is extended to the experience of every park visitor.

High Quality and Maintenance. We envision administering our parks to ensure continuity and quality of service, where we maintain well what we have created, and where we plan carefully new additions so that they, too, become integral, well-cared for parts of our parks and recreation system.

Community Connections. We envision parks, and the connections between them, as a way of binding us to our neighborhoods and to our community, where we connect to nature and to each other—both being essential elements of our place, where we celebrate our common cultures, where we form friendships, practice citizenship, and where we choose to create commitments to our community.

Community Character and Identity. We envision our parks and recreation system as a feature that we frame for ourselves, that we invite others who share our passion for parks and community to help us create, that we mold as Roseville continues to change, and that we embrace as an essential part of our community's character and identity.





The master plan organizes Roseville's parks and recreation system on a pattern of constellations and sectors as a way of delivering parks and recreation services and opportunities more directly to neighborhoods. This pattern suggests that parks within walking distance of a resident's home will serve the majority of their parks and recreation needs, while they may also serve some key needs for the whole of the Roseville community.

Constellations and sectors

As an evolution from the 1960 Parks and Recreation Plan, and through the process of developing this Master Plan, we envision an organizational structure that better serves the parks and recreation needs and desires of a nearly fully developed community. Sectors and constellations organize Roseville into four sectors (formed by Snelling Avenue and Highway 36) and fifteen constellations (formed by a combination of factors, primarily significant roads and a ½ mile walking radius centered in a neighborhood). Sectors and constellations are enhanced by green park-like connections that emphasize pedestrian and biking amenities between parks in each constellation, with links to nearby constellations and sectors.

While some park components or services are best delivered on a community-wide basis, others are better delivered to smaller segments of the community. With sectors and constellations, each part of Roseville and every neighborhood will be afforded the parks and recreation opportunities it needs, with each park playing a role that balances immediate neighborhood needs with those of the broader community. In this approach, parks within walking distance of a neighborhood are organized to serve a majority of the neighborhood's park and recreation needs.

Goals and policies

Parks and recreation systems management. Maintain an ongoing parks and recreation planning, maintenance, and asset management process that engages citizens, adheres to professional standards, and utilizes prudent industry practices. Ensure timely guidance for protecting the community's investment in parks, open space, and recreation programs and facilities to ensure their long-term and sustained viability.

Parks development, redevelopment, and rehabilitation. Provide a high-quality, financially sound system of parks, open spaces, trails, and waterways that meets the recreation needs of residents, offers a diversion from the hard surfaces of urban development, enhances our quality of life, and forms an essential part of our community's identity, character, and services.

Parks and open space acquisition. Add new parks and recreation facilities to achieve equitable access in all neighborhoods, accommodate the needs of Roseville's redeveloping areas, and meet residents' desires for a broad range of recreation opportunities serving all ages and cultures.

Trails, pathways, and community connections. Create a well-connected and easily accessible system of parks, open spaces, trails, pathways, community connections, and facilities that links neighborhoods and provides opportunities for residents and others to gather and interact.

Recreation programs and services. Provide residents with opportunities to participate in a variety of recreation, athletic, wellness, art, social, learning, and environmental education activities and programs through well-designed, cost effective, and relevant services.

Community facilities. Locate, design, construct, and manage community facilities to meet the needs of current and future residents.

Natural resources management. Preserve significant natural resources, lakes, ponds, wetlands, open spaces, wooded areas, wildlife habitats, and trees as integral aspects of the parks system.



Outcomes

As stewards of the natural environment and our parks, facilities, and programs, we are dedicated to outcomes that guide our efforts and offer insights about the kind of parks and recreation system we choose for ourselves. These outcomes are our expectations; they cannot be relaxed without diminishing our intentions. They offer a common language to speak about our parks and recreation, and the ways we are shaping them to guide an evolution of our community.

- Preserve natural assets and significant environmental features and provide spaces for active recreation.
- Foster environmental awareness and promote and manage the presence of wildlife and wild places.
- Create life-long experiences and intergenerational and intercultural opportunities by providing activities and options for play throughout residents' lives which generate friendships and memories extending beyond park bounds.
- Improve physical and emotional health and provide residents with opportunities for active living as part of a vibrant community.
- Stem potential public safety issues by keeping people active and engaged and by populating our public spaces.
- Provide education for all aspects of life and facilitate learning to act, interact, and collaborate.
- Encourage healthy and active lifestyles for people who live, work, and play in Roseville.
- Enhance property values in Roseville.
- Maintain park and program accessibility and affordability for every resident.
- Develop a sense of civic responsibility, creating a sense of obligation to maintain and enhance the system we enjoy today and to convey something equally profound to succeeding generations.
- Harness parks' potential to attract and retain residents by understanding the choices of prospective residents and knowing that parks play a role in existing residents' decisions to remain in Roseville.
- Encourage volunteerism as a connection to community service and community-building, as well as developing leadership skills and life training.
- Support parks and programs through a variety of funding methods, including partnerships with other public entities, the private sector, and non-profits.



Nighborhood and community orientations for parks

As parks are organized into constellations and sectors, each must fill a role in its constellation to serve the needs of a neighborhood. Each park might also fulfill a broader role—based on the park’s ability to support additional activity.

The master plan envisions that nearly **every park** will include:

- an unprogrammed, open play area
- a play structure for 20 children
- a small wild area
- a pavilion or shade structure
- a small gathering area
- trails or pathways within the park
- signs or information kiosks

A **constellation** may have these components:

- an open area programmable for one activity
- tennis courts and court games area
- a play structure for up to 50 children, with a unique feature
- a larger wild area
- a picnic area and pavilion
- recreation and maintenance storage areas

A **sector** may have these types of components:

- field area programmable for multiple use
- a major play structure and climbing element
- a free skating area and hockey rink
- a splash pad or other water play feature

- a significant wild area
- a community garden or display garden
- a shelter with meeting rooms that can be programmed or reserved

Community-wide components may include:

- community center
- aquatics facility
- aggregated athletic fields
- other unique recreation facilities

Parks in the constellation and sector pattern serve a variety of parks and recreation needs, but a real focus is providing opportunities for play and places where neighbors can gather.





An essential service

We believe that parks and recreation services are essential to our community because they establish and maintain our quality of life, ensure the health and well-being of families and youth, and contribute to the economic and environmental well-being of Roseville.

Parks as an essential service was envisioned in our first parks and recreation plan. We can look to the words of its framers to understand what they imagined:

The Plan is comprehensive in scope and looks to the day when Roseville will contain some 46,000 persons and when open space will be as precious a commodity as it is in the large central cities of the nation. By starting now to set aside land which we will need, at locations which can best serve all neighborhoods, it is our confident belief that we can materially add to the general welfare and desirability of our Village. Hard work will still be required to change the plan as laid down on paper into a reality of developed parks and playgrounds which we and our children can enjoy. The realization of this ambition must involve citizen participation and a community-wide willingness to support the philosophy, goals and individual locations which are involved. Any criticism of these items as discussed in the present report are welcomed by the Planning Commission which is very anxious to reflect your needs in its plans.

Robert C. Bell, Chairman
Roseville Planning Commission
excerpt from the **Roseville Parks and Recreation Plan**, 1960



Ideas discussed as key elements of a parks and recreation system vision for Roseville (from top): an all-ages social and recreation center (a community center); enduring surfaces for active play fields; and open play areas in every park.



Community input and key recommendations

The master plan was guided by a Citizen Advisory Team and engaged hundreds of residents through community meetings and workshops, listening sessions, questionnaires, and more than 100 “meetings in a box.” As residents and stakeholders shared their concerns and ideas, several clear desires stood out:

- a well-cared for system, with a focus on maintaining well what already exists;
- a more connected community, created through pathways and sidewalks;
- an all-ages social and recreation center;
- an aquatics facility, without preference for an indoor or outdoor facility; and
- open play areas in parks

Several recommendations resulted from engaging the community and shaping the master plan:

- Review capital and operating expenditures for parks and facilities maintenance, and confirm items requiring immediate attention;
- Pursue constellations and sectors as a means of delivering parks and recreation and services Roseville’s neighborhoods;
- Establish benchmarks for parks and recreation programs, services, and events tied to outcomes;
- Create pathways and sidewalks linking parks and constellations to create a more connected community;

- Improve parks and recreation opportunities for residents in southwest Roseville and for the working population of commercial and industrial areas of the community;
- Investigate funding that results in consistent financing of parks and recreation operations;
- Explore the additional sport fields offering high quality experiences and extended play through lighting and enduring surfaces;
- Acquire parcels offering the ability to enhance the viability, utility, and flexibility of existing parks, focusing on underutilized adjacent lands;
- Improve shelters at parks that enhance use within the park and offer opportunities for gathering at the constellation or sector level, and create spaces that encourage neighborhood gathering at every park;
- Establish a process to study the feasibility of implementing a community center;
- Use park concept plans initiate discussions with neighborhoods regarding changes to those parks; and
- Add unique components and play opportunities according to the constellation and sector structure.



Ideas discussed as key elements of a parks and recreation system vision for Roseville (clockwise, from top): a gathering pavilion incorporated into a community garden; trails and sidewalks linking homes to parks, schools, transit, and other community destinations; and a high adventure course the challenges users with new experiences and challenges them to explore their own limits and abilities.



Building community: a call to action!

This master plan guides investments in the parks and recreation system for 20 years, and suggests directions for the system for even longer. Pursuit of this plan will continue to engage residents and stakeholders, asking them to dedicate their time, talents, and resources toward its goals and outcomes.

So, what can you do?

- Volunteer to help a recreation program or activity!
- Offer to help care for one of our parks through the “adopt a park” program!
- Stay aware of the plan’s progress, and participate when parks and recreation issues are discussed!
- Share the word with friends and neighbors about the value of parks and recreation in Roseville!
- Spend time in one of the 30 parks or dozens of park facilities.
- Be a part of one of hundreds of programs or special events put on by Roseville Parks and Recreation!



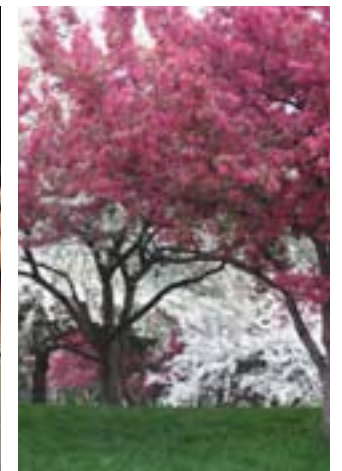
One of the most significant outcomes of Roseville’s parks and recreation system is the ability to foster a greater sense of community. Special events, like the Fourth of July Parade, form a key part of our vision of creating events that bind us as a community.



Parks and Recreation System

Master Plan

Part B | **Vision and Master Plan**





Roseville's parks and recreation system includes 30 parks, 679 acres of city-controlled park lands, and numerous facilities. The Parks and Recreation Department in Roseville offers more than 1,850 program and services in those parks and facilities, and hosts events that engage the entire community. Roseville residents also benefit from two Ramsey County parks located within their community.

The need for a master plan

The key directions of the master plan are founded in a vision shaped by the community and offering a broad overview of the master plan. It offers reasons why a community would be interested in creating a master plan for their parks and recreation system. While other sections provide detail, this section demonstrates the context for planning and suggests the broad directions for Roseville's parks and recreation system.

A parks and recreation system master plan

The Parks and Recreation System Master Plan sets broad directions for the next several generations and includes specific program of development, management, and improvements for the next 20 years. The Plan includes a summary of public input, desires and needs, vision, intended outcomes, goals and policies. The Parks and Recreation System Master Plan is a living document, to be evaluated and refined on a regular basis to keep pace with demographic, recreation, funding and other trends as they evolve. This document will also build awareness and understanding of contemporary parks and recreation needs, as well as create a path for implementing recognized improvements for parks, programs, and facilities.

Most important, Roseville's parks and recreation master plan is founded in a vision shared among residents. During the master planning

process, thousands of residents and stakeholders were engaged, and while many could identify shortcomings of the system, all expressed pride in what Roseville has created, and believe its parks are a community signature. As they look forward, they have high expectations for their parks and recreation system—in the parks and facilities aimed at serving the community, and in the programs and services that are offered to residents. As a result, the master planning process focused attention to more visionary ideas to create framework for moving forward, intending that their contributions to this master plan set out a direction for the next generation of the parks and recreation system in Roseville, but also identifying clearly those improvements to the system that are necessary to maintain the quality of the system they enjoy today.

The benefits of parks and recreation

There are many individual and community benefits associated with parks, recreation, and leisure activities. This master plan attempts to link sound planning practices with the ability to leverage those benefits for the betterment of the community and its citizens, recognizing the physical activities are an important but not sole purpose of Roseville's parks and recreation system.

- Varied and attractive recreation opportunities make physical activity interesting, enjoyable, and encourage life-long fitness habits. Studies have demonstrated that the physical health benefits associated with recreation which specifically involve physical activity



The benefits of parks and recreation are many and varied, and include basic active play opportunities that accommodate a range of ages and abilities, in settings that connect people to the outdoors.





Roseville's parks and recreation system includes more than sports; programs are focused on arts, the environment, and other activities that bring families and the community together.

include positive impacts on obesity, and enhanced immune system leading to reduced risk for chronic diseases, and an increase in life expectancy.

- Our environment and our personal health are linked. Being healthy means access to parks and recreation resources. Accessible and safe parks are essential ingredients for healthy neighborhoods and communities. Having a safe and attractive place to exercise and play not only means a person can not only improve their own health but also it means an opportunity to spend time with their neighbors or make new friends.
- Recreation and leisure activities contribute to overall mental health and well-being. Recreation activities reduce alienation and loneliness. Rest, relaxation, and revitalization through recreation activity are essential to managing stress. Parks and recreation activities provide a social atmosphere that draws people out of their houses and into community life.
- Recreation is fundamental for children's physical, mental, social, and emotional development. Participating in recreation activities helps to develop youth, augments their formal education, and deters negative behavior. Recreation helps youth to develop decision-making skills, cooperative behavior, positive relationships, and empowerment. Youth can explore strategies for resolving conflicts while recreating and playing. Play can enhance cognitive and motor skills.

- Parks have been traditionally recognized as major contributors to the physical and aesthetic quality of communities. But more and more, parks also are seen as contributing to larger community policy objectives such as relative home values, job opportunities, attractiveness for business retention and recruitment, youth development, public health, and community building.
- Parks and recreation activities bring neighbors together, encourage safer and cleaner neighborhoods, and create a livelier community atmosphere. They also help improve a community's image and self-identity, socio-economic status, and enhance the community's desirability.
- Well-maintained parks and recreation facilities help reduce crime in a community. In turn, low crime rates increase property values and help residents feel secure.
- Participation in recreation activities promotes volunteerism and stronger stewardship of the land. People who enjoy outdoor recreation become more familiar with natural resources, which helps them understand how their personal actions can affect the environment.
- Parks and recreation facilities help promote social bonds by uniting families and neighbors intergenerationally, building cultural tolerance, and supporting individuals with special needs: youth, the disabled, and seniors.
- Recreation activity, especially when carried out in well-maintained public parks and



recreation facilities, helps participants in their personal physical and mental growth, and contributes to connections to neighborhood and community life.

All of this points to the need to plan our parks and recreation system well, and to look back to the foresight early Roseville residents had when they first laid out a plan for a community built around parks and recreation, as well as looking forward recognizing that these same benefits will be appreciated by future generations of Roseville citizens.

The need for a master plan

Parks and recreation services are an essential service for the Roseville community as they contribute to the social, cultural, and economic well-being of residents and enhance the overall quality of life. The timing of this Master Plan could not be more appropriate. Roseville's parks and facilities are in need of significant capital investment, with many of the major components at or near the end of their service life. Residents continue to use these facilities, but their experience is certainly diminished by the condition of facilities like park shelters and many of the city's ball fields. And they continue to expect more of their parks—new or expanded programs and new activities that might never have been anticipated to be a part of the parks and recreation system.

Roseville's parks and recreation system is accredited

by the Commission for Accreditation of Parks and Recreation Agencies (CAPRA) and it has received the Gold Medal from the National Parks and Recreation Association (NRPA). While these awards attest to the quality of Roseville's parks and recreation system, there are, nevertheless, many reasons why a new Master Plan is needed.

- **Development pressures/lack of lands for new parks.** Roseville lands are nearly all developed. Only 129 acres, or 1.5 percent is vacant and has potential to be developed. Roseville is an established and mature community. More than half of all nonresidential development was built before 1980 and more than 55 percent of existing housing was built prior to 1960. The future will likely see an increased pace of redevelopment, likely at higher densities.
- **Demographic changes.** Metropolitan Council forecasts indicate that Roseville's population will increase by 4,610 people (13.6%) from 2000 to 2030. More important, Roseville has a larger proportion of older residents than Ramsey County and the greater metropolitan area. Twenty percent of the city's reported population in 2000 was age 65 or older. This compares with 12 percent for Ramsey County and 10 percent for the Twin Cities region. In terms of youth, however, the significant demographic dimension is the change in racial and ethnic diversity, with 34 percent of total school enrollment classified as non-white.



In Roseville, about 98 percent of the land is developed. Opportunities for new parks are limited, but as redevelopment occurs in the community, the need for new parks to serve those uses may become evident.





Outreach to the community during the master plan process included several non-traditional methods of engaging residents and stakeholders, including “meetings in a box” and sessions with students and groups affiliated with parks and programs.

- ***Shifting levels of park usage/changing demands.*** With the increased emphasis on more active lifestyles, and concurrent with the growing diversity of the population using Roseville’s parks and recreation services, there are new demands for new and different facilities and services. There are also unprecedented high levels of usage on fields and facilities, which place increased demands for more frequent maintenance, repair, and replacement, and sometimes, results in conditions that require temporarily closing the field to activities to allow the turf to recover sufficiently.
- ***Need for more resilient facilities, more flexible services, and more creative management.*** The current economic situation has placed strains on household budgets, business financial balance sheets, and governments’ fiscal conditions and outlook. There is a growing awareness that all assets, resources, and potential investments need to be scrutinized. Simply put, most people are realizing that they need to do more with what they have and that they need to focus expenditures on things that will produce the most value. In shaping the future of parks and recreation services, communities need to develop policies and administrative procedures that embrace principles of conservation and sustainability, not only in environmental terms, but in terms of fiscal responsibility.

Creating a master plan: Engaging our community

The master plan for our parks and recreation system was founded in a process of resident and stakeholder engagement, enabling the plan to be framed on shared values and a clear vision. The master plan process included:

- More than a dozen meetings with a 28-member Citizen Advisory Team;
- Meetings with a Technical Advisory Team composed of representatives of the schools, Ramsey County, neighboring cities, watershed districts, and city staff;
- Community meetings, open houses, and a park concept plan design workshop;
- Meetings and updates with the City Council and city commissions;
- Listening sessions with neighborhoods, parks and recreation groups, local businesses and organizations, the City Council, city commissions, and city staff;
- Questionnaires and surveys (xxxx surveys were completed);
- More than 100 emails and other correspondence directed to the CAT and the Parks and Recreation Department related to the master planning process; and
- More than 100 “meetings-in-a-box,” where groups of stakeholders shared their ideas and concerns directly with Citizen Advisory Team and Parks and Recreation Department staff.





Community engagement events included workshop meetings at key points in the master plan process, each with opportunities for residents and stakeholders to work in small groups to work together and a chance for groups to share their thoughts with other workshop participants.





Across the parks and recreation system, components and facilities are failing, becoming obsolete, or are in need of significant repair. These conditions diminish the quality of the experience that people have in Roseville's parks and facilities.

Parks and recreation system needs

This section outlines the current condition of Roseville's parks and recreation facilities, comments on how Roseville's changing demographics affects planning for the future, describes how local and national trends inform people's expectations for parks and recreation programs, compares Roseville's system to others, and identifies and evaluates system needs.

General conditions of parks and facilities

In a broad view, parks and facilities in Roseville's parks and recreation system are a source of pride for residents, and in most instances people would offer a positive opinion of the city's parks. There is a diversity of park environments and experiences available, and updates have tried to keep up with needed replacements. Most people would suggest that Roseville's parks and facilities are in generally good condition. Still, when probed further, most could identify items needing replacement, or that require greater care. And that is really the critical need for Roseville's parks and recreation system—parks and recreation facilities require constant attention, and the high level of use in our parks and facilities result in wear (which is a good thing, in many ways) and forces the need for continuing maintenance and eventual replacement. While Roseville's parks and recreation system is clearly a great system, there are challenges. Many

parts of the system are aging, obsolete, or have simply reached the end of their useful life. Others fail to highlight the kind of community Roseville truly is.

Aging components

While we view our parks and recreation system with pride, we also see its wear—sometimes from age, and sometimes from intensive use. Today, more than 280,000 people are involved in more than 1,850 programs, services, and events each year. We see this level of participation growing, keeping citizens engaged, building a greater sense of community, and placing additional stress on our parks and recreation system.

Many, if not most, of the components of our parks and recreation system have a limited service life. Playgrounds, trails, picnic tables and park benches, and even plants have to be replaced as they age. Staggering the timing of the improvements in Roseville's parks ensures that there will always be components that meet current standards, but it also suggests that some elements will be out-of-date or in need of updating—particularly as components near the end of their services life. For instance, play structures have a useful life of about xx years, trails need to be resurfaced every xx to xx years, tennis courts should be resurfaced every xx years, and ballfields might need major renovations every xx years. More substantial structures, like a park shelter, might have a lifespan of xx to xx years.



And during this time, all of these elements require on-going maintenance, repairs, and inspections.

Changing community

The community is changing. A recent update of Roseville's Comprehensive Plan offers broad insights about the incremental change that is occurring, and there are several key points that relate to the parks and recreation system:

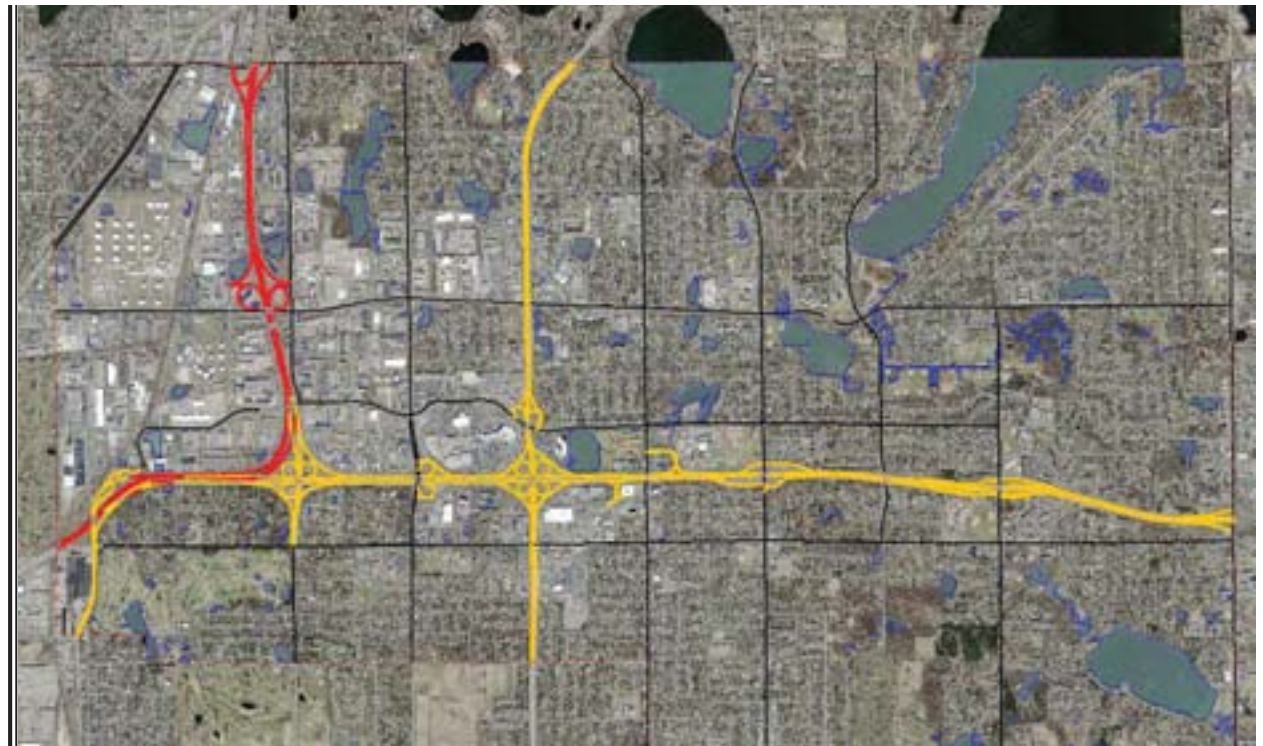
- Today, Roseville is nearly fully developed, with only about two percent of the land in the community being undeveloped; and
- Demographics are changing, with trends suggesting greater cultural diversity, an increase in the age of the population, and a higher number of one and two person households—all compared to the last decennial census.

During meetings with the CAT and the community, it was suggested that demographics are changing as younger families are moving into homes once occupied by seniors. The most recent Census will verify if this is, in fact, the case. If true, it's likely that seniors will be interested in remaining in Roseville (which is the case most often cited by developers of senior housing facilities), and that the new families will not likely be as large as those that once occupied the homes (that is, the new households will be of smaller size than those of the preceding generations). Still, this trend might suggest the need for increasing diversity in the

offering of parks programs, and the continuing need to provide recreation components that serve a broad range of community residents. The results of the 2010 Census will offer insights about these scenarios, both of which bear on the needs of Roseville's parks and recreation system.

A deeper review of demographics can be found in the Comprehensive Plan. However, the most recent update was accomplished in 2008, and information from the decennial census may provide significant new insights for Roseville.

Roseville is nearly fully developed, with less than two percent of the land available for development. Still, people are interested in redevelopment—essentially, reinventing parts of the community with new uses. These changes present challenges and opportunities for parks and recreation in the community.



Parks and programs are no longer focused solely on children. Trends suggest a focus on providing facilities and programs based on ability, not age.



Roseville is a first tier community that has experienced significant growth and change since the first parks and recreation plan was formulated in 1960. Then, new development consumed “vacant” land—which in reality was not vacant, but more likely was land in agricultural production, woodlands, or wetlands. Today, there is about two percent of the community that is “vacant” land—which isn’t really vacant, but rather is a legal lot that does not have a structure on it. Where many choices might have been available for park lands in 1960, few choices for new park lands exist today. That doesn’t mean the face of the community isn’t changing. Redevelopment activity—development aimed at replacing tired, obsolete, or otherwise less-than-productive uses—is introducing new uses and activities to Roseville, and often, those uses can impact parks. In Roseville, redevelopment in the Twin Lakes area will likely take advantage

of the amenities of adjacent Langton Lake, but it might also allow for the introduction of parks and recreation facilities unique to the redevelopment activity. Ultimately, the process of redevelopment in a “built-out” community should be viewed as an opportunity to expand a parks and recreation system to serve those evolving areas, often with new components that wouldn’t easily fit the community’s other parks.

Recreation trends

The master plan created in 1960 anticipated a great deal of change in the Roseville community, and likely looked to trends to suggest directions for a system that would accommodate as many activities within the system as possible. Trends in parks and recreation affect the type and distribution of facilities and components based on demographic, economic, and cultural changes, and as a result of societal changes and the ways in which people desire to interact. Significant recreation trends affecting the future of Roseville’s parks and recreation system might include:

Trends in parks and recreation planning and funding

- Resources available to fund parks and recreation services and improvements are becoming more limited, and focus is often directed to other pressing needs in a communities. The public expects more for less, with greater efficiencies, but with



the expectation of continued high levels of service and quality.

- Parks users anticipate greater involvement in the process of defining directions and improvements, much like citizens are becoming more active in many aspects of local politics.
- Parks and recreation facilities are being created in more inventive ways in order to provide recreation opportunities that better serve a community, and in many cases, with a motivated private sector entity. In some cases, park-like spaces are being created as a part of new development projects, in effect yielding publicly accessible, but privately developed and maintained, public spaces.
- Greater cooperation between governmental units at many levels targeted to providing parks and recreation services and facilities in a more cost-effective manner. Higher levels of government encourage this type of creative delivery of services, often recognizing highly effective initiatives as best practices or innovators.
- Non-profit entities, especially health care organizations, are extending their reach to support active living, development patterns, and educational programs that result in more active lifestyles.
- Parks and recreation providers are recognizing the need to increase fees for services and programs in order to maintain the quality of their services. At the same time, many recognize the need to maintain

affordability for their residents, and offer assistance to ensure equal participation.

- “Special interest” park user groups create both challenges and opportunities posed by their cooperation, as they “trade” their ability to provide funds and volunteer labor for improvements projects with demands for resources.
- Integration of new park lands in fully developed communities often put the city in a position of having to deal with reclamation of lands spoiled by previous development.

Trends in parks and recreation participation and use

- Technology-based recreation activities is increasing, with a current focus on activities like geo-caching and orienteering, or more interactive team-based gaming using GPS and the internet.
- Parks and recreation programs are sometimes seen as a substitute for child-care providers, demanding services beyond traditional parks and recreation offerings. In some cases, parks are providing recreation services that help children compete at school.
- As more people work in service industries, recreation demands are shifting from unusual hours (late evening to very early morning). Busy families desire their parks and recreation opportunities—programs, open play, and access to nature—close to home.
- Residents with limited financial resources see



Components of a parks and recreation system are in need of constant attention, as wear diminishes the quality of the experience and can pose hazards for users. Every component of a system will need to someday be replaced.





New sports will need to be accommodated into the parks and recreation system, and many will eventually become familiar activities for the community.

parks as an outlet for leisure time, expanding the ways they use parks.

Trends in parks and recreation facilities and components

- Some areas of Roseville may experience a different kind of development, with patterns of mixed use and higher density development that were not present until more recently. Parks and recreation are still a critical piece of this type of development, and parks that are more urban—or plaza-like—may result to serve the population of these parts of the community. In some cases, parks in redeveloping areas may actually serve as a catalyst to development, and encourage a higher quality of development.
- Park facilities are becoming larger in order to accommodate a greater range of users, and particularly to serve a demographic that enjoys a more extended sense of family. The most direct manifestation of this trend is larger picnic shelters, or picnic facilities that offer a greater range of use by including features such as kitchens.
- Participants in recreation activities expect a high level of quality in their play experiences, and will seek more distant higher quality venues even when a facility of lesser quality exists nearby. There are also a greater range of recreation activities that must be accommodated in parks, with new sports being played—all of which suggest more

facilities, and facilities of higher quality.

- Demand for indoor facilities is increasing in part because of what people experience in other places. As these facilities are considered, people expect them to be recreation spaces, as well as places for gathering, and capable of accommodating a range of activities and ages.
- Expectation for quality play experiences lead to the use of artificial surfaces for sports. Artificial turf and outdoor artificial ice provide greater access to quality facilities, and expand the season for activities occurring on those surfaces.
- An increasing orientation to competitive play, even in youth sports, creates the need for more facilities capable of supporting those activities. Participation in sports on a year-round basis creates the need for facilities for many sports on a year round basis. Some sports, while not year round activities, are creating additional demand for field space; lacrosse and cricket are emerging as important recreational activities. While youth sports may be trending to be more competitive, some sports, such as disk golf or ultimate Frisbee, are gaining in popularity.
- People expect quality in the facilities that support their recreation activities. Restrooms, concession facilities, and even benches, picnic tables, and grills are becoming expected components in parks.
- Demand for off-leash dog parks is increasing in many communities. While it might be

considered that dog parks are most attractive in locations where limited space is available for people with dogs (for instance, in more densely developed multifamily communities), the demand is increasing in all communities.

- Use of trail facilities is increasing greater than any other recreation activity. Walking, jogging, biking, and in-line skating are competing for the use of paved trails, sidewalks, or roadway shoulders. To a lesser degree, but also increasing in demand, is the desire for unpaved trails for walking and hiking, and in winter, for cross-country skiing.
- Green belts—natural resource-based corridors accommodating multiple uses beyond trails, are seen as valuable links for movement and connections to nature.
- Parks that immerse users in the natural environment are becoming increasingly popular, which causes issues with the kinds of experiences that users anticipate (more people suggest a less nature-oriented experiences).
- As risks of exposure to sun become better known and promoted, users are expecting better protection from the sun. Shade structures over picnic areas—even small ones, at play areas, and even over bleacher areas are becoming more popular.
- Splash pads are gaining popularity, especially when compared to wading pools, as a result of their interactivity and the ability to better control sanitation concerns.
- Adult-scaled play equipment is becoming

increasingly popular, and playground equipment oriented to children is becoming more creative and even more “natural.” Outdoor learning environments are more popular, with multi-sensory play environments, either semi- or non-programmed, oriented to pre-school age children and other younger children.

- The integration of public art is becoming far more common, even in parks oriented to active sports. Public art is used to tell stories of the community, it’s history, and its setting, and while it may not always be obvious, artists are more frequently a part of the park design process. In this way, their work is more directly integrated as a part of the park, and not free-standing sculptures.

Natural places are increasingly important in a parks and recreation system. Lands set aside from development allow residents to experience nature, and encourage habits that are important to biologic diversity in a community.





People are remaining active much longer, and parks and recreation facilities need to accommodate the needs of this part of a community's population.

Trends in parks and recreation programs and services

- Park services and facilities are, in some communities, becoming a private sector enterprise. There are examples of partnerships between cities and private companies to provide community center-like facilities and ice arenas. Financial circumstances, and even the public's desire for facilities of a higher quality, can lead a community toward these kinds of partnerships.
- To offset the costs of operating a parks and recreation system, it is more common to see advertising in park facilities, sponsorships of parks and recreation events, and even naming of park facilities for a fee.
- As rates of obesity and other health issues are more frequently recognized, active living movements have arisen. Active Living Ramsey Communities is an example of a group that focuses awareness on health issues by promoting more active lifestyles—and the benefits of walking and bicycling. Health care organizations are also promoting active lifestyles, and in some cases, offer funding that encourage active living.
- New activities—perhaps in aggregation referred to as “extreme sports”—are gaining in popularity. Off-road biking, adventure/challenge course, climbing, skateboarding, in-line skating, which are primarily directed to individuals, are gaining in popularity. Many

of these activities will, by default, occur in parks—even if specialized facilities are not provided, in which case the activity may be detrimental to the park.

- Adult and senior recreation programs are increasing in popularity, and it's not just passive activities like bird watching or arts. Health and wellness activities are popular, as are team oriented sports programs.
- Cultural programming is increasingly popular, and some activities, like farmers markets, are finding homes in reasonably situated parks.
- Art programs are becoming a part of the typical offerings of a park and recreation system, serving a wide variety of ages and abilities. These kinds of programs often require somewhat specialized spaces—art rooms with storage, sinks, and even kilns.
- Groups affiliated with parks and recreation programs are trending toward high participation activities that require specialized facilities like ice sheets, gymnasiums, and theater space.

Analysis

Guidelines exist for communities to use in assessing their parks' ability to accommodate residents' parks and recreation needs. Using a Level of Service (LOS) analysis, a community can determine if there are sufficient recreation components available to satisfy a guideline, but it's important to note that a guideline is not a standard. Having a greater quantity of one type of component than

suggested by a guideline may be a fair reflection of a community's recreation preferences, and while there are certain components that may not satisfy the guidelines in this assessment, it may be that the community feels well served without adding to

the supply of that component. In addition, a well-rounded parks and recreation system may strive to provide a core group of recreation opportunities, even though demand for some components may not be immediately evident.

Recreation component recommendations							
<i>Component</i>	<i>Space requirements</i>	<i>Recommended size and dimensions</i>	<i>Minimum quantity per population</i>	<i>Minimum service radius</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Quantity required by LOS standard (rounded up at .2)</i>	<i>Quantity available in system</i>
Basketball court	2400-3000 square feet	Full court 46x84 with 5 feet unobstructed on all sides Half court min 40x40	Full court 1 per 5000 Half court 1 per 3000	¼ to ½ mile	Half court typical in neighborhood park	7 full 12 half	5 full 10 half
Hockey	22000 square feet	85x200 (min 85x 185)	1 per 30000 (indoor) 1 per 20000 (outdoor)	10 to 15 minute travel time	Typically lighted facilities, typically include a free skating area	1 indoor 2 outdoor	1 indoor 7 outdoor
Free skating	20000 square feet			¾ to one mile	Typically lighted		10 rinks
Tennis court	7200 square feet (one court)	36x72 feet, 12 feet clear, 21 feet clear for adjacent courts	1/2000	½ mile	Often lighted, typically provided in batteries of two courts or more in community parks or two courts in neighborhood parks	17	17
Volleyball (sand)	2000 square feet	20x60 feet, 6 feet clear all sides	1/7500	1 mile	Provide similar to basketball	5	5
Football	1.5 acres	160x360, 6 feet clear all sides	10 to 15 minutes travel time	1/20000	In sports complex in community park	2	2



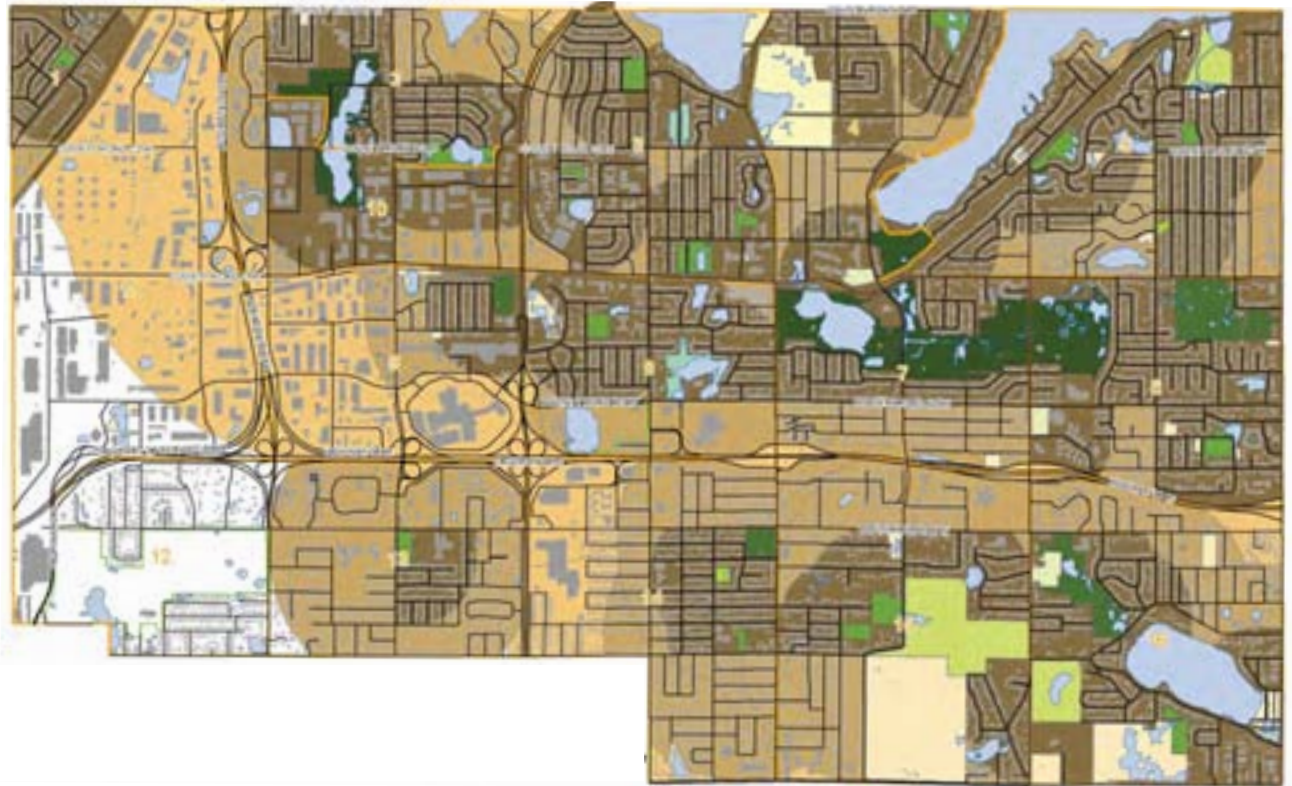
Component	Space requirements	Recommended size and dimensions	Minimum quantity per population	Minimum service radius	Notes	Quantity required by LOS standard (rounded up at .2)	Quantity available in system
Baseball (official)	3 to 3.85 acres	Foul lines 320 feet Center field 400 feet	1/city plus 1 per 5000 Lighted 1 per 15000	10 to 15 minute travel time	Lighted fields in a sports complex	8 2 lighted	1
Baseball (Little League)	1.2 acres	Foul lines 200 feet, center field 200-250 feet	1/5000	¼ to ½ mile	Lighted fields in a sports complex	7	10
Softball	1.5 to 2.0 acres	Rad from home plate 225 feet (fast pitch), 275 to 320 feet (mens slow pitch), 265 to 275 feet (womens slow pitch)	1/5000 Youth 1/2500	1 to 2 miles Youth ¼ to ½ mile		7 14 youth	10
Soccer	1.7 to 2.1 acres	Full size: 195' to 225' x 300' to 360' with a 10' min. clearance on all sides, plus age appropriate size fields	Official 1/7500 Youth 1/4000	1 to 2 miles		5 9 youth	5 adult 12 youth
Indoor gymnasium	10000 square feet	80x120	1/20000	10 to 15 minute travel time	Usually in school or community center	2	4 school gyms
Swimming pool	0.5 to 2.0 acres	Teaching 25x45 minimum Competitive 25mx16m Aquatic varies with zero depth entry and splash/spray area	1/20000 with ability to accommodate 3 to 5 percent of population at one time	15 to 30 minute travel time	Typically in a community park or a stand-alone facility	2	1 wading pool



Ultimately, the LOS assessment is useful in making a cursory examination of recreation opportunities, but a parks and recreation system needs to remain flexible to accommodate a range of activities with demands that shift with time.

The master plan aims to provide services to the community in a balanced way, both in terms of geography and population. While we may no longer use explicit guidelines for the numbers of acres of parks required for a community's population, in Roseville it is reasonable to make internal comparisons—that is, to compare one part of Roseville to another. In this way, we can better determine the balance of park geography and population served, and define those areas of the community or those portions of the population that fail to meet the average for Roseville.

To analyze a service area for a park—essentially, that area of the community served by a given park, it is necessary to frame a zone that is logical to be associated with the park. Our analysis assumed that, for neighborhood parks, major transportation elements or natural features would limit access by children, a major park user population and the one that is the least mobile of park user segments. For this analysis, it was assumed that park users might walk or bike up to a half-mile, but would not cross significant barriers. The result of this analysis was mapped, and without much surprise, it highlighted the lack of parks serving neighborhoods in the southwest portion of Roseville. This finding was consistent with analyses performed previously



in other community planning efforts. In addition to the southwest neighborhoods, commercial/industrial areas along I-35W were also noted as lacking in parks, a point confirmed by local businesses who noted the need for recreation opportunities for their employees (facilities, in particular, such as trails and picnic areas).

Several iterations were performed for this analysis, and the only variable that influenced the result was the inclusion of two parks immediately to the

A diagram of park service within the city limits reveals that parks and recreation opportunities are lacking in the southwest part of Roseville. It also shows that:

- 57% of Roseville's population lives within a playlot service area;
- 94% of Roseville's population lives within a neighborhood park service area; and
- 93% of Roseville's population lives within a community park service area.



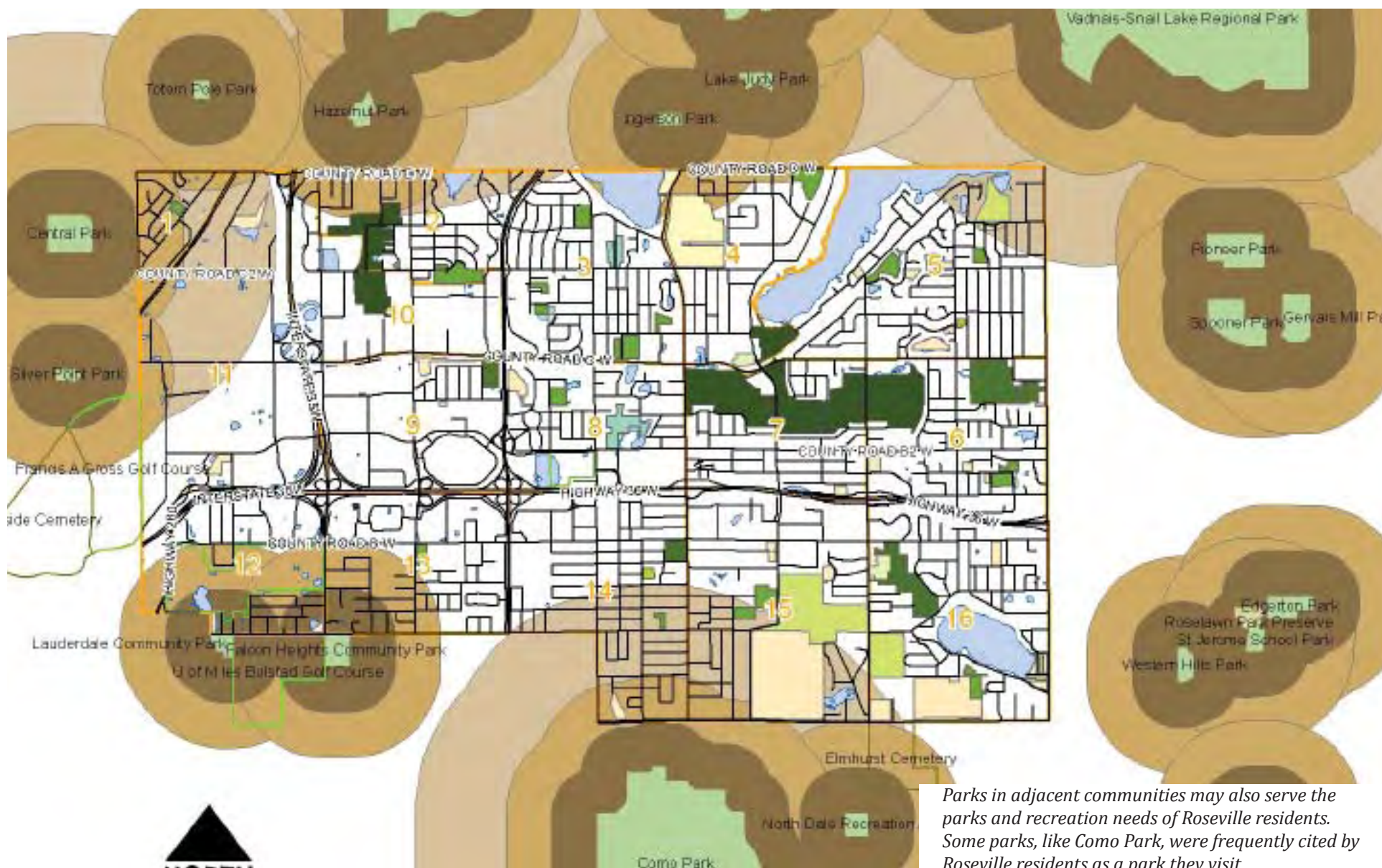


Parks in nearby communities may be serving some of the parks and recreation needs of Roseville residents, especially since few people view municipal boundaries as obstacles to use of a park. For southwest Roseville, it's likely that residents use parks in adjacent communities—like Falcon Heights Community Park in just to the south of Roselawn Avenue, but there still is a lack of Roseville parks proximate to their homes.

south of Roseville in the cities of Falcon Heights and Lauderdale. While County Road B is a barrier, traffic levels may be low enough to suggest that those parks, even though they are outside of the city, may serve some of the recreation needs of residents in southwest Roseville. It remains clear, however, that there is no park within Roseville that adequately serves those neighborhoods.

A comparison of population to parks was also conducted. In this case, the population within a given radius (the same radius used in the service area assessment) of a park was compared to the area of land in a park. While not a perfect analysis (since parks vary in the recreation opportunities they provide to residents), there are striking differences in Roseville. For instance, in areas served by parks (considering the land area of Roseville parks only), Planning District 7 (largely surrounding Central Park) has about 14 persons per park acre, while neighborhoods in the northeast part of Roseville (Planning District 5) have more than 147 persons per park acre. Of course, the southwest neighborhoods are equally disadvantaged in this assessment as in the others; Planning District 13 has more than 668 persons per park acre, and because Planning District 14 does not have a park, a calculation is not possible.

In this analysis, like the others, it is clear that southwest Roseville neighborhoods are not well-served by parks within the limits of the City of Roseville. Parks and recreation opportunities are available in relative proximity to southwest Roseville in community parks located in Lauderdale and Falcon Heights. Assessing the ability of components within parks is a more difficult assessment, but the direction for this analysis becomes less relevant as a new paradigm for delivering parks and recreation services to the community arose during the master planning process.



Parks in adjacent communities may also serve the parks and recreation needs of Roseville residents. Some parks, like Como Park, were frequently cited by Roseville residents as a park they visit.



Findings

While the first parks plan laid a sound foundation for Roseville's parks, there are parts of Roseville that are underserved. In southwest Roseville, the nearest parks are those in the neighboring communities of Falcon Heights and Lauderdale. Many residents of this part of Roseville have suggested that Fairview Community Center is their neighborhood park, although they clearly recognize that it not a city park, and that it does not have the kinds of parks components that many of the city's parks offer other neighborhoods. Many residents take advantage of Falcon Heights Community Park and Lauderdale Community Park, both of which lie immediately south of the Roseville city limits and have the kinds of parks components typical of a neighborhood park. Residents in this part of Roseville have also noted that they use the

University of Minnesota test plot fields for walking, a practice permitted by the University.

In areas of the community with a work-day population, recreation opportunities are also lacking. Representatives of the business community suggested that employees would like to take advantage of walking trails or other parks features during their lunch hours or breaks, and that for much of the portions of Roseville with a higher concentration of workers, few, if any, parks exist. In addition, several businesses (those that focused on working with homeowners, it seems) chose to conduct business with potential customers in parks. In most of these parts of Roseville, parks do not exist; however, through cooperation with other entities, improvements similar to Applewood Overlook might be created to serve this park of Roseville's population.

The working population of Roseville does not have parks and recreation resources proximate to their workplaces. Often, trails and small gathering areas are the kinds of facilities they desire most.



Input shaping a master plan

A hallmark of this master planning process was the input shared by a broad range of residents, stakeholders, and others interested in the future of Roseville's parks and recreation system. The insights offered by these groups and individual marked key directions, and resulted in concepts that will guide the evolution of Roseville's parks, programs, and facilities for decades.

Community input

Input from residents and parks stakeholders was obtained through a variety of means, each of which was structured for qualitative responses as a primary means gaining input. The various venues for engaging people in this process was intended to bring residents together to share in a common dialog about parks, programs and facilities, as well to seek residents where they are—in parks, in their neighborhoods, and as groups sharing common interests. It's important to note that the input is not based on a statistical method of defining directions; rather, the process of gathering input has focused on understanding needs and desires through lines of questioning that might be considered to be more value-based. This method has allowed us the opportunity to better understand the input expressed during meetings. Still, because of the range of methods of gaining input, we gain confidence that the views offered are representative of residents and stakeholders who

Questionnaire

Visiting Roseville's parks...

6. How often do you visit a park or facility in Roseville? (circle the letter)

PARK (playground, ballfield, picnic area, etc.)	FACILITY (golf course, ice center, nature center, etc.)
a. daily	a. daily
b. 4-6 times/week	b. 4-6 times/week
c. 2-3 times/week	c. 2-3 times/week
d. once a week	d. once a week
e. 2 times/month	e. 2 times/month
f. once a month	f. once a month
g. 4 times/year	g. 4 times/year
h. once a year	h. once a year

7. List the **three activities** you do or **programs** in which you participate most frequently in Roseville's parks and facilities:

8. Which **features** (play equipment, picnic tables, ball fields, trails, buildings, etc.) or **facilities** (golf course, ice center, nature center, etc.) do you use most frequently when you visit Roseville's parks?

Roseville's parks in the future...

9. List the **three most needed or desirable changes** you would like to see in Roseville's parks and facilities:

10. What additional features do you think would improve Roseville's Park System? These may be examples you have seen in another community's park system or ones you simply feel are missing from Roseville's Park System.

11. Looking ahead 15 years, how do you think you will be using Roseville's parks and facilities?

About you...

12. How long have you lived in Roseville? (circle the letter)

- a. less than 2 years
- b. 2-5 years
- c. 5-10 years
- d. 15-40 years
- e. all my life
- f. I do not live in Roseville

13. How many people are a part of your household? (fill in the appropriate box)

Ages	a.<5	b.5-12	c.13-17	d.18-24	e.25-36	f.37-54	g.55-69	h.>70
Adults								
Kids								

14. What organizations do you belong to that use Roseville's parks and facilities?

If you would like to receive updates about the Master Plan Update, please provide your name and mailing address or email address.

Name

Mailing address

Email address

Thank you!

have an interest in Roseville's park and recreation system.

The most quantitative input came from a questionnaire with more than 1000 responses gathered. While more information was gained, several questions were directed to understanding the kinds of park components and facilities desired by the community. Responses from 1016 questionnaires received most frequently cited the

More than 1000 responses were received for a questionnaire focused on parks and recreation needs and desires in Roseville. Overwhelmingly, responses showed a desire for trails and connectivity, a community center, and an aquatics center.





Vision ideas, which were largely generated as a response to the questionnaire, focus group meetings, and meetings in a box, were posed to the community in a workshop. Participants were asked to indicate their support for the ideas posed.

following desired or needed components:

· Trails and connectivity	311
· Community center	180
· Aquatics facility	128
· Ice rink	89
· Sports fields	87
· Maintain existing parks and facilities	63

Other responses included restroom facilities, natural areas and boardwalks, dog park, gymnasium, lighted fields, tennis courts, drinking fountains, and signage. There were also responses that indicated a desire for educational classes and art in the parks.

When asked what activities they would be doing in Roseville parks in ten years, responses clearly focused on activities related to walking and bicycling. Frequently cited responses include:

· Trails and connectivity	484
· More of what I am already doing	116
· Kids and children activity	94
· Same activities as today	87
· Events and concerts	58
· Community center	45
· Golf	43
· Sports	41
· Nature and nature activities	33

Other responses included art and education classes, more picnicking, and use of dog parks.

The components respondents indicated would improve Roseville's parks and recreation system largely mirrored the responses related to desired improvements:

· Trails and connectivity	120
· Aquatics facility	120
· Community center	99
· Indoor facilities	41
· Ice rink	40
· Art in the park	25
· Nature and nature activities	25
· Play fields	22
· Dog park	17
· Gymnasium	16
· Benches	14
· Education classes	12
· Signs and wayfinding	11
· Maintain existing parks and facilities	11
· Restrooms	11
· Fountains	10
· Lighted fields	8
· Dance facilities	8
· Tennis courts	7
· Boardwalk	6

Simple analysis of the questionnaire responses is a relatively direct task for those components most frequently identified. They include:

- community connectivity through pedestrian and bicycle facilities;
- community center;
- aquatics center;



- participation in activities for children;
- continuing to do the same activities as occur today; and
- events and concerts.

Community meetings sought input from the community that was more descriptive in nature. Meetings were organized so that most of each session was directed toward interactions among meeting participants, and each meeting included a reporting time where participants could share their ideas about their findings. Meeting focused on a range of topics related to the parks and recreation system, including:

- things to be changed or retained in Roseville's parks, programs, and facilities;
- ideas for change in the parks and recreation system;
- visions for the future of the parks and recreation system;
- parks and recreation policies; and
- review of the draft plan for the parks and recreation system.

During Community Meeting Two, participants gauged their support for various ideas shared as a part of the vision. While the evaluation was limited to those who chose to participate in the meeting, the trends in responses generally parallel those gained through other input methods, with favor expressed for ideas related to connectivity and trails, a community center, community gardens, and informal play areas in parks. Responses to

Workshop response to Vision ideas				
Project idea	Favorable response	Unfavorable response	Not sure	Total responses
Community parkway	17	0	4	21
Signage and kiosks	4	0	7	11
Water play	4	13	4	21
Art in the parks	12	4	8	24
Adventure course	4	3	8	15
Artificial turf fields	2	15	8	25
Community gardens	9	1	4	14
Themed parks	1	13	6	20
Interactive technology play	2	9	10	21
Community center	23	2	7	32
Off-road bike trails	8	7	9	24
Urban park	2	3	1	6
Informal play area	22	1	2	25
Canoe and kayak trail	8	6	5	19
Archery range	1	20	10	31

some ideas contrasted with input gained through other methods, with water play being an idea that seemed more popular in other methods of input.

Input from other jurisdictions

During the master planning process, the Parks and Recreation Department engaged other city departments as well as several agencies outside of the city. Each expressed an interest in working with

Results of the questionnaire were tested in meetings of the CAT and workshop sessions with the community. While some questionnaire responses were not validated, the community engagement process sought to balance input using a variety of engagement methods.





Partnerships benefit Roseville's parks and recreation system and their partners, and especially Roseville residents. An especially effective partnership resulted in the creation of the Gymnastics Center and cooperative programming for several community gymnasiums.

the Parks and Recreation Department to enhance the opportunities Roseville residents have in their parks, programs, and facilities. Most important, these groups have worked with the city in the past to create unique facilities and programs, and would like to build upon those successes.

Through a partnership with Roseville Area Schools, the city created the Gymnastics Center and shares program time with several gymnasiums. Representatives from both school districts welcomed the opportunity to explore possibilities, recognizing the unique responsibilities each holds for providing services to the community.

The watershed districts noted clearly their mission to improve water quality in Roseville. They also noted that many of the city's parks include surface water features, and their efforts extend to improving water quality in those basins and streams. While improved water quality benefits parks users, the kind of park-related improvements the watersheds consider when working in a water basin are of particular interest for the parks and recreation system. Cooperative efforts between the watersheds and the Parks and Recreation Department would be welcomed by all parties.

Within Roseville, opportunities for collaboration may result from the need for new facilities and from the possibilities related to new development in the community. The Fire Department has indicated that a process will be starting to evaluate the need for new fire stations in the community,

and a specific mention was made regarding the possibility of co-locating a new fire station with a community center, should a community center be explored. The Community Development Department recognized the role of public spaces in the Twin Lakes redevelopment area, where a parkway offers an organizing public feature for new development, and where connections to Langton Lake Park will enhance the character of new development. Other areas of the city may undergo similar transformations, causing the need to assess the kinds of park spaces needed to serve that population—even to the point of creating a new kind of park to serve that population.

Programmed facility needs

A key piece of the input process was the direct engagement of groups affiliated with programs and facilities of the parks and recreation system. These groups, which included sports groups, arts and culture groups, and individuals related to Roseville's businesses, expressed clear desires for expansion of facilities supporting their interest areas.

Sports groups noted their programs were experiencing increased participation, resulting in limited field, court, or rink times. They noted the desire for coordination between parks and schools, and a desire, in some cases, for more enduring facilities (such as artificial turf fields for soccer) or would allow for an extended season of play (which may include artificial turf, but more commonly was expressed as a desire for a dome or fieldhouse).

Arts and culture groups included representatives of the Harriet Alexander Nature Center, community bands, theater groups, and other arts and culture programs and events. Here, each group had requests more specific to their area of interest, such as the boardwalk at the Nature Center, or the need to continue their special events.

The volunteer spirit is strong in these groups, and they will continue their programs without new or expanded facilities. However, nearly all the groups noted the other community's high quality facilities that they would like to have in Roseville.

While these parks and recreation groups have an idea of how popular their programs are and the demand their programs have on fields and facilities, parks and recreation staff have direct insight into facility needs. As a part of the master planning process, staff noted the potential need for a wide range of facilities to support current programs in the parks and recreation system:

- replacement of the Victoria softball fields with at least four tournament quality lighted fields, with two additional fields for day use
- adult soccer fields;
- more durable surfaces at fields;
- improved shelters at parks for satellite programs, especially those related to pre-school activities, arts and culture programs, and youth recreation;
- additional community garden space;
- improvements to parks and facilities to

promote efficient maintenance (maintenance strips at fences, returning lawn areas in strategic locations to native plantings, improvements to trash removal system, additions to and renovation of irrigation systems, plantings at park sign, maintaining or replacing lighting equipment;

- expanded opportunities for water play;
- shade structures;
- additional gymnasium space (two gyms);
- a second sheet of ice, possibly as part of a community center;
- dance studio; and
- a community center.

Staff restated the community's interest in expanded programming with special interest in these areas:

- preschool activities;
- arts experiences;
- youth sports;
- urban outdoor experiences; and
- fitness and wellness activities.

Though the community and staff have lists of specific improvements that would enhance parks and programs, there was consensus that attention needs to be directed to existing facilities, and that new additions must consider maintenance implications as they are planned. Comments offered by staff suggest great interest in maintaining or enhancing the natural features of the parks and recreation system, particularly through natural resource management activities.



In meetings with groups affiliated with sports programs, a frequently cited need included more ballfields, and better quality facilities. Ballfields are used by a wide range of ages and player abilities, including a large number of senior citizens.



Trails and sidewalks offering connectivity between residents homes and walking or bicycling destinations is an important element of the community's vision.





The parks and recreation system benefits from thousands of volunteer hours every year, as coaches, gardeners, and a wide variety of other functions.



Roseville's "Adopt-a-Park" program creates ways for volunteers to help care for parks in the system, as well as helping to build a stronger sense of community around parks by directly involving neighbors.

A clear request from the community, and one supported by "active living" advocates, is increased connectivity via trails, sidewalks, and paths. Residents are interested in more opportunities to move about the community on foot or on bicycle, including links to transit, community destinations, and parks. The Pathway Master Plan reinforces the need and desire for these kinds of facilities in Roseville, and from a parks master planning perspective, the addition of more walkable and bikeable connections enhances park use and aligns with goals for creating a healthier community articulated in this plan, in *Imagine Roseville 2025*, and in the recently updated Comprehensive Plan.

Maintenance and operations

The Parks and Recreation Department's maintenance staff support more than 1,000 program opportunities, 65 special events, 10 community facilities and keep up Roseville's 30 parks with 679 acres of parkland and 67 miles of pathways/trails. The Park Superintendent coordinates the efforts of six park keepers and ten seasonal park keepers, oversees parks and recreation development and rehabilitation, and supervises one seasonal forestry technician and two seasonal horticulture professionals. In addition, the Parks Superintendent oversees the design and planning of parks and facilities improvements, and coordinates efforts with program staff to ensure parks and facilities are maintained appropriately for the activities intended.

Staffing

Parks and recreations services in Roseville are administered through the city's Parks and Recreation Department. Staff is organized under a director and assistant director, with responsibilities for delivering parks and recreations services divided into three broad areas:

- programming: focused on delivery of programs and services to residents and parks users, including the organization and training of volunteers, and lending support to "friends" groups with a missions aligning with the mission of parks and recreation;
- special facilities: unique facilities offering specialized recreation opportunities to residents and parks users; special facilities include the Roseville Skating Center and Cedarholm Golf Course; and
- maintenance, operations, and physical planning: focused on maintaining parks and recreation facilities, assisting programs and events with maintenance and operations support, physical planning of changes in the city's parks and facilities, and oversight of implementation of actual improvements.

A benchmark for staffing is difficult to define. Staff acknowledged through interviews that they feel they are short personnel to do the job they would like to perform, but they also lent a feeling of commitment to make the right things happen for the system. A comparison could be made to the



Parks and Recreation Department organizational chart, which defines the department's structure, but also notes the roles of various staff.

The parks and recreation system benefits from tremendous volunteerism. Every year, hundreds of parks stakeholders contribute time to assist in parks programs or support events facilitated by the Parks and Recreation Department. They also contribute labor to assist in park clean-up efforts, as well as playing a key role in planting and maintaining display gardens at various parks in the community.

The master planning process noted the potential for more directly coordinating volunteer activities as the potential for additional staff resources is limited. However, residents have noted the need to balance park volunteers and paid professional staff. With additions of parks, new programs, or improvements to parks and facilities, additional staff will be needed. New play equipment or revitalized fields may spur interest in programs, resulting in the need for more staff organization or supervision. The addition of a major new facility, such as a community center or an athletic field complex, will result in the need for additional staff to support programs and perform maintenance. The application of a new method of delivering parks and recreation services that is tied more directly to neighborhoods (as discussed in Section 5) may result in efficiencies among program staff, or it may suggest the need to expand staff to better serve the community at a neighborhood level.

There are facilities in Roseville that require specialized staffing for maintenance. For example, the Muriel Sahlin Arboretum requires personnel with significant horticultural experience, and Skating Center requires personnel with knowledge of mechanical systems. Staff charged with caring for parks need a working knowledge of park keeping requirements, but may also require specialized skills related to structural, mechanical, and electrical systems for buildings and parks.

The master plan anticipates implementation of features and facilities which may relieve pressures on parks maintenance staff. It is likely that staff will be expected to maintain new facilities to a higher standard than the facilities they are replacing. A new park shelter, for instance, may not need roof repairs, but increased use or expectations for maintenance may mean that staff is needed to support the shelter in other ways. Having new facilities and components that replace older, obsolete versions may mean that less maintenance is required for those items, but that time could easily be directed to other parts of the system needing attention.

As new facilities are anticipated, the most significant consideration for staffing might be the desire to make certain parks are well used. The intention of this master plan is to create a robust and relevant parks and recreation system, where all portions of the system are used to their best capacity. To implement improvements that are left idle serves no parks and recreation purpose.

Adopt-a-Park

Roseville's Parks and Recreation Department offers a way for residents, neighborhood groups, scouts troops, corporations, and other civic-minded groups to assist in the care of parks in the parks and recreation system. About 85% of Roseville's parks have been adopted. Groups volunteering for this activity perform monthly walk-throughs of the park, although this often occurs more frequently, and coordinate more intensive care activities such as a spring clean-up. The efforts of these volunteers adds great value to the community's parks, and builds helps to build the spirit of community envisioned as a primary outcome of the parks and recreation system.





Parks in Roseville serve a lot of purposes, but perhaps none is more important than the sense of community parks offer to residents of Roseville.

A vision for Roseville's parks, facilities, and programs

Our vision shares what we believe we can achieve in our parks and recreation system, and then in supporting ideas in the form of guiding principles, ideas that are fundamental to our parks and recreation system, a series of outcomes, and finally, in an idea for delivering parks and recreation services to the community through a concept referred to as "constellations and sectors."

A vision

We see parks as a place where play happens, embracing both age and culture in recreation opportunities, where games can happen simply for the sake of amusement, where we learn through play how to act and interact, where we compete as our proficiencies grow, and where we gain skills that bring about life-long physical and mental health and create a state of well-being from activity and interaction...

We see parks as a place for programs that engage our citizens, young and old, with activities and adventures they might not otherwise engage in, with services directed to critical needs in our community, with programs that connect people of similar interests while yielding a greater sense of community, and with events that allow us to celebrate traditions and create new ones...

We see parks as an obligation to care for our wild places and creatures, where we have been entrusted with a resource that must be managed and cared for so future generations can benefit from the spirit of nature, its function, and its regenerative qualities, and where nature is extended to the every resident's park experience...

We envision our parks being administered to ensure the continuity and quality of service, where we maintain well what we have already created, and where we plan carefully new additions so that they, too, become integral, well-cared for components of our parks and recreation system...

We envision parks as a way of defining and binding us a community, where we connect to nature and to each other—both being essential elements of our place, where we celebrate our common cultures, where we form friendships, practice citizenship, and where we have the chance to create an emotional commitment to our community...

We envision our park and recreation system as a feature of Roseville that we frame for ourselves, that we invite others who share our passion for parks and community to help us create, that we continue to mold as Roseville continues to change, and that we embrace and protect as a defining and essential quality of community.

It's in this spirit of planning the future of our parks and recreation that we find resonance with the





Caring for unique landscapes in the Roseville community is a part of the vision residents have for their parks and recreation system.

ideas others have carried forward in Roseville. Through dialog and the exchange of ideas, an understanding of changing contexts and new challenges, we have come to understand that our parks are world-renowned because we have created the means to make and keep them our own, because we recognize the need to perpetuate their presence as a vital and essential part of the Roseville community, and because we know that as we secure a future for parks for our personal reasons, we secure them for the more universal purposes of our common life as a community.

Principles to guide the evolution of parks and recreation

Our vision does not stand alone. We have chosen to create a series of principles to further guide our efforts, and to offer additional insight about the kind of park and recreation system we are choosing for ourselves. It is important that we understand these principles; they are not rules, as they cannot be change or relaxed without diminishing our intentions. They are more of a filter, allowing us to use these statements with our vision to better understand if a proposal for change actually fits



our purpose and our goals. These principles, like our vision, offer us a common language to speak about our parks and recreation, and the ways we are shaping them to guide an evolution of our community.

- Roseville's parks, facilities, and programs should include an orientation to intergenerational and intercultural opportunities.
- Where possible, Roseville's parks should retain "nature" or reestablish a sense of nature as a part of the park experience.
- Parks and recreation facilities should be better connected to neighborhoods, to community destinations, and to each other.
- Opportunities to expand parkland in Roseville should result in better service to residents and more unique park and recreation opportunities for residents.



Integrating arts into the parks and recreation system is viewed by residents as one of the principles for the evolution of Roseville's parks and facilities.

- Roseville should create mutually beneficial partnerships with other entities to better serve the park and recreation needs of residents.
- Roseville's parks and park facilities should balance programmed activities with time and space for non-programmed activities.
- Roseville's parks, facilities, and programs should employ both traditional and innovative methods to serve the community.
- Improvements should be directed to enhancing the visual appeal of parks and recreation facilities.
- Roseville's parks and recreation system should have a reliable revenue stream in order to maintain the high level of service and facilities experienced by residents today.
- Roseville should implement a true community center as a component of its park and recreation system with a focus on recreation, cultural, and social, and as a place where community happens.
- Roseville should strive to expand its park and facility offerings to better serve its residents.
- Integration of the arts, whether in public art pieces in parks and facilities, arts programming, or special events, offers opportunities for a greater diversity of experiences in Roseville's parks and recreation system, and fosters a greater sense of community identity that relates strongly to neighborhoods and neighborhood parks.

Long-term views and fundamental ideas

This master plan addresses the essential nature of the parks and recreation system, using broad strokes to define how it needs to be organized to best serve the Roseville community. In this sense, it will require time to be fully realized, and adherence to several fundamental ideas to maintain a commitment over time.

Parks and Recreation are an Essential Service.

Police protection, fire prevention, emergency medical services, and public works (water, sewer, storm water management, and roads) have traditionally been regarded as essential services because they address life safety issues in our community. Parks and recreation services are essential, because they establish and maintain the quality of life in a community, ensure the health and well-being of families and youth, and contribute to the economic and environmental well-being of our community.

Organizational Structure. In previous years, Roseville approached the location of parks, acquisition of land for parks, park development and maintenance, and recreation programs and services on the basis of the sixteen planning districts depicted in Comprehensive Plan. The focus of that approach was to create a park to serve each neighborhood that was being developed.

As a natural evolution from the 1960 Plan, and through the process of developing this Parks and



Recreation System Master Plan, we see that a new organizational structure can be created to better serve the parks and recreation needs and desires of the Roseville community which is nearly fully developed. A sector and constellation concept organizes Roseville into four sectors (formed by Snelling Avenue, a major north-south arterial road, and Highway 36, a State highway which runs east-west). The four sectors are organized into a total of 15 constellations formed by a combination of factors, primarily significant roads and the ½

Initial ideas for organizing Roseville's parks and recreation system were driven by the desire to deliver services more directly to neighborhoods. Recognizing the ways that major roadways and other features divide the community, an idea was conceived to group parks into constellations, and provide a broader range of activities within those parks without overly duplicating services or components.





The lessons learned from participating in parks and recreation activities allow children to gain skills and experiences they carry with them throughout their lives.

mile walking radius around existing parks. This sector and constellation structure being enhanced by green park-like connections that emphasize pedestrian and biking amenities between parks in each constellation, with links to other constellations and sectors.

While there are certain park components that are best delivered to the community on a community-wide basis, others are better delivered to smaller segments of the community. Through sectors and constellations, each part of Roseville and every neighborhood will be afforded the kinds of parks and recreation opportunities it needs, with each park playing a role in the system that balances the needs of the immediate neighborhood and the needs of the broader community.

This revised organizational structure will serve as a much more responsive basis for park and facilities location and development, maintenance, and recreation program and service delivery.

Playing and Learning Life Skills. We envision parks as a place where play happens, embracing both age and culture in recreation opportunities, where games can happen simply for the sake of amusement, where we learn how to act and interact, and where we compete and collaborate successfully as our proficiencies grow.

Active Living All the Time. We envision parks and recreation activities where everyone can gain lifestyle skills that bring about life-long physical and

mental health and create a state of well-being from activity and interaction throughout the year in all seasons.

Citizen Engagement. We envision parks as a place for programs that engage our citizens, young and old, with activities and adventures that they might not otherwise engage in, with services directed to critical needs in our community, with programs that connect people of similar interests while yielding a greater sense of community, and with events that allow us to celebrate traditions and create new customs.

Environmental Stewardship. We envision parks as opportunities to care for our wild places and creatures, where we have been entrusted with a resource that must be managed and cared for so that future generations will benefit from the spirit of nature, its function, and its regenerative qualities, and where nature is extended to the experience of every park visitor.

High Quality and Maintenance. We believe that maintenance, repair, and timely replacement of our parks and recreation facilities are of utmost importance. We envision our parks being administered to ensure continuity and quality of service, where we maintain what we have already created, and where we plan new additions so that they, too, become integral, well-cared for components of our parks and recreation system.

Community Connections. We envision parks with

greenway connections between them, as a way of connecting us to our immediate neighborhoods and to our community, where we connect to nature and to each other,, where we celebrate our common cultures, where we form friendships, practice citizenship, and where we have the chance to create an emotional commitment to our community.

Community Character and Identity. We envision our park and recreation system as a feature of Roseville that we frame for ourselves, that we invite others who share our passion for parks and community to help us create, that we continue to mold as Roseville continues to change, and that we embrace and protect as a defining and essential quality of our community character and identity.

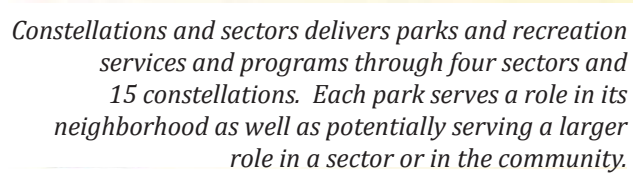
It's in this spirit of planning the future of our parks and recreation that we find resonance with the ideas others have carried forward in Roseville. Through dialogue and the exchange of ideas, an understanding of changing contexts and new challenges, we have come to understand that our parks are world-renowned. Because we have created the means to make and keep them our own, we recognize the need to perpetuate their presence as a vital and essential part of the Roseville community. We know that as we secure a future for parks for our individual reasons, we secure them for the more universal purposes of our common life as a community.

Constellations and sectors

As an evolution from the 1960 Parks and Recreation Plan, and through the process of developing this Parks and Recreation System Master Plan, we see that a new organizational structure can be created to better serve the parks and recreation needs and desires of a nearly full developed community. A sector and constellation concept will organize Roseville into four sectors (formed by Snelling Avenue, a major north-south arterial road, and Highway 36, a state highway running east-west) and 15 constellations (formed by a combination of factors, primarily significant roads and the ½ mile walking radius around existing parks). Sectors and constellations are enhanced by green park-like connections that emphasize pedestrian and biking amenities between parks in each constellation, with links to other constellations and sectors.

Constellations and sectors are a foundation of the master plan. Imagine a constellation in the night sky, with a series of stars linked by imaginary lines, and where singular stars—still known by their names—become a part of a larger picture. In Roseville, constellations are formed by a circle encompassing a ½ mile radius—about a ten minute walk, and are separated by roadways or natural features. In most cases, constellations are parks in a neighborhood, and the key is that the individual parks, while retaining their individual identities, form a network of opportunities intended to serve the immediate parks and recreation needs of the surrounding neighborhood.





Within a constellation, parks are linked by some level of a trail, sidewalk, or other non-motorized connection. Greater connectivity for pedestrians and bicyclists was expressed as a clear desire by the community, and while connections across the community might be a long-term goal, the process of creating a connected community might better begin locally—by linking neighbors to their parks, and parks to other parks within a constellation.

Across Roseville, the master plan envisions a total of 15 constellations, most of which serve residential areas, with one constellation directed to a commercial-industrial area along I-35W.

Eventually, residents will find that a component of the parks and recreation system is not available within their constellation. Constellations are intended to be linked to other constellations, forming sectors that provide another level of parks and recreation services to residents—this time with facilities that serve larger components of the community than constellations (or neighborhoods). In the master plan, Roseville is divided into four sectors—divided according to the more significant barriers formed by Highway 36 and Snelling Avenue. While the sectors are not equal in area, they offer the next layer in the delivery of parks and recreation services to the community.

To facilitate connections between constellations, links are proposed across some of the boundaries between constellations. These links would most likely occur at locations where safe crossings can

be achieved—at signalized intersections or other locations where the crossings are more controlled. Importantly, the parks and recreation system master plan does not intend to dictate the type of connection (a sidewalk, trail, or striped shoulder, for instance), as responsibility to implementing a pedestrian or bicycle facility outside of a park falls to the Public Works Department. However, the links posed in the constellation and sector diagrams aim for alignment with the city’s existing Pathway Master Plan, with a final location for the link being coordinated with Public Works and the Pathway Master Plan.

Finally, there are features of the parks and recreation system intended for the community as a whole. Larger scale facilities, or parks and recreation system components where only one will exist in the entire community, will be community-centered, but importantly, these facilities will still be located in a park (there may be exceptions, but for the most part, the goal is location in a city-controlled park or facility). Inherent in the location of these kinds of facilities is the method of accessing them, with the presumption that many users will choose to access them via their cars, while non-motorized access will still be encouraged by the choice of location and the design of the site or facility.

While some park components or services are best delivered on a community-wide basis, others are better delivered to smaller segments of the community. Through sectors and constellations,



While the most common or frequently used facilities will be available in nearly every park in the parks and recreation system, some of the more unique facilities will be available on a sector or community-wide basis.



each part of Roseville and every neighborhood will be afforded the kinds of parks and recreation opportunities it needs, with each park playing a role in the system that balances the needs of the immediate neighborhood and the needs of the broader community. In this approach, parks within walking distance of a neighborhood are organized to serve a majority of the neighborhood's park and recreation needs.

As parks are organized into constellation and sectors, each must fill a role in its constellation—where it serves the needs of a neighborhood. Each park might also fulfill a community-oriented role—based on the park's ability to support a community-wide activity. Using this structure, the master plan envisions that nearly every park will have these components:

- an unprogrammed, open play area
- a play structure accommodating at least 20 children
- a small wild area
- a pavilion or shade structure
- a small gathering area
- trails or pathways within the park
- signs or information kiosks

Each constellation will have these types of components:

- an open area programmable for one field activity
- tennis courts and court games area

- a play structure accommodating at least 50 children, with a unique feature
- a larger wild area
- a picnic area and pavilion
- recreation and maintenance storage areas

Each sector will have these types of components:

- field area programmable for more than one use
- a major play structure and climbing element
- a general skating area and hockey rink
- a splash pad or other water play feature
- a significant wild area
- a community garden or display garden
- a shelter with meeting rooms that can be programmed or reserved

Community-wide components will include:

- community center
- aquatics facility
- aggregated athletic fields
- other unique recreation facilities

As the master plan was framed, an assessment was conducted of every park in the system for its abilities to fill roles in the constellation and sector concept. Worksheets were prepared to guide this effort, with the most common recreation components identified for their service orientation in the constellation and sector concept, and the components—as either existing or planned facilities—were highlighted for each park. The



The master plan envisions gathering spaces in every park as a way of building community through parks and recreation.



The master plan maintains an orientation to activity in parks, with a focus on components that can be programmed as well as spaces and components that allow play to happen.





The process of creating enhancements to parks, like the well-known annual beds at Central Park, are as important as the flowers. Each year, dozens of volunteers come together to plant thousands of flowers in a single weekend.

worksheets, while not definitive about the finite improvements planned for each park, are intended as a tool to assess the ways in which parks and recreation services can be delivered to the community, particularly at the constellation and sector levels.

Parks as a place for civic engagement

Much attention is directed to the physical changes envisioned for our parks and recreation system, but a higher order goal must also be realized. During the master planning process, the CAT spent a great deal of time discussing the need for parks to be a community building tool. In fact, using parks as a way of enhancing the sense of community became an overarching outcome for the master planning process and for the parks and recreation system itself. While other outcomes were articulated, none took on as much significance.

Getting to the point where community happens in a park is important, and it still requires a physical space. Participants in the Imagine Roseville 2025 process focused on the idea of creating civic gathering space (in the Community Life and Civic Engagement section), and those spaces can easily find a home in the parks and recreation system. With those spaces, and the kinds of interactions that hopefully result from their inclusion in a park, neighbors may take a greater interest in the enhancement and maintenance of a park, with neighborhoods as a whole taking greater ownership and responsibility for their

park, and gaining a greater sense of pride and identity from their association with their park. This function of parks cannot be underestimated, and residents of Roseville understand this. As plans for parks are created, including spaces and programs for civic engagement should take a high priority. Spaces might be larger in some parks to support neighborhood or community events, while in others these spaces might be smaller garden or courtyard spaces. Programs supporting neighborhood-building goals include National Night Out or neighborhood-focused celebrations, and the Discover Your Park events currently conducted by the Parks and Recreation Department.

Outcomes

During the master planning process, the discussion at one of the CAT meetings was directed to defining outcomes for the parks and recreation system. While it might have been conceived originally as a way of establishing a quantifiable relationship between the parks and recreation systems and the budget directed to the system, the CAT articulated a clear idea about the role parks, programs, and facilities play in the community. It was not as clearly measurable as a budget, but could be measured using other outcomes.

As stewards of the natural environment and our parks, programs, and facilities, we are dedicated to outcomes that guide our efforts and offer insights about the kind of parks and recreation system we choose for ourselves. These outcomes are our expectations; they cannot be relaxed without

diminishing our intentions. They offer a common language to speak about our parks and recreation, and the ways we are shaping them to guide an evolution of our community.

- Preserve natural assets and areas with significant environmental features and provide spaces for active recreation in our community.
- Foster environmental awareness and promote and manage the presence of wildlife and wild places.
- Create life-long experiences, and intergenerational and intercultural opportunities, by providing activities and options for play throughout residents' lives which generate friendships and memories that extend beyond park bounds.
- Improve physical and emotional community public health and provide residents with opportunities for active living as part of a vibrant community.
- Stem potential public safety issues by keeping people active and engaged and by populating the city's public spaces.
- Provide valuable life education for all aspects of life and to facilitate learning how to act, interact, and collaborate.
- Encourage healthy and active lifestyles for people that live and work in Roseville.
- Enhance property values, especially for properties near city parks.
- Maintain park and program accessibility and affordability for every resident and offer a

sense of inclusion and connection to the community.

- Develop a sense of civic responsibility, creating a sense of obligation to maintain and enhance the legacy handed to the current generation of residents and to convey something equally profound to succeeding generations of residents.
- Harness parks and recreation's potential to attract and retain residents by understanding the choices of prospective residents when buying or renting a home and knowing that parks and recreation play a role in existing residents' decisions to remain in Roseville.
- Encourage volunteerism as a connection to community service and community-building, as well as developing leadership skills and life training.
- Support parks, programs, and facilities with funding from a variety of methods, including mutually-beneficial partnerships with other public entities, the private sector, and non-profits.

In choosing to use outcomes as a tool for guiding decisions, we have to understand their true purpose and value. They are not intended as a way of eliminating functions, facilities, or services, but rather to direct often limited resources to areas that will help achieve a desired outcome. In this way, we believe the outcomes are more balanced than a simple financial comparison, and will result in a more holistic idea about the purpose and nature of Roseville's parks and recreation system.



Preservation of natural resources through the parks and recreation system is a highly desired outcome, and one that reflects positively on the character of the Roseville community.



Parks and recreation offers residents opportunities to live healthy and active lifestyles, whether from participation in organized activities or daily routines.





Benchmarks, a way of measuring progress toward desired outcomes, include a quantification of natural areas, environmental features, wildlife and habitat, and improvements oriented to educating Roseville residents about their environment.



Participation in parks programs and special events is another way of gauging progress toward the desired parks and recreation outcomes.

Benchmarks

We intend benchmarks to aid in assessing progress toward desired outcomes, and in fact we envision benchmarks as a critical complement to the outcomes described above. As a way of comparing, benchmarks need to be set against a baseline, and while the baseline measures may not exist in total today, once established, they will be useful as a true gauge of the effectiveness of the parks and recreation system mission in Roseville.

- acres of natural areas or environmental features under an approved management plan
- acres of additional natural areas or environmental features included as a part of the parks and recreation system
- education opportunities focused on environmental awareness, and participation in those opportunities
- number of species of wildlife identified in parks habitat
- number of species of flora identified in parks habitats
- measurable water quality improvements for water bodies in parks
- trail, overlook, and educational signage improvement projects related to water quality improvements in parks
- number of programs and events involving intergenerational or intercultural opportunities
- number of programs and events encouraging active living principles
- counts of walkers and bicyclists using major trails or pathways
- number of recreation occasions system-wide
- attendance at community and special events
- number of people participating in parks and recreation activities, particularly those present in parks
- number of people present in parks, regardless of their participation in a defined program
- number of police calls to parks or park facilities related to vandalism or crimes
- square feet of space in parks and park facilities directed to civic engagement or neighborhood gathering spaces
- property values in the community
- property values for parcels adjacent to parks
- property values for all parcels within a ten minute walk of a park
- amount of fund available for scholarships for parks programs
- disbursement of scholarship funds to those seeking to participate in parks program
- number of volunteers participating as coaches or leaders of other parks programs
- number of volunteer hours directed to parks clean up, planting, or maintenance activities
- amount of funds donated to support parks,



programs, and facilities

- membership in “friends” groups supporting parks, programs, and facilities
- number of residents participating in parks and recreation system planning activities
- number of attendees at Parks and Recreation Commission meeting (not including commissioners)
- number of residents changing residences within Roseville
- number of new residents in Roseville who identify parks as a supporting or determining factor in their choice to move to Roseville
- number of real estate professionals annually receiving information regarding Roseville’s parks and recreation system
- number of partnerships supporting parks and recreation system goals established between the Parks and Recreation Department and other public entities, private sector organizations, and non-profits
- maintenance benchmarks [work with staff to define]—these could include measurements related to annual average irrigation use, use of chemicals in landscape maintenance, number of trees planted
- rental receipts for parks and recreation facilities

Goals and policies

To be implemented consistently over time, the master plan needs more than mere guidance. In fact, the parks and recreation system as a whole is directed, in part, by a body of policy found in the city’s Comprehensive Plan. Further policy guidance for Roseville’s parks and recreation system is offered through a series of specific statements of intended directions. More detail supporting each of the following goals can be found in Section C: Master Plan.



Volunteer activity is a key indicator of the vibrancy of Roseville’s parks and recreation system. Without volunteers to coach, plant flowers, participate in clean up days, organize special events, and assist in unique programs, the parks and recreation system would be missing out on a significant part of its ability to serve the community.



Goal 1: Parks and recreation system management

Maintain ongoing parks and recreation planning, maintenance, and asset management process that involves citizen engagement, adheres to professional standards, and utilizes prudent professional practices. Ensure timely guidance for protecting the community's investment in parks, open space, and recreation programs and facilities to enhance their long-term and sustained viability.



Goals supporting the parks and recreation system recognize a wide range of activities that engage the Roseville community, including sports and active recreation. However, those functions that bring the community together around special events are also a significant feature of the parks and recreation system.

Goal 2: Parks Development, Redevelopment, and Rehabilitation

Provide a high-quality, financially sound system of parks, open spaces, trails, and waterways meeting the recreation needs of all residents, offers a visual/physical diversion from the hard surfacing of urban development, enhances our quality of life, and forms an essential part of our community's identity and character.

Goal 3 : Parks and Open Space Acquisition

Add new parks and recreation facilities to achieve equitable access in all neighborhoods, accommodate the needs of Roseville's redeveloping areas, and meet residents' desires for a broad range of recreation opportunities serving all age groups and cultures.

Goal 4: Trails, Pathways, and Community Connections

Create a well-connected and easily accessible system of parks, open spaces, trails, pathways, community connections, and facilities that links neighborhoods within the community and provides opportunities for residents and others to gather and interact.

Goal 5: Recreation Programs and Services

Provide Roseville residents with opportunities to participate in a variety of recreation, athletic, wellness, art, social, learning, and environmental education activities and programs through well-designed, cost effective, and relevant services.

Goal 6: Community Facilities

Locate, design, construct, and manage community facilities to meet the needs of current and future residents.

Goal 7: Natural Resources Management

Preserve significant natural resources, lakes, ponds, wetlands, open spaces, wooded areas, wildlife habitats, and trees as integral aspects of the parks system.

Parks classifications

In the constellation and sector concept, parks take on a role beyond their more traditional classifications. This is seen as an evolution in the ways that parks and recreation services are delivered to the Roseville community, so maintaining consistency with the existing classifications is important. In the chart that follows, the “existing definition” is the currently applied definition for each of the various classifications of parks in Roseville. It is followed by a definition that relates the roles of each park classification to the constellation and sector concept. Both definitions apply and are important as parks change to meet the needs of the community.

Park classifications		
Classification	Existing definition	Definition related to constellation and sector
Play lot	Small parks intended for informal recreation, play, and relaxation	Provides active and passive recreation opportunities at the smallest level of active parks in the community; play lots, or the components of a play lot, are available in every constellation in the system
Neighborhood Park	Parks near residential areas that offer opportunities for a variety of recreational activities, both organized and informal	Provides active and passive recreation opportunities addressing the needs of a constellation, and providing, in some cases, components that deliver recreation opportunities on a system wide basis; neighborhood parks are available in every constellation
Community Park	Larger and offer diverse environmental features, including unique natural open space; offer many opportunities for recreation; includes activity center land	Provides active and passive recreation opportunities to the constellation and surrounding constellations, most often with recreation opportunities that are of interest to the entire community and may be limited in distribution to a few locations within the system, with a target of having at least one community park in every sector
Urban Park	Parks that offer varied natural and developed features and include a range of recreational activities and programs	Provides recreation opportunities in a location that serves a more densely populated, walkable, and more intensely developed district, likely serving most directly that population of the population of a constellation; urban parks provide unique environments or programming that attract users from across the system
Trail Park	Offer opportunities for recreational travel, such as hiking or biking, through areas of natural beauty	Serves entire community and offers relief from development but does not provide active recreation opportunities; trail parks are not targeted to constellations or sectors, but are intended to provide unique walking or bicycling connections that offer convenience for users and a diverse recreational experience





Spaces directed to active, programmed sports typically occur in parks classified as “Athletic Field” in the parks and recreation system’s park classification.



Cedarholm Golf Course is classified under the “Golf”, a designation reserved solely for this activity.

Classification	Existing definition	Definition related to constellation and sector
Athletic field	Park areas that are entirely designed for organized athletic play	Provides spaces for organized athletic play in limited locations in the system; distribution is not determined by constellation or sector, but rather by capacity of a park to support the activities; locations near primary community trails is preferred
Conservancy Park	Intended for the protection and preservation of the natural environment and offer passive recreational opportunities	Provides spaces for interactions with the natural environment in limited locations in the system; distribution is not determined by constellation or sector, but rather by capacity of a park to support the activities; locations near primary community trails is preferred
Facility	Building or other specialty site that supports specific programs or community functions	Provides spaces for specific programs or activities in limited locations in the system; distribution is not determined by constellation or sector, but rather by capacity of a facility to support the activities, programs, or use, along with the necessary supporting functions of the facility (which includes adequate parking); locations near primary community trails is preferred
Golf	Golf course	Provides spaces for golf activities in limited locations in the system; distribution is not determined by constellation or sector, but rather by capacity of a facility to support golf use, along with the necessary supporting functions of the facility (which includes adequate parking)
Key Existing definition: a hierarchy of park types, based on size and diversity of experiences, offering general passive and active recreation which is often targeted to a constellation or sector level of park and program service delivery Constellation and sector definition: specialty parks and facilities that serve the entire community but might not provide general recreation opportunities for a constellation or sector		

Parks, facilities, and programs

Already, there exists a variety of parks and facilities to accommodate the recreation needs and program opportunities in Roseville’s parks and recreation system. Still, we might expect to see changes as the system strives to accommodate new uses and users. Ultimately, a variety of facilities and wide range of programs will be needed to serve the Roseville community.

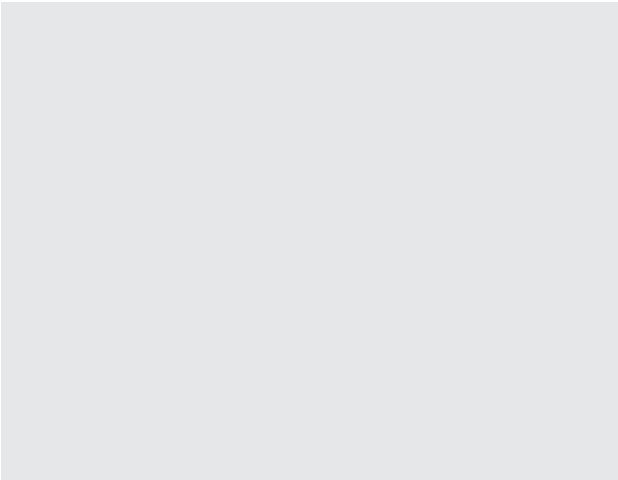
Park shelters

A visit to a park with a shelter reveals a disparity in the quality of the parks and recreation system, with several parks having shelters that date to the early 1970s. A few parks (Evergreen Park and Acorn Park) have newer shelters, which are designed as something of a hybrid between an enclosed shelter and an open-sided pavilion. The older structures are simply out of date: they require significant investment to bring them up to date, but as important, they have been described by residents as too much like a bunker. Also important, they were implemented with a “one size fits all” approach, where every park with a shelter was assumed to have the same needs for the shelter. For these reasons, a new approach is recommended by the master plan.

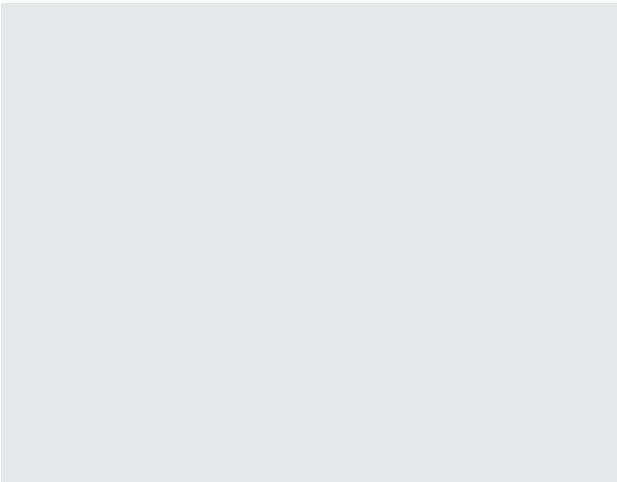
Residents have expressed a desire for a variety of park buildings and shelters, and it seems that no single design will satisfy the varying needs across

the system. Many residents stated a need for park shelters that would serve more of a meeting room function, an activity which would not be well-accommodated in the current shelters (new or old). Others have stated that an enclosed building is not needed so much as simple overhead cover—more of a pavilion. Discussions with the community reveal clearly that a range of structure types is desired, and that parks may have widely varying needs for any kind of structure.

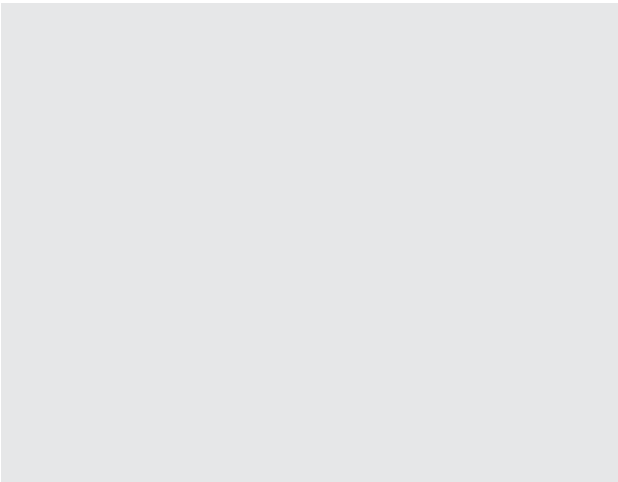
In the master plan, several structure types are proposed to accommodate the range of use that might be anticipated in Roseville’s parks. Without suggesting a design or style, a baseline program is described in the “Park Structure Types.”



insert caption
[insert sketch diagrams of shelter types]



insert caption
[insert sketch diagrams of shelter types]



insert caption
[insert sketch diagrams of shelter types]



Park structure types		
<i>Structure type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Locations</i>
Shade structure	Small overhead structure (24 feet or smaller in each direction and no greater than 384 square feet) providing shade or filtered shade over a small sitting area or bleachers at a ball field	
Pavilion	Large overhead structure (greater than 24 feet in at least one direction and greater than 384 square feet) providing shade over a large gathering area or picnic area	
Pavilion with kitchen	Addition of limited kitchen facilities to a pavilion, including sinks, refrigerator, oven/stove, preparation space, and serving space; kitchen facilities are enclosed and securable, with a total square footage of approximately 360 square feet; equipment and materials shall be designed to meet Minnesota Department of Health Standards	
Pavilion with storage	Addition of storage area to a pavilion, intended for the use by Parks and Recreation Department; storage may be used for parks programming or maintenance and operations, each with separate and secured storage area	
Shelter	Enclosed and conditioned building providing space for parks and recreation programs, as well as use by residents or groups on a reservation basis; shelters typically include a single large gathering space (approximately 1200 square feet, or about the size of a large elementary school classroom), office space, restrooms accessible from within the shelter and from outside of the shelter, building mechanical space, and storage; often, this structure serves as a warming shelter for ice rinks in winter, and offers space for other recreation programs at other times of the year	
Shelter with pavilion	Addition of a overhead structure to a portion of a shelter which offers expanded programming space or is a part of a larger exterior gathering area	
Shelter with kitchen	Addition of kitchen facilities to a shelter, with similar parameters as a kitchen added to a pavilion	
Shelter with meeting room	Addition of a small meeting room (approximately 800 square feet, or a capacity of about 25 persons) to a shelter to provide a smaller and separated space for meetings	
Shelter with special purpose room	Addition of space or design for specialized activities requiring unique program elements (such as an art room, which may require larger sinks, storage cabinets, or more display walls, or a preschool room, which may require different colors or finishes or require different restroom equipment	



Community center

During the master planning process, many parks users and residents noted their interest and discussions regarding a community center are not new—that it has been a topic of interest for more than 25 years. The parks and recreation system master planning process confirmed the level of interest in this kind of facility, and directed efforts toward:

- articulation of the kind of facility desired;
- definition of a desired program for the facility;
- identification of site location parameters and a preferred site; and
- generation of a preliminary site “fit” for the community center on the preferred site.

The Citizens Advisory Team directed an entire meeting to the discussion of the community center, and followed up with a review of initial directions. They do not see this as solely a recreation center or field house, and were very interested in blending arts and cultural activities and meeting rooms with active recreation spaces. They see this facility becoming a true center of community, a place of gathering that engenders a greater spirit of community, not simply a place to swim or play basketball. Ultimately, the CAT focused on a concept of an all ages social and recreation center, with a strong orientation to families.

The CAT highlighted a rather expansive program for

the facility (essentially, a list of activities that might be included). While they did not wish to preclude program components, it was understood that site constraints and budget limitations, neither of which were dealt with during their discussion, would be a factor in refinement of the program. Program elements identified by the CAT include:

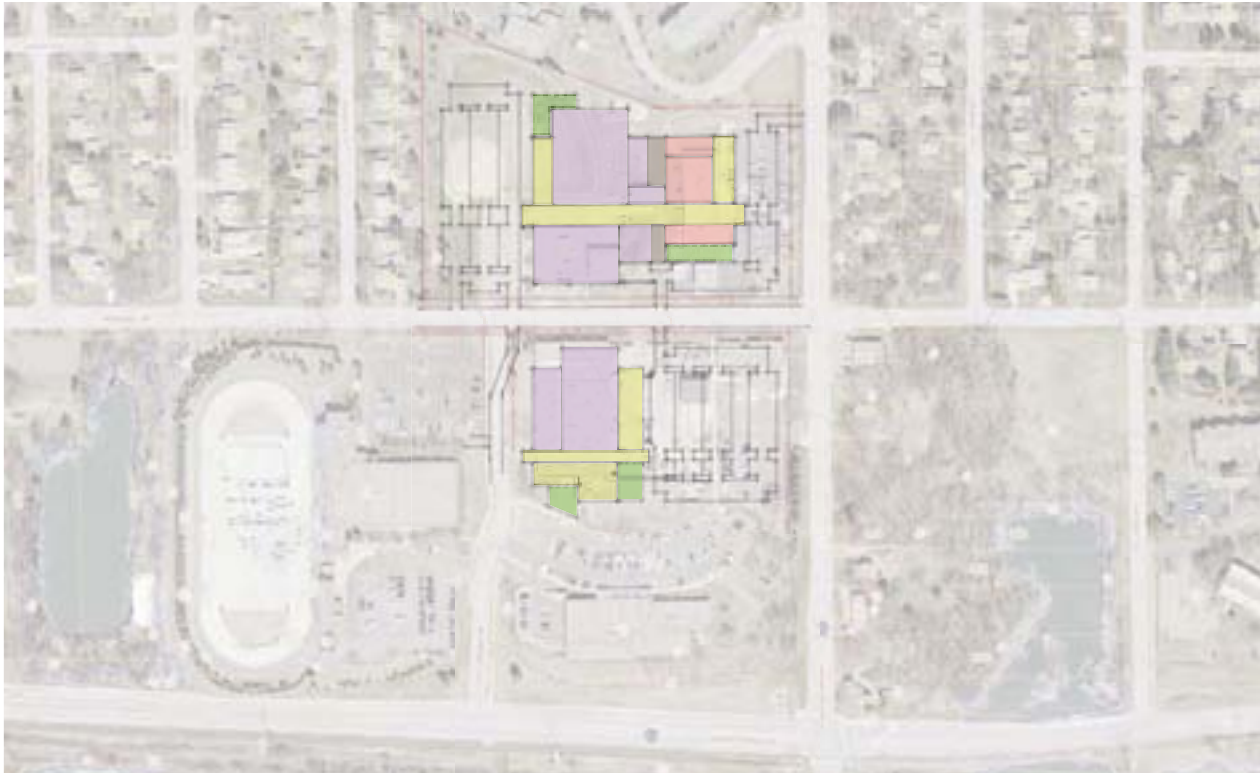
Interior components

- recreation pool (zero-depth entry, water slide);
- competition pool and diving well;
- youth gymnasium;
- three to five court gymnasium;
- interior ice sheet and training center;
- fitness center;
- climbing wall;
- indoor play structure;
- performing arts center;
- arts center;
- teen center;
- senior center;
- meeting rooms;
- license center;
- cCoffee shop; and
- fire station.

Exterior components

- recreation pool (zero-depth entry, lazy river, youth pool);
- informal play area;
- large outdoor natural area; and
- parking.





A concept for the community center was tested on a site that includes Veterans Park, and linking to the existing Civic Center campus. Much work remains, and significant evolution of the program and the concept layout should be expected. Maintaining a process similar to the one used in this master plan is viewed as an essential part of the next steps in defining a community center that serves the Roseville community.

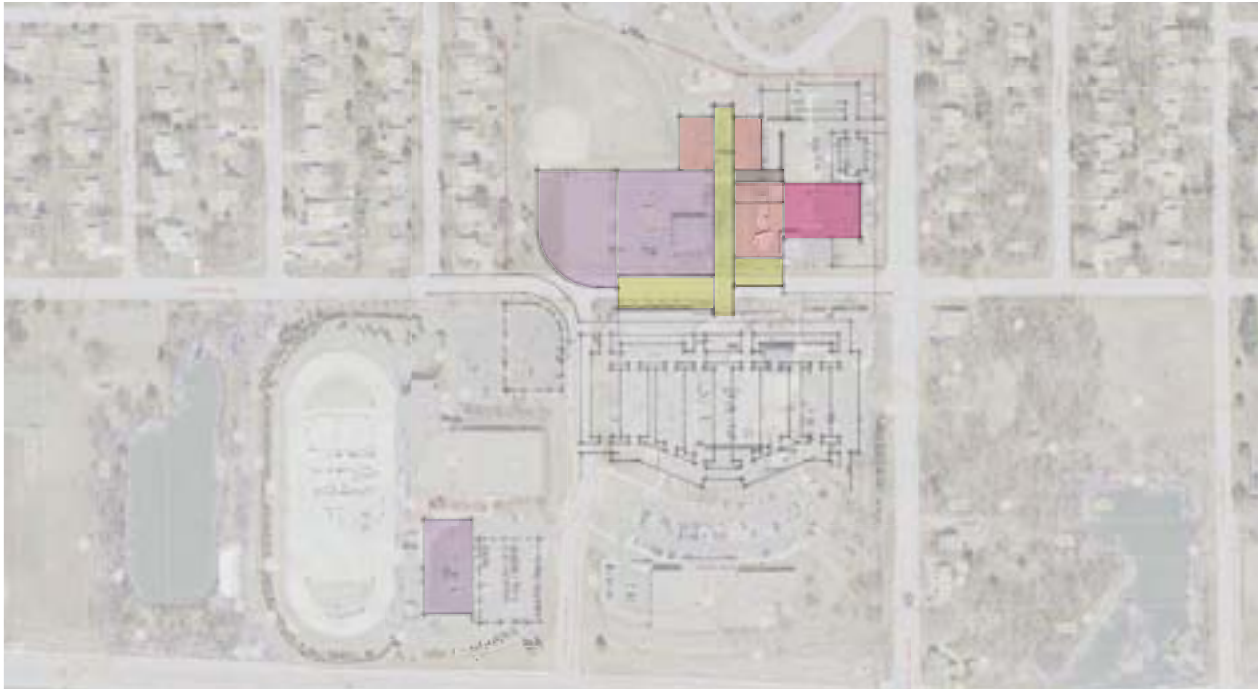
Some components, such as including a Fire Station or a License Center, look to the potential of co-locating city facilities with other functions of the community center. No conclusions were reached by the CAT about whether these uses aligned with the overall idea of the community center, but importantly, the CAT believed they should remain a

part of the development program and that, if they could be accommodated, they would not interfere with the goals for the community center.

Discussions with the CAT also were directed to considerations about the location, both within the city and relative to the parks and recreation system. Desired locations would meet these parameters:

- centrally-located within Roseville;
- located on or very near a major community street;
- parcel no less than ten acres;
- visually prominent from a primary community street;
- accessible from current or planned trail or sidewalk;
- capacity to accommodate other community functions, depending on the selected site;
- capacity to support other goals of the city, including economic development goals; and
- not adjacent to single family residential, or capable of supporting sufficient transition to adjacent single family residential.

Applying these parameters to a map of Roseville led to the conclusion that a community center on the Civic Campus site would be preferred. Several “test fit” sketches were prepared to demonstrate possible configurations, and the test revealed that accommodation of the full program of activities identified during this master planning process the need to relocate the city’s maintenance facility became apparent. While each alternative



A more aggressive program for the community center was also explored. No conclusions were reached on the design or the program elements during the master plan, but it was clear that residents who were engaged in this process were interested in pursuing the community center as a part of their parks and recreation system.

impacted the Civic Campus site in different ways (for instance, causing the relocation of existing facilities or the need to acquire additional land), these very preliminary studies confirmed for the CAT that a community center on the Civic Campus site is preferred. It should be noted that these studies were directed to an assessment of what might fit, not at coming up with a definitive design. Adjustments to the desired program were necessary, to some degree, in each alternative considered, and as further planning occurs, it should be expected that program refinements are a necessary piece of the design and exploration process.

This master plan reaches the conclusion that a community center would be a desirable component in Roseville parks and recreation system, and engagement of the community confirmed that it would be a facility desired by residents who chose to participate in master plan meetings and workshops—in fact, after trails and connectivity, a community center is the facility that was most often identified by residents as a desired addition. No estimates were generated for the cost of the facility, and other than stated preferences for program and location, the community center remains an idea that needs further study.

Early vision ideas suggested a community center that would include a range of activities oriented to all ages and, especially, to children.



The master plan advocates for a process that takes certain steps to carry the community center idea forward. Key tasks might be rolled into a “preliminary design” process, and might include:

- refining the program of desired components;
- preparing a concept level design for the facility and the site;
- estimating the costs of construction AND

operating the facility;

- identifying potential sources of funding for construction; and
- framing a schedule for implementation.

Aggregated athletic fields

Along with the community center, a second major facility was considered as a part of the master plan process. Aggregated athletic fields were discussed

as a way of providing a high quality play experience to accommodate more intensive use for soccer and softball. It's significant that there is no site in the system that can accommodate the addition of a number of ball fields or soccer fields, and that short of a new facility, only incremental improvements could be made—and then, those improvements would impact other recreation opportunities as they are displaced by new ballfields.

While a new site may be difficult to identify or secure in a nearly fully developed community, find a new site for the athletic fields may have the advantage of allowing some existing fields to be re-purposed for other parks and recreation uses. It may bring the added advantage of creating fields of a higher quality than possible given the soil conditions found in some existing parks, extending play-ability and safety for players.

The CAT discussed the possibility of a complex accommodating the following program of activities:

- softball fields, with lights on all fields, including a minimum of four “tournament quality” fields
- artificial turf soccer field, with lights on all fields, including a minimum of two fields and capable of supporting a dome in the future
- concessions and restroom building
- picnic area and picnic pavilion
- playground
- maintenance building and storage
- parking



The CAT expressed interest in an evolution of the former Unisys site for an athletic field complex. The site would reasonably accommodate the desired program, and, interestingly, would rejuvenate active sports on this site. While Unisys occupied the site, the Parks and Recreation Department assisted with the company's softball leagues that played on fields at this site.

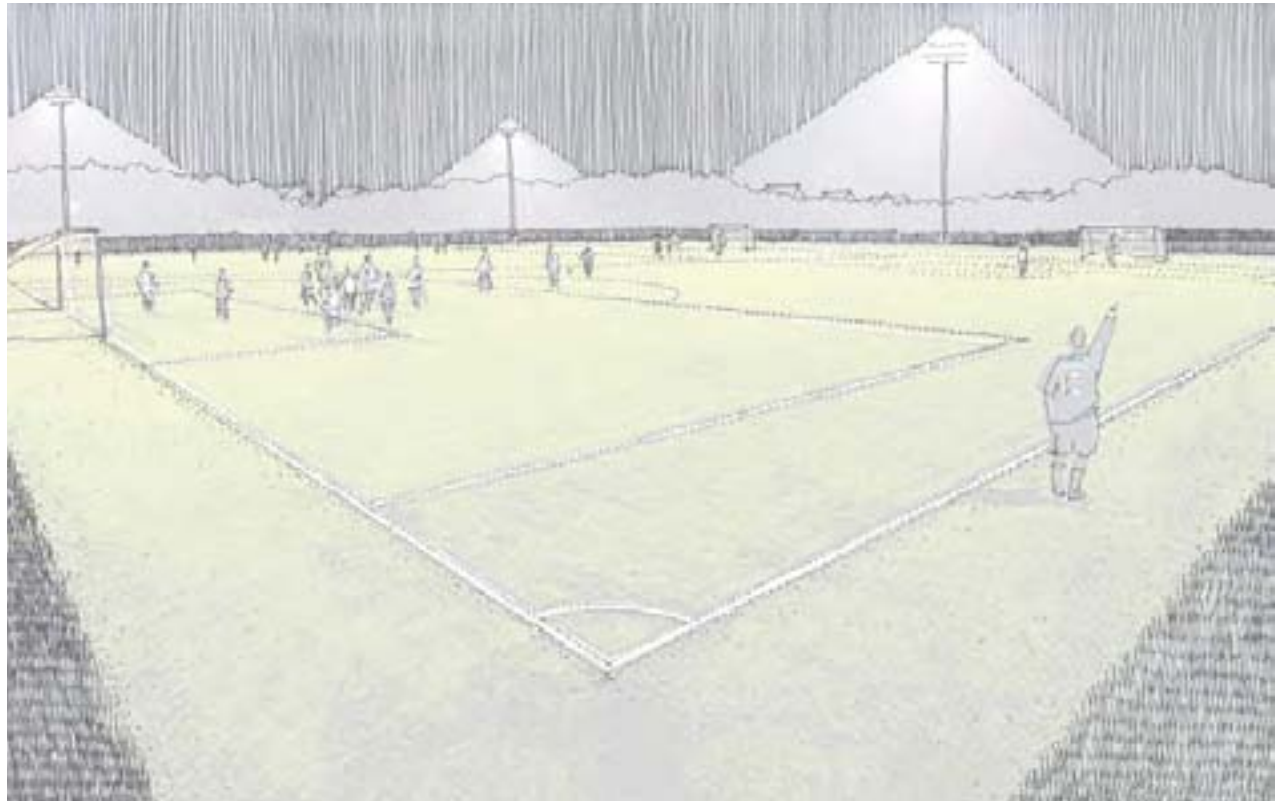


Location parameters were also discussed, with the following identified as key considerations:

- parcel of at least to fifteen acres
- accessible from a major thoroughfare
- not adjacent to single family residential, or capable of being screened (including lights) from single family residential
- accessible from current or planned trail or sidewalk

A general overview of the community expectedly revealed no undeveloped sites where this kind of facility could occur. One site that was identified as the former Unisys property on the extreme west side of the city, adjacent to Gross Golf Course on the north side of I-35W (surrounding the intersection of Walnut Street and Terminal Road). The site is of sufficient size that the program could be accommodated, perhaps with space remaining for the addition of other needed city functions.

One of the features that might be considered in an athletic field complex is the use of artificial turf. This would enhance the play experience and offer longer seasons of use—and accommodate more players interested in participating in parks and recreation programs for that sport.

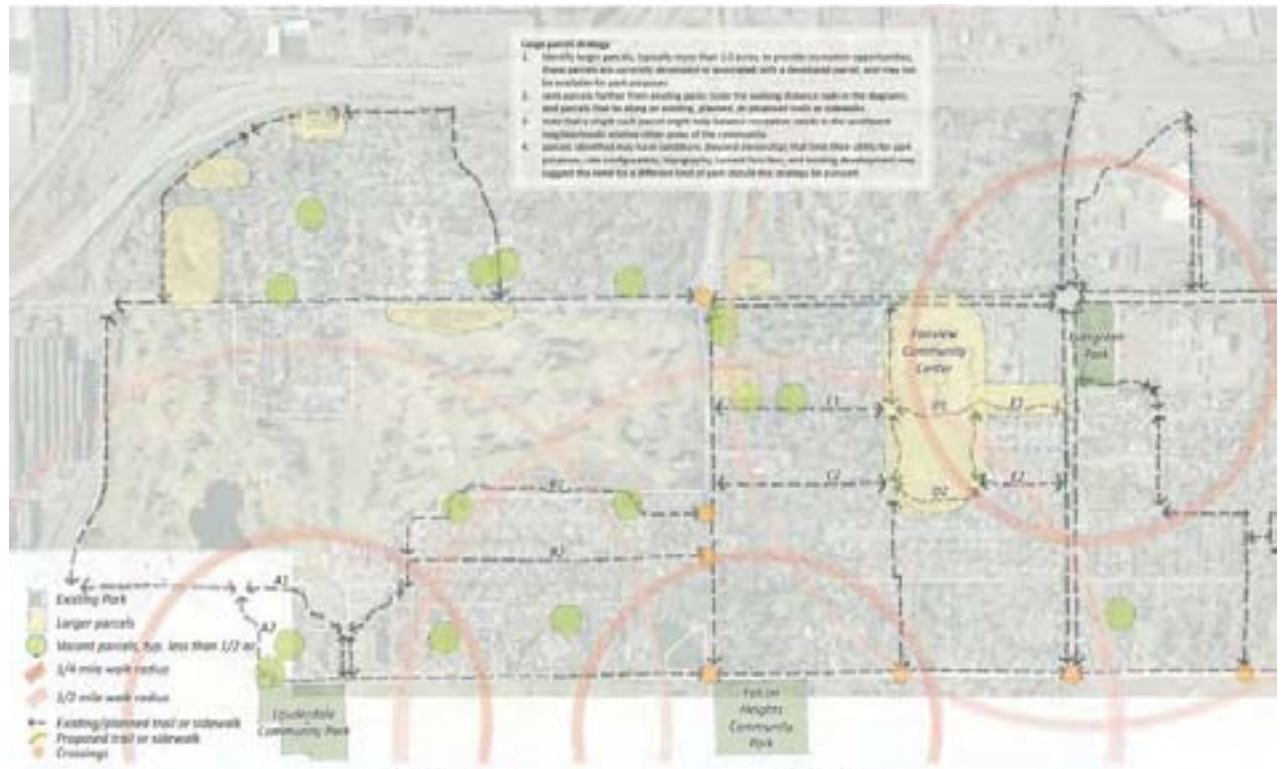


Southwest Roseville

It's not only through the parks and recreation master planning process that a lack of parks serving the southwest portions of Roseville has been identified. The city's recent Comprehensive Plan update noted the need for another park in this part of the community, although it failed to identify a site where a park might be located. This master planning effort, with the input of citizens, recognizes the need to actively pursue a location for a park, even if a large park cannot be achieved. Several strategies were conceived to lead to the better parks and recreation opportunities in the southwest part of Roseville, many of which might be used in combination to satisfy the parks and recreation needs of this part of the community:

Connectivity strategy

- use existing parks in Roseville and parks and open spaces in neighboring communities by extending trails or sidewalks to better link residents to recreation opportunities;
- enhance street crossings to ease pedestrian movement; explore options to define beneficial (not expeditious) connections;
- create a connection at the west end of Midland Hills Country Club in the narrow conditions along the noise barrier; and
- cooperate with neighboring communities to expand program opportunities and recreation facilities to better serve residents of all affected communities.



Accommodating parks and recreation services in Southwest Roseville will rely on a combination of strategies that include creating better connections to existing parks, seeking small parcels for small park spaces, and finding a large parcel where a more significant park might be created.

Small parcel strategy

- identify small “vacant” parcels, typically less than 0.5 acre, to provide recreation opportunities; “vacant” parcels are currently in private ownership (typically owned by an adjacent property owner); as such, some or all of these parcels may not be available;



- seek parcels further from existing parks (note the walking distance radii in the diagram), and parcels that lie along an existing, planned, or proposed trails or sidewalks; and
- many parcels will be required to serve southwest Roseville's recreation needs.

Large parcel strategy

- identify larger parcels, typically more than one acre, to provide recreation opportunities; in the southwest part of Roseville, these parcels are currently developed or associated with a developed parcel, and may not be available for park purposes;
- explore opportunities to create a park serving southwest Roseville in combination with other large public spaces, notably on the site of the Fairview Community Center;

Parks need to serve a variety of purposes in the constellations and sectors pattern; some parks will serve the active recreation needs of the community with fields that accommodate sports programs.



- seek parcels further from existing parks (note the walking distance radii in the diagram), and parcels that lie along an existing, planned, or proposed trails or sidewalks;
- a single parcel might help balance recreation needs in the southwest neighborhoods relative other areas of the community; and
- parcels identified may have conditions (beyond ownership) that limit their utility for park purposes; site configuration, topography, current function, and existing development (on the parcel and adjacent to the parcel) may suggest the need for a different kind of park should this strategy be pursued.

Programs

The constellation and sector concept suggests that some parks will be oriented more directly to community-supporting uses, while other will focus on its constellation. An orientation of programs to the constellation and sector concept suggests that parks will have a similar hierarchy for certain programs. As a result, certain parks might already be forming an orientation to support community-wide activities (without losing their ability to serve the constellation with more neighborhood-centered activities).

In the constellation and sector concept, parks and programs might be aligned with programs as described in the "Parks and programs" chart.

Parks and programs		
<i>Park</i>	<i>Program focus</i>	<i>Features</i>
Rosebrook Park	Pre-school program focus at a park shelter that accommodates uses including pre-school activities (as well as pre-school needs, such as restrooms) in addition to other shelter programs and functions Adult soccer	Pre-school programs would continue at other parks, but the focus (or base of operations) would be at this park The two full-size adult fields could be organized to accommodate youth soccer
Autumn Grove Park	Youth soccer “sports of all sorts”	Soccer fields would serve as an expanded open play area when they are not programmed; practices might be directed to other parks Court games that are unique in the system would be directed to this park
Oasis Park	Community gardens Art programming with a shelter designed to accommodate art activities in addition to other shelter programs and functions	Community gardens at a more limited scale might occur in other parks, particularly where they might serve an adjacent or nearby multi-family use While the focus of arts programming might occur at this park, the integration of public art would occur at parks and facilities throughout the system
Harriet Alexander Nature Center	Nature programming and education	Other parks would be designed, where feasible and appropriate, to include “wild places”
Lexington Park	Play area with a shelter designed to accommodate teen programs and activities in addition to other shelter programs and functions	
Evergreen Park	Youth baseball	Practices for youth baseball may be directed to other parks
Central Park Victoria	Softball	Practices softball may be directed to other parks
Central Park Dale West	Youth football	Practices youth football may be directed to other parks
Concordia Park	Youth baseball	Practices for youth baseball may be directed to other parks
Acorn Park	Youth baseball	Practices for youth baseball may be directed to other parks
Owasso Fields	Youth baseball	Practices for youth baseball may be directed to other parks
Veterans Park	Softball	Practices for softball may be directed to other parks





A neighborhood orientation for Pocahontas Park would organize spaces to serve the more immediately surrounding neighborhood. This kind of park concept plan was created for a number of Roseville's parks during the master plan process.

Park plans

To guide the evolution of parks within Roseville's parks and recreation system, guidance beyond the constellations and sectors concept is needed. Still, each park and component of the parks and recreation system will adhere to the broad directions found in the description of constellations and sectors, with more definitive directions provided by a range of more focused planning and design activities.

Park master plans

While the parks and recreation system master plan offers guidance for the evolution of the system as a whole, guidance is also needed for individual parks and facilities that comprise the system. In this case, the system master plan offers guidance; following the constellation and sector concept, parks will be guided toward activities that better deliver parks and recreation services to the community. In some cases, parks will be clearly oriented to the surrounding neighborhoods, but in others, components may be included that serve a broader sector or community-wide need. Roseville's existing parks have the capacity to accommodate both in ways that well serve the community.

When considering an individual park, the process of making change follows a planning and design process that includes:

- **concept planning:** where the broad patterns of the park and a program for activities that will occur in the park are defined;
- **design:** where more definitive work is performed for the park, including refinement of the concept plan to define specific layout of components, circulation systems, locations of special features and plantings, materials to be used, and any details that will guide construction; a cost estimate will also be framed at this stage of the process;
- **implementation:** where the planning and designed improvements are constructed; in some cases, improvements may occur in stages.

Each stage involves engagement of the community and parks stakeholders, much like the process used in shaping this master plan.

Initial guidance for some parks, especially large parks, is created through park master plans. Over time, the master plans may be revisited to ensure they remain consistent with community needs and goals.

Existing park master plans

Several parks are currently guided by park master plans that were created prior to this system master plan, and for the most part, those plans will remain in effect. However, they have been evaluated to ensure the needs of a constellation and sector are being addressed. In many cases, parks with

master plans in place are already in some stage of evolution, with improvements identified in their master plan be implemented (in many cases incrementally). Parks served by existing master plans include:

- Central Park Lexington
- Central Park Dale West
- Lexington Park
- Langton Lake Park
- Muriel Sahlin Arboretum
- Memorial Park

[insert photographs of implemented components of master planned parks]

In addition, several parks have master plans in place with improvements already made according to the master plan. Those parks include:

- Applewood Park
- Applewood Overlook
- Bruce Russell Park
- Ladyslipper Park
- Off-leash dog park
- Owasso Hills Park
- Pioneer Park
- Reservoir Woods
- Acorn Park
- Evergreen Park

One of the important aspects of a park master plan is the level of definition provided. As a more refined and detailed design effort, the park master

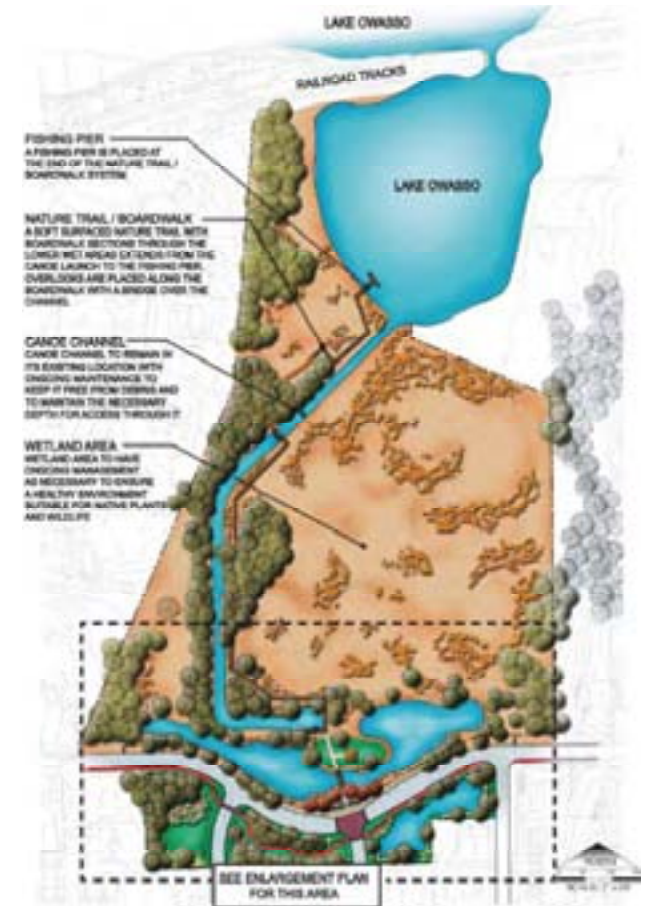
plan can be used to more realistically frame implementation costs, especially as the plan moves from a concept to a more explicit demonstration of the intended improvements. In fact, at the master plan stage, key elements are often defined to the point where materials and construction methods can be reasonably assumed—as stage of refinement not possible in a concept plan.

Concept plans

During the parks and recreation system master plan process, several parks were selected for concept planning. Parks were selected on the basis of needed major improvements (in many cases, this was focused on a park shelter), geographic distribution in the community, the capacity for the park to accommodate sector or community-wide activities, and the ability for the concept plan to be used as a model for other similarly situated parks.

The concept planning stage of a park improvement project is the first real attempt to define how a park will evolve. It necessarily accommodates the input of neighbors, and results in a plan that highlights patterns of use and activities—most often in a “bubble diagrams.” Even at this stage of planning, however, park stakeholders gain a sense of the possible changes and the influences that those changes might have on their use of the park.

Concept plans were prepared for the following parks as a part of the master plan process:



Even before this master plan process began, the Parks and Recreation Department has been using master plans to guide the creation or enhancement of parks in the parks and recreation system. This example is the master plan that was created for Ladyslipper Park (Brauer and Associates, Ltd., February 2005).



- Autumn Grove Park
- Oasis Park
- Villa Park
- Sandcastle Park
- Rosebrook Park
- Pocahontas Park
- Harriet Alexander Nature Center

Non-plan parks

Eventually, every park will move through some level of the park planning process. The parks and recreation system master plan is the first step, and several parks will have this master plan as their primary guidance until a more intensive planning and design effort occurs. Guidance for these parks,

and the ways in which they serve the constellation and sector concept, is reflected in a series of park planning worksheets prepared during the system master plan process. Each park—even those with an existing park master plan—was reviewed and key changes were noted. While it's not sufficient to implement any changes, the guidance offered through these worksheets will help residents understand in a quite general way that ways in which a park might change.

Eventually, all parks will have some level of planning performed, especially if there are improvements planned for that park. To date, the following parks have no planning guidance in place:



The concept for Oasis Park explored patterns that would support a community orientation (left) as well as those focused on serving the needs of the surrounding neighborhood (right).

- B-Dale Fields
- Central Park North
- Central Park Victoria West
- Central Park Victoria Ballfields
- Concordia Park
- Cottontail Park
- Howard Johnson Park
- Keller Mayflower Park
- Mapleview Park
- Materion Park
- Owasso Ballfields
- Tamarack Park
- Valley Park
- Veterans Park
- Willow Pond Park
- Woodhill Park

A park planning worksheet was prepared for each park to highlight its existing components and to relate its role in its constellation and sector. The park planning worksheets are not definitive, but are a planning tool to be used in concept planning and design stages of the process of making changes to parks in Roseville's parks and recreation system.

Facility plans

[need to review status of plans for facilities]
Roseville Skating Center

Harriet Alexander Nature Center

The master plan envisioned a major addition to the HANC with the creation of an environmental

center as a complement to the existing nature center focus. This facility would offer opportunities for education programming and events in a facility designed as an environmentally-friendly building, one that might, in fact, be developed “off pipes” and “off grid.” Site features might include organic demonstration gardens, rain gardens, and other sustainably-designed features.

The existing nature center building would remain



Not every park has a concept plan or master plan—yet. As improvements are considered for parks, the Parks and Recreation Department will follow a process very much like this master planning process to frame a plan for the park being considered.





Parks with master plans still serve the community, and have for a long time. Howard Johnson Park was last improved with the guidance of a master plan, and while some components may need replacement, the general pattern of activity in the park is still largely appropriate.

focused on education programs dealing with the natural environment. Improvements related to accessing the building from the parking lot, and creating greater visibility for the site and facility from Dale Street and key site enhancements. Upgrades to the building would focus on mechanical systems and envelope improvements.

Community gymnasiums

Cedarholm Golf Course

While actual plans have not been developed for the golf course, Parks and Recreation Department staff anticipate the need to replace the clubhouse and expand the maintenance building. The golf course is an enterprise facility, and part of its revenues are derived from rental of the clubhouse for private events. A new clubhouse is seen as a way of expanding the potential to attract revenues in non-golf peak seasons.

Upgrades to the maintenance building at the golf course would result in a facility more suited to the contemporary maintenance requirements and equipment for the golf course.

Muriel Sahlin Arboretum

Recent additions to the Arboretum resulted in a new restroom facility and the Kiwanis pergola. Anticipated future additions include an Asian theme garden, and improvements to the parking lot and pathways. These features are identified in a master

plan developed in 2004 to guide improvements at the Arboretum.

Gymnastics Center

Park/school concepts

Residents in Roseville often do not distinguish between recreation opportunities in parks and those available at local schools—especially for those components included in elementary school sites. The ability to more closely cooperate in efforts to create and maintain play areas and court games areas in school yards could be explored, and might demonstrate that the combination of resources could yield positive results—much like other partnerships that have been formed between Roseville’s parks and schools.



Guiding the evolution of Roseville's parks and recreation system



It was clear that caring for the parks that already exists is a priority for implementation. Without attention, the improvements that were last made will deteriorate, and significantly diminish the quality of the parks and recreation system in Roseville.

The master plan process, which was guided by a 28-member Citizen Advisory Team, engaged thousands of Roseville residents through community meetings and workshops, listening sessions, questionnaires, and more than 100 "meetings in a box." Through this process, a set of ideas and recommendations emerged. As residents and stakeholders shared their concerns and ideas, several clear desires stood out:

- *a well-cared for system, with a focus on maintaining well what already exists;*
- *a more connected community, created through pathways and sidewalks;*
- *an all-ages social and recreation center.*
- *an aquatics facility, without preference for an indoor or outdoor facility; and*
- *open play areas in parks.*

Recommendations and strategies

Several clear recommendations are offered as a result of the process of engaging the community and shaping the directions of the master plan:

- review capital and operating expenditures for parks and facilities maintenance, and confirm items requiring immediate attention;

- pursue constellations and sectors as a means of delivering recreation components and services to Roseville's neighborhoods and quadrants;
- establish benchmarks for parks and recreation programs, services, and events tied to outcomes;
- coordinate the creation of pathways and sidewalks linking parks within constellations and between constellations to create a more connected community;
- improve parks and recreation opportunities for residents in southwest Roseville and for the population of workers in the commercial and industrial area of the community;
- investigate methods of funding that result in consistent financing of the operation of the parks and recreation system;
- explore the creation of additional sport fields offering high quality play experiences and extended play through lighting and enduring play surfaces;
- acquire parcels that offer the ability to enhance the viability, utility, and flexibility of existing parks, focusing on underutilized adjacent lands;
- improve shelters at parks that enhance use within the park and offer opportunities for gathering at the constellation or sector level, and create spaces that encourage neighborhood gathering at every park;
- establish a process to study the feasibility of implementing a community center;
- use the park concept plans created during



the master plan process to initiate discussions with neighborhoods regarding changes to those parks; and

- add unique components and play opportunities according to the constellation and sector structure.

As implementation measures are contemplated, several strategies might be considered to organize the ways in which projects are integrated into the parks and recreation system.

Phased implementation

The master plan is intended as a guide for the parks and recreation system for the next 20 years, and a way of setting directions for the next 50 years. But the validity of a master plan depends on its ability to be implemented, and it is clear that with the needs and desires identified by the community, a phased approach to implementation is warranted.

During the course of the master plan process, the CAT determined that the process of defining a path toward implementation would only be partially framed by this master plan. The continuation of

Implementation strategies		
Strategy	Description	Projects
Managing our existing resources to create maximum value	Repurposing parks or components of parks to create better use or alignment with other park goals, and structuring administration and operations to make best use of limited resources	Add projects from phase one list
Investing in our key assets	Making improvements to parks, programs, and facilities that are essential to the parks and recreation system or those aspects of the system that are signature elements	
Building and acquiring new assets	Adding lands to existing parks to create greater flexibility or viability of a park, or to protect existing resources found in existing parks	
Investing with our partners	Aligning projects and programs to bring greater value to parks users by coordinating efforts with others with an interest in parks, programs, and facilities (in public, private, and non-profit realms)	



the CAT was viewed as a critical step in framing the implementation process.

A part of the master plan was focused on estimating the costs of fully implementing the improvements. The costs will likely vary based on the refinements to park and facilities plans. Estimates of the costs of improvements are included in the appendix. The costs are viewed as a gross estimate that addresses all of the anticipated improvements; the staging of the improvements—essentially what needs to happen first, will be the focus of the CAT as they study implementation directions.

Funding

The initiatives framed in this master plan are intended to be implemented as a part of a long term vision, but there is no question that implementation through the existing general fund of the city will not produce sufficient funds. In fact, many of the more immediate needs identified in this master plan reflect efforts that are currently not sufficiently funded. As the community looks to implement this master plan, funding options need to be more directly tied to the kinds of improvements anticipated—that is, some kinds of improvements are best funded with certain kinds of funding. Funding for improvements might be funded through any of several methods, some of which are commonly used, while others are less frequently used.

The most commonly used funding strategy for

parks improvements, particularly those that would involve major acquisitions or system-wide improvements, is through a referendum. Funds for parks improvements are generated by the sale of general obligation bonds which are repaid through a levy on properties in the community. Like a community's general tax levy, a significant portion is supported by a community's commercial and industrial properties, but the levy also affects residential properties. An important consideration for this funding strategy is the need for voter approval, so educating the community and gaining support prior to the referendum date becomes a critical task.

In Minnesota, public improvements are often funded through the provisions of Minnesota Statute Chapter 429 (Local Improvements, Special Assessments). This statute gives municipalities the ability to fund improvement projects by assessing benefitting properties for a portion of the costs of the project in relation to the benefit they receive. The statute allows a municipality “to acquire, improve and equip parks, open space areas, playgrounds, and recreational facilities within or without the corporate limits.” Clearly, parks and recreation facilities benefit a community, and there is ample evidence that a well-conceived and maintained park increases property values for those properties in proximity to the park. It would seem that this method of funding park improvements is supportable, and may be best directed to portions of the community desiring a more aggressive implementation sequence.



While much might be made of forming partnerships to create improvements, the value of volunteers cannot be underestimated as a part of implementation.



In some cities, an entity with direct taxing authority has been created to fund and operate a parks and recreation system. In this case, it is typical for the authority to have an independent and elected board. The most obvious advantage of such a park district is the creation of a consistent source of revenue derived from the ability of the district to levy taxes. In Minnesota, regulations regarding parks districts are found in Minnesota Statutes Chapter 398 (Park Districts). In this case, the funds are typically applied across an entire parks system, much like a portion of a city's general fund is directed to parks and recreation uses.

For special projects, some cities have leveraged Minnesota Statute 297A (General Sales and Use Taxes) which allows a municipality, with consent of the Legislature, to impose a tax of sales of goods within their jurisdiction. Few Minnesota cities have taken advantage of a local option sales tax, while others have used their ability to use this tax to support major projects which otherwise could not be achieved. This is a tax which many communities have seen as beneficial because of its ability to generate funds from sales, some of which might be derived from consumers living outside of their municipality. However, retail businesses are sometimes reluctant to support this tax, as consumers have sufficient mobility to shop in places where a local option sales tax does not exist, which is particularly troublesome for retailers of larger dollar goods (appliances and automobile dealers are often cited).

Partnerships

The Roseville community benefits from the cooperation and collaboration of the Parks and Recreation Department with other entities outside of the city. Partnerships with the schools resulted in unique recreation facilities and programs being



Existing partnerships continue to serve the Roseville community well. Through common efforts, the city and Roseville Schools provide recreation facilities in gyms and the Gymnastics Center.



implemented in school buildings, with spaces created that are used as a part of the school during school hours and by the community for recreation programs during non-school hours. Outdoor play areas have also been cooperatively programmed for the benefit of the community. As the Parks and Recreation Department looks to the future of the city's parks, an expansion of the partnership with the schools in Roseville should certainly be explored.

The key goal is providing quality recreation facilities

and programs to the residents of Roseville and the students in Roseville's schools. While a likely direction may be expanded facilities to better accommodate growing programs, any activity that enhances the recreation experience of a park user (or a student) might be possible.

The Parks and Recreation Department might also explore expanded partnerships with the watershed districts. Each has expressed an interest in working with the Parks and Recreation Department to effect improvements in water quality basins in the city's parks, and opportunities exist to expand and enhance the recreation experience of park users in the city's existing parks, and to extend park-like features to parcels oriented to water quality management in an effort to serve currently underserved populations in Roseville.



Some water bodies in Roseville parks are a part of a system of stormwater management basins. Watershed districts interested in water quality improvement are desirable partners, as they share many common goals with Roseville's parks and recreation system.



Parks and Recreation System

Master Plan

Part C | **Assessment and Evaluation**



Roseville's parks and recreation planning context

It's important that the master plan recognizes where Roseville's parks and recreation system has been. An overview of the beginnings of Roseville's park and recreation system reveals forethought about the community and its parks and recreation system, and a summary of more recent planning activities that considered parks and recreation as an integral part of a larger city-wide community development process offers additional depth of context. Roseville's larger regional setting is also discussed, recognizing that the community does not exist in isolation, and that Roseville residents not only take advantage of parks and recreation opportunities in their own community, they often seek those opportunities in nearby locations.

Roseville's parks and recreation system history

Roseville Parks and Recreation has established a respected and exciting history. In addition to the creation of a master plan in 1960 that guided parks and recreation decision making for a period of almost 50 years, the system is recognized because of its orientation to Roseville residents and the need to provide a rich and varied system of parks, facilities, and programs.

- Roseville Parks and Recreation goes beyond



Roseville's first park, Mayflower Park, continues to serve the community and the neighbors surrounding it, and other features have become iconic in the parks and recreation system even as contemporary components have been added to parks throughout the community.

merely delivering services; we strive to educate, inform and involve residents in the operations of and the opportunities within the City.

- Roseville is a community concerned with its environment – providing ample open space, preserving its wooded areas and protecting its shorelines.
- Roseville Parks and Recreation offers residents a wide array of services.
- o Roseville is a community that equally embraces the arts and athletics – allowing
- opportunities to support and participate in a range of leisure endeavors for residents
- and guests of all ages.



The history of Roseville's parks and recreation system includes the community's input to Imagine Roseville 2025, a community visioning process completed in 2006, where directions suggest the desire for a world-class parks and recreation system.



Roseville Parks and Recreation programs, events and amenities are recognized among an elite group of local, regional and national agencies for the level of department operations and the delivery of recreation-based services. In over 40 years of existence, RPR has been acknowledged:

- *Locally* on fifteen separate occasions with the Minnesota Recreation and Park Association Award of Excellence;
- *Regionally* as an industry leader in recreation management and operations;
- *Nationally* with the NRPA Gold Medal Award for Excellence in Recreation Operations and Management and the Commission for Accreditation of Parks and Recreation Agencies as a pilot agency and five and ten year re-accreditation status; and
- *Internationally* as host of first class sporting events.



Multi-generational programs are a critical part of Roseville's parks and recreation system, and a goal for the system that finds support in Imagine Roseville 2025.

Community planning and Roseville's parks and recreation system

Planning for Roseville's parks and recreation system is of interest to the entire Roseville community. Even in the past few years, major planning efforts have suggested broad directions for the parks and recreation system, beginning with a process targeted to defining a vision shared by the community. In 2006, the community created Imagine Roseville 2025, "a thoughtful look at Roseville's future" and a process that, like this master plan, was steeped in engagement of the community. Imagine Roseville 2025 was adopted by the City Council in early 2007. There are many threads of a vision that relate strongly to parks and recreation, but there are two goals aimed directly at our purpose in this master plan:

Goal: Roseville has world-renowned parks, open space, and multigenerational recreation programs and facilities

Strategy A: Expand and maintain year-round, creative programs and facilities for all ages, abilities, and interests

- 1) Remain aware of and responsive to changes in recreational needs and trends
- 2) Keep a reasonable balance between open spaces and parks
- 3) Increase use of parks and recreation facilities
- 4) Maintain and improve trails, wetlands, and nature center(s)
- 5) Actively promote parks, recreation, open

space, and trail opportunities

- 6) Protect parks and recreation assets and assure user safety

Strategy B: Provide high quality and well-maintained facilities, parks, and trails

- 1) Maintain and manage parks, recreation facilities, forests, and open spaces to the highest standards using best practices; implement a plan to retain green and open space
- 2) Leverage resources by partnering with other communities, agencies, and school districts to optimize open space, fitness and recreation programming, and facility options
- 3) Connect the park system to the community via paths and trails



Imagine Roseville 2025 encourages programs and facilities that promote health and wellness in the community for all ages, with a specific strategy related to the creation of high-amenity trails.

- 4) Make the entire park system, including lakes and ponds, accessible to people with disabilities
- 5) Support volunteerism to encourage people to actively support parks and open spaces

Goal: Roseville supports the health and wellness of community members

Strategy A: Promote and encourage active and healthy lifestyles for all

- 1) Enhance recreational opportunities and encourage more active lifestyles to improve health
- 2) Support health education initiatives
- 3) Develop infrastructure that supports improved physical and mental health, such as high-amenity walking and biking paths within and between neighborhoods

Strategy B: Support initiatives and partnerships to improve health care quality, affordability, and access

Like Imagine Roseville 2025, Roseville’s recent comprehensive plan update offers guidance about the future of the community and its parks and recreation system. The comprehensive plan springs from Imagine Roseville 2025—using it as the guiding vision for the plan and the community, and lays out a series of goals and policies from which this master plan can build:

Goal 1: Provide a high-quality, financially sound system of parks, open spaces, trails, and multi-

generational recreation facilities that meets the recreation needs of all city residents and enhances the quality of life in Roseville.

Policy 1.1: Evaluate and refurbish parks, as needed, to reflect needs related to changes in population, age of nearby residents, recreational activities preferred, amount of leisure time available, and contemporary park designs and technologies.

Policy 1.2: Evaluate the maintenance implications of potential park land acquisitions and capital improvements.

Policy 1.3: Research, develop, and recommend funding programs in order to carry out the proposed park and recreation system needed within Roseville.



Goals of the parks and recreation system master plan emphasize the need for wild areas in the community’s parks, as well as educational programs that help residents understand their environment.

Policy 1.4: Partner with adjacent communities, agencies, and school districts to leverage resources available to optimize open space, fitness and recreation programming, and facility options.

Policy 1.5: Develop park and recreation facilities that minimize the maintenance demands on the City by emphasizing the development of well-planned parks, high-quality materials and labor-saving maintenance devices and practices.

Policy 1.6: Promote and support volunteerism to encourage people to actively support the City’s parks and open spaces.

Goal 2: Maintain an ongoing parks and recreation planning process that provides timely guidance for maintaining the long-term, sustained viability of the City’s parks, open spaces, and recreation facilities system.

Policy 2.1: Re-evaluate, update, and adopt a Park and Recreation System Plan at least every five years to reflect new and current trends, changing demographics, new development criteria, unanticipated population densities, and any other pertinent factors that affect park and recreation goals, policies, and future directions of the system.

Policy 2.2: Develop and implement park master plans.

Policy 2.3: Support involvement of the Park and Recreation Commission in the parks and recreation planning process.



Policy 2.4: Monitor progress on the Parks and Recreation System Plan on an annual basis to ensure that it provides actionable steps for maintaining, improving and expanding the system.

Policy 2.5: Annually recommend the adoption of a ten-year Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) for Parks and Recreation.

Policy 2.6: Involve a diverse group of participants in the parks and recreation planning process.



The preservation of natural areas in the community and, in particular, in Roseville's park is seen as an integral part of the parks and recreation system.

Goal 3: Add new park and recreation facilities to achieve equitable access in all neighborhoods, accommodate the needs of the City's redeveloping areas, and meet residents' desires for a broad range of recreation opportunities serving all age groups.

Policy 3.1: Determine potential locations and acquire additional park land in neighborhoods that are lacking adequate parks and recreation facilities.

Policy 3.2: Determine potential locations for new park facilities in redevelopment areas as part of the redevelopment process and use the park dedication process to acquire the appropriate land.

Policy 3.3: Make continued effective use of the Park Dedication Ordinance. Park land dedication will be required when land is developed or redeveloped for residential, commercial, and industrial purposes. The City will annually review its park dedication requirements in order to assure that dedication regulations meet statutory requirements and the needs of Roseville.

Goal 4: Create a well-connected and accessible system of parks, open spaces, trails, and recreation facilities linking neighborhoods and providing opportunities for gathering and interacting.

Policy 4.1: Connect the park system to the neighborhoods and community destinations via paths and trails.

Policy 4.2: Make the park system accessible to people with physical disabilities.

Policy 4.3: Align development and expansion of the non-motorized pathways system with the need to provide connections to and within the parks, open spaces and recreation system.

Goal 5: Preserve significant natural resources, lakes, ponds, wetlands, open spaces, wooded areas, and wildlife habitats as integral aspects of the parks system.

Policy 5.1: Encourage dedication of parks, open spaces, and trails in new development and redevelopment area that also preserve significant natural resources on and/ or adjacent to the subject site.



Programs related to community theater demonstrate the parks and recreation system's focus on the arts, and it's orientation to serving the community.

Policy 5.2: Utilize adopted Natural Resources Management Plans to manage and restore the significant natural resources in the park system.

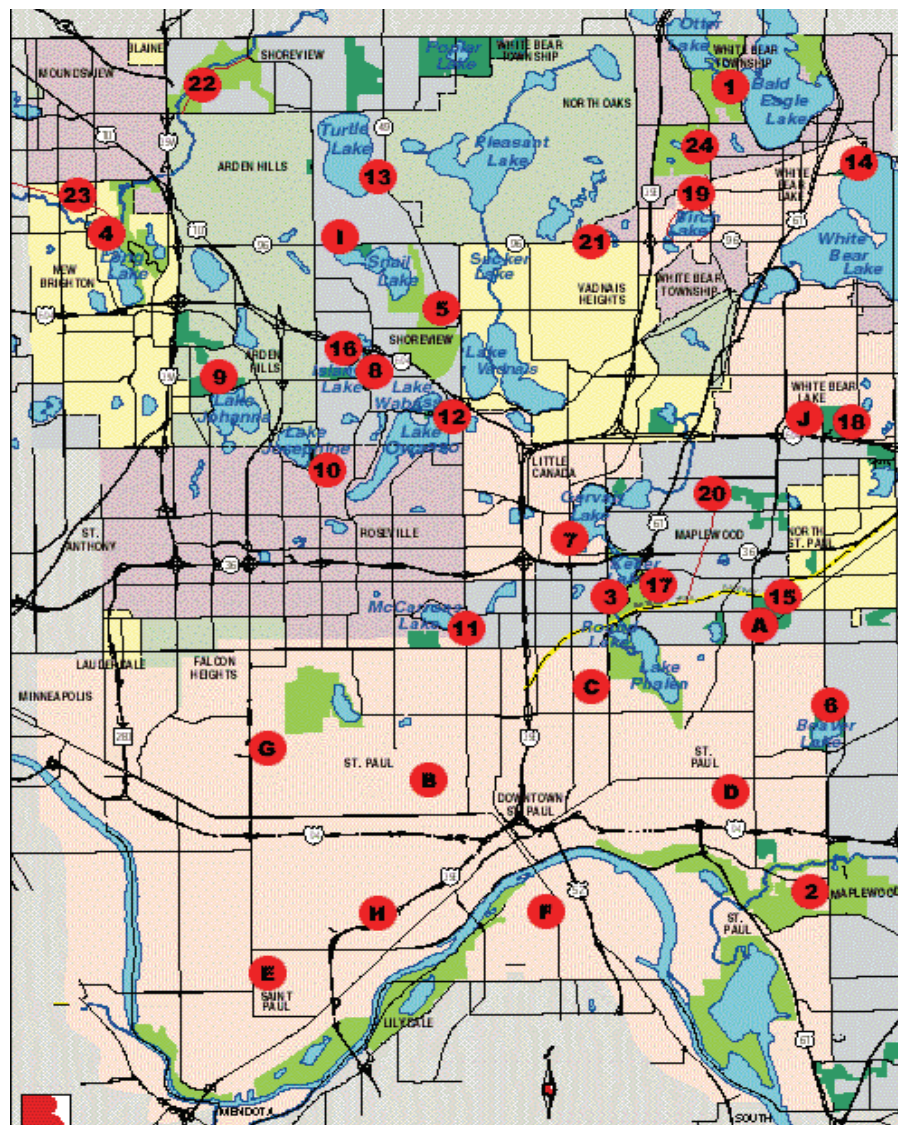
Policy 5.3: Seek ways to effectively preserve wooded areas and to appropriately add trees to parks, open spaces, boulevards, and other City property.

Importantly, the comprehensive plan reserves the details for the parks and recreation systems for a master plan—this master plan, suggesting that it will be the “primary tool for guiding the operation and maintenance of Roseville’s parks and recreation system.” It also notes the necessary connection between a Parks and Recreation System Master Plan and Roseville’s Pathways Master Plan and Transportation Plan, and reinforces the vital relationship between the master plan and land use in the city, which is guided by the land use component of the comprehensive plan.

Regional setting

From a regional perspective, Roseville benefits from Ramsey County parks within the city’s borders and from parks located within adjacent cities. In Roseville, Lake Josephine County Park and Lake McCarrons County Park offer significant recreation opportunities on two of Roseville’s major water bodies. Both parks include boating, picnicking, play areas, and swimming.

Ramsey County has trails along several county roads and along road supported by County-State Aid



Regional Parks

1. Bald Eagle/Otter Lake
2. Battle Creek
3. Keller
4. Long Lake
9. Tony Schmidt
5. Vadnais-Snail Lakes

County Parks

6. Beaver
7. Gervais
8. Island
10. Josephine
11. McCarrons
12. Owasso
13. Turtle
14. White Bear

Golf Courses

15. Goodrich
16. Island
17. Keller
18. Manitou Ridge
2. The Ponds at Battle Creek

Regional Trail Corridors

19. Birch Lake
20. Bruce Vento
21. Highway 96
22. Rice Creek North
23. Rice Creek West

Special Use Facilities

24. Tamarack Nature Center
2. WATERWORKS outdoor Waterpark

Ramsey County has two parks in Roseville (Lake Josephine County Park and Macarrons Lake County Park), as well as number of other parks and facilities in the vicinity of Roseville.



funding. Roseville residents are likely most familiar with the trails along County Road C, which offers a significant east-west corridor through Roseville for non-motorized movement. In the master plan, this corridor is discussed as a community parkway—a street that is not only oriented to transportation, but it offers a strong identity element for the community.

Nearby cities also offer Roseville residents recreation opportunities. Many residents noted that Como Park is a frequent destination, but on a more frequent basis residents use parks immediately beyond the city limits in Falcon Heights



Many residents of Southwest Roseville commented on the value of the University of Minnesota fields—just across the city's border in Falcon Heights, and how frequently they use the fields for walking.

and Lauderdale. In fact, Roseville offers recreation programming in concert with the City of Lauderdale in Lauderdale Community Park.

Neighboring communities also have recreation opportunities sought by Roseville residents. For many years, Roseville residents have seen community centers implemented in Shoreview and Maplewood, and while many have used those facilities, they would prefer to have a similar facility in their own community.

Several residents noted other recreation opportunities that might not be typically recognized in a parks and recreation system, notable the research fields at the University of Minnesota. While not within the bounds of the City of Roseville, the fields lie just south of County Road B in Falcon Heights, and offer a passive recreation experience that is probably unique in the Twin Cities. Agricultural research has been conducted in these fields for decades, a practice that continues today and is likely to continue well into the future. The University of Minnesota allows people access to the fields for walking, and while the fields are not a park, many Roseville residents have shared their interest in keeping it a park of their own recreation experience.

In combination with the city's parks, county parks and parks in nearby communities bolster the recreation opportunities available to Roseville residents and offer an even greater diversity of recreation experiences. While the city does not



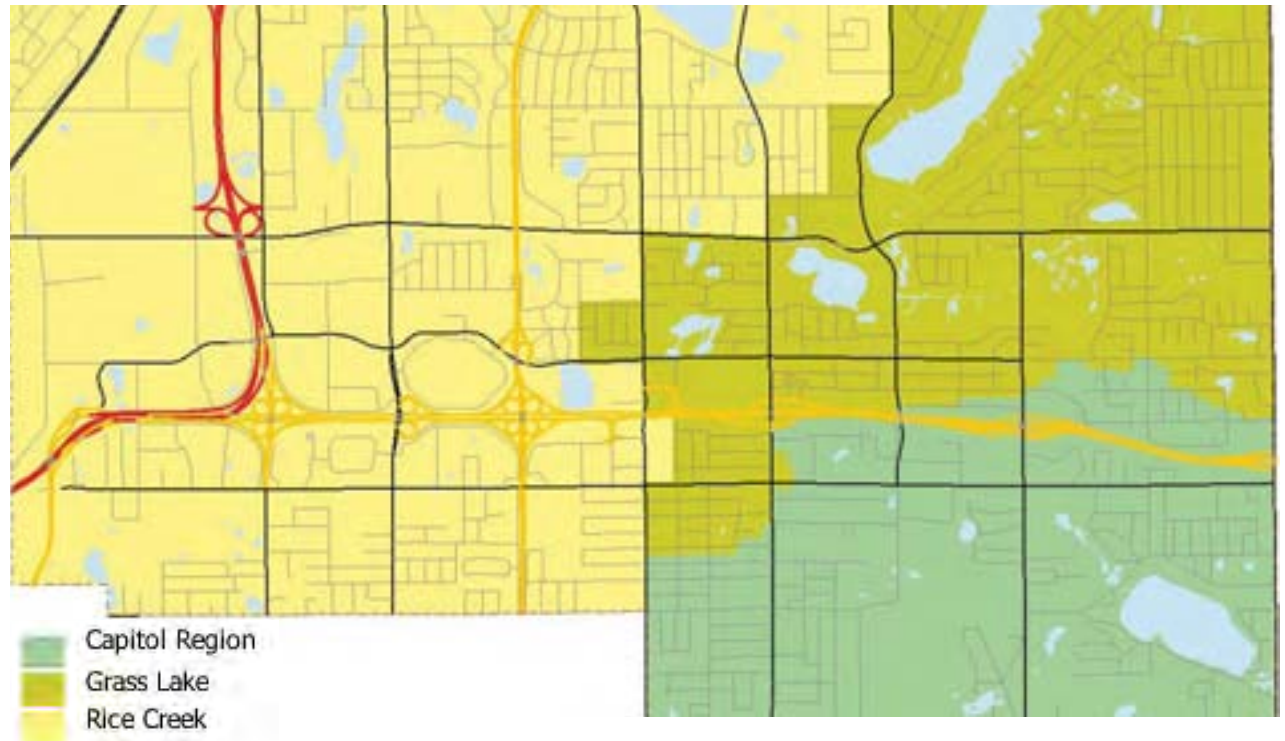
Accessing the University of Minnesota fields might be improved with better connections in Roseville and crossings of Roselawn Avenue and Fairview Avenue.

control these parks, this master plan must address the ways in which Roseville residents access these resources.

During the master planning process, the Parks and Recreation Department met with the three watershed districts that have jurisdiction over various parts of Roseville. Each has a strong interest in working with the city to improve water quality, an effort that is not new to any of the entities. Water quality improvements in parks

have been effected in the city's parks in the past, and even as this plan was being assembled, water quality improvements were planned and implemented in Villa Park and Oasis park [verify]. As these kinds of improvements are planned, there is a great opportunity for expanding the experience people can have in parks by integrating water quality improvements with trail improvements, the creation of overlooks near the water features, and educational programs that highlight the need for attention in our watersheds.

The watershed districts may also seek to make improvements in locations outside of parks. Recently, improvements related to a development project resulted in the creation of Applewood Overlook, a small gathering area that takes advantage of a remnant portion of a site dedicated to managing stormwater. It's possible, as water quality improvements are targeted to other stormwater basins in Roseville, that similar kinds of park-like improvements—simple improvements like seating areas and trails—might be implemented. For areas near the city's commercial and industrial areas, these kinds of improvements might prove to be especially beneficial.



Three watershed districts have jurisdiction over parts of Roseville, and each is interested in working with the Parks and Recreation Department to create water quality improvements that integrate opportunities for education and passive recreation experiences.



Existing parks and recreation system

This section describes the full range of Roseville's parks, trails, paths, recreation facilities and programs, and summarizes the range of services and events. Also, the current organizational and financial structure for operations, maintenance, repair, and replacement is presented.

Roseville's parks

In Roseville's existing parks and recreation system, parks are organized into classifications based largely on use and activities within each park. While these classifications define the primary function of the park within a system, many parks serve multiple purposes—for instance, a neighborhood park accommodates the intended uses of a play lot.



Parks fall across a range of park classification, including neighborhood parks, both of which focus on surrounding neighborhoods.

Park classifications			
Classification	Description	Parks	Size (acres)
Play lot	<i>Play lots are small parks intended for informal recreation, play and relaxation. There are two play lots in the existing park system.</i>	Keller Mayflower Park	2.26
		Woodhill Park	2.60
Neighborhood park	<i>Neighborhood parks offer opportunities for a variety of recreational activities, both organized and informal. There are 16 neighborhood parks in the existing park system.</i>	Applewood Overlook	2.42
		Applewood Park	2.09
		Autumn Grove Park	6.54
		Bruce Russell Park	1.95
		Howard Johnson Park	9.56
		Lexington Park	8.18
		Mapleview Park	3.28
		Memorial Park (Civic Center Campus)	
		Oasis Park	15.37
		Owasso Hills Park	8.53
		Pioneer Park	13.52
		Pocahontas Park	5.67
		Sandcastle Park	3.43
		Tamarack Park	6.93
		Valley Park	10.58
		Veterans Park	3.59

Community park	<i>Community parks are larger and offer diverse environmental features, including unique natural open space. They offer many opportunities for recreation. There are three community parks in the existing park system.</i>	Acorn Park	44.60
		Rosebrook Park	8.28
		Villa Park	33.10
Urban park	<i>Urban parks offer varied natural features and include a wide range of recreational opportunities. There are two urban parks in the existing park system.</i>	Central Park	139.25
		Langton Lake Park	62.72
Trail park	<i>Trail parks offer opportunities for recreational travel, such as hiking or biking through areas of natural beauty. There are four trail parks in the existing park system.</i>	Central Park North	17.47
		Cottontail Park	6.48
		Materion Park	8.51
		Willow Pond Park	14.88
Athletic field	<i>Athletic fields are park areas that are entirely designed for organized athletic play. There are three athletic fields in the existing park system.</i>	Concordia Park	4.77
		Evergreen Park	3.94
		Owasso Fields	4.40
Conservancy park	<i>Conservancy parks are intended for the protection and preservation of the natural environment, and offer recreational opportunities. There are three conservancy parks in the existing park system.</i>	Central Park Harriet	52.28
		Alexander Nature Center	
		Ladyslipper Park	17.48



Some parks offer simple recreation opportunities. Play lots might include smaller play structures and open areas for unprogrammed play.



Athletic fields offer space for programmed activities like baseball, softball, or soccer.



Trail parks are locations for trails, with amenities directed to facilities that support walking or bicycling (such as benches and trash receptacles).



Regional facility

Regional facilities provide unique recreational facilities that are used by people throughout the region. There is one regional facility in the existing system.

Roseville Skating Center

Specialized facility

Specialized facilities represent elements of the park system that should be identified for their special use and purpose. There are six specialized facilities in the existing system.

Cedarholm Golf Course

Harriet Alexander Nature Center

Muriel Sahlin Arboretum

Central Park Community Gymnasium

Brimhall Community Gymnasium

Roseville Gymnastics Center

Rosebrook Pool

City trail and paths

The City of Roseville plans its trails, sidewalks, and pathways according to a Pathway Master Plan. Trails in the city's parks are well used, and several city parks are actually classified as trail parks. These parks, as noted in the classification list of parks, function primarily as a trail, most often with few other planned recreation components.

The Pathway Master Plan offers guidelines for the development of a network of walking and bicycling opportunities in Roseville. A map associated with the Pathway Master Plan shows existing



Central Park is one of Roseville's urban parks, and offers experiences that are not found in the city's other parks. More elaborate plantings and unique structures are common this park type.



Even in winter, Roseville's trails are well-used. Trails offer residents connections to parks, schools, transit and other community destinations, and aid in the goals of creating a healthy and active community.



Pathways within Central Park offer a significant recreation opportunity, and when coupled with other city trails and sidewalks, the foundation of a reasonable alternative transportation network is laid.

pathway facilities as well as proposed expansions to the network. Guidelines for pathway policies and standards are used by the city as expansions are planned and designed, constructed, and maintained. Importantly, the Pathway Master Plan also defines regulations for pathways and means of promoting their use.

The Pathway Master Plan is part of the city's Comprehensive Plan, and serves to assist the City Council on decisions regarding pathways. Responsibility for the Pathway Master Plan and maintaining trails outside of parks falls to the Public Works Department. The Pathway Master Plan identifies approximately 100 miles of on- and off-road pathways:

- 69 miles of pathway compris***Other public parks and recreation opportunities***

While this master plan concentrates on parks and recreation opportunities within the City of Roseville, it recognizes that residents take advantage of parks and recreations opportunities offered by other entities. While some of those opportunities are directed toward experiences similar to those found in Roseville parks, others are more unique regional attractions that cannot be replicated as a part of Roseville's parks and recreation system.

Many Roseville residents view areas surrounding schools as a part of their parks and recreation system, which points out the idea that parks



Roseville's trails and natural areas intersect often, adding an even greater diversity of experiences for residents and other trail users.



Facilities supporting walking and bicycling in Roseville include benches and trash receptacles. Integrated with landscape improvements, they become a signature of the community's trail and sidewalk network.



City trails and pathways

Trail or pathway	Description
Central Park Pathways	The pathway system in Central Park has always been popular because of its proximity to attractive and diverse natural amenities, its connection to numerous recreational areas and its size, which provides multiple access points and lengthy paved paths. The Central Park paths are heavily used and provide a very good trail experience for recreational users and a good thoroughfare for utilitarian users.
County Road C Pathway	The pathway in the County Road C corridor was constructed in 1995 with funding assistance from ISTE. This path provides an essential central spine through the City, connecting users to a number of City amenities like commercial/retail centers, Central Park, Acorn Park, City Hall and the Lexington Avenue pathway.
County Road B2 Pathway	This off-road trail provides access from the Lexington Avenue trail through the Rosedale Mall shopping area. It was expanded, using federal funds, in 2005 to extend from Rosedale to the west city boundary where it connects up to the Minneapolis Diagonal Trail. This corridor is a major connector for students within the walking area for Roseville Area Schools, providing connections to Roseville High School, Parkview Elementary, and Roseville Middle School.
County Road B Pathway	This corridor consists mainly of off-road concrete sidewalks providing access to and from residential areas, Har Mar shopping area and Lexington Avenue pathway. This sidewalk, from Rice Street all the way to Cleveland Avenue, provides an east/west pedestrian corridor.
Dale Street Pathway	This corridor is mainly an off-road bituminous pathway connecting County Road C to Larpenteur Avenue. This pathway briefly merges with the Roselawn/ Reservoir Woods Trail at Roselawn. The pathway was identified in the 1997 plan and constructed in 2000 using Federal funds. The segment of Dale Street from Roselawn to Larpenteur does not have an off-road pathway. The connection to Larpenteur Avenue is achieved through Reservoir Woods Park.
Larpenteur Avenue Sidewalk	Three segments of this sidewalk have been constructed along Larpenteur Avenue since the development of the 1997 plan. The segments are Hamline to Oxford (2000), Galtier to Rice Street (2001) and Oxford to Reservoir Woods (2003). The segment of Larpenteur between Reservoir Woods Park and Galtier still does not have an off-road facility.
Lexington Avenue Pathway	This is the main north/south spine of the City. The corridor consists of both bituminous path and concrete sidewalk running from Larpenteur Avenue north through Roseville and into Shoreview. Shoreview's development of this pathway corridor provides a wonderful opportunity to create a regional north/south link.
Roselawn/Reservoir Woods/McCarrons Pathway	This off-road trail was identified in the 1997 plan and constructed in 2000 using Federal funds. It follows Roselawn from Lexington Avenue through Reservoir Woods Park under Dale Street to McCarrons Blvd. This pathway then continues along both North and South McCarrons Blvd to connect to Rice Street.
Rice Street Path	This is an important north/south link from Roseville to St. Paul. The corridor has a bituminous path of varying width and condition. This is a critical feeder to the Trout Brook County Trail at McCarrons Park. The Trout Brook Trail connects to the Gateway State Trail.

Source: City of Roseville Pathway Master Plan, 2008



users view jurisdiction as somewhat irrelevant when they seek opportunities for recreation. Residents in southwest Roseville, where few City of Roseville parks exist, have suggested that Fairview Community Center is their neighborhood park. Fairview Community Center—like other school “parks”—are not a city park, even though many school yards are accessible to the community. A



Roseville’s facilities include an indoor ice arena—a part of the Roseville Skating Center—that offers opportunities for general skating, figure skating, hockey and lessons.

The Roseville Gymnastics Center was created through a partnership with the Roseville Schools, and offers space for school functions during the day and a gymnastics focus at other times.



Facilities	
Facility	Description
Roseville Skating Center	The Roseville Skating Center is composed of three specializations: • The Guidant John Rose MN Oval, the largest sheet of refrigerated ice in North America which accommodates recreational skating and hockey, but also provides a venue for unique ice sports such as speed skating and bandy. • An indoor ice arena providing year round ice for general skating, figure skating, hockey, and skating lessons. In-line skating and a skate park in the OVAL during summer months. • A Banquet Center accommodating groups ranging up to 300 people for wedding receptions, corporate meetings, reunions, and other community events.
Harriet Alexander Nature Center	The Nature Center is a part of Central Park and offers more than 50 acres of wetland, woodland, and prairie environments. A building provides exhibit space and facilities for education programs and smaller events.
Cedarholm Golf Course	The golf course is a par three, nine-hole course providing a golf experience for golfers of all ages and abilities in leagues and for walk-ons.. As a recreation opportunity, the golf course offers the ability to play nine holes in about two hours. The golf course also offers a club house that is available for rental.
Muriel Sahlin Arboretum	Located on about eight acres in Central Park, the Arboretum offers themed gardens, manicured grounds, extensive paved walkways, and an ornamental fountain. The Shirly Klaus Pavilion and the arboretum grounds are available for rentals and can accommodate up to 300 people.
Gymnastics Center	Located in the Roseville Area High School, the Gymnastics Center is a facility that was jointed developed with the Roseville School District. It functions as a part of the school during the school day, and a part of the parks and recreation system at other times, providing space for gymnastics programs, training, and events.
Brimhall Community Gymnasium	



Central Park Community
Gymnasium
Frank Rog Amphitheater
Rosebrook Pool
Others ?

few school yards are operated jointly between Independent School District 623 and the City of Roseville, offering residents and students a more well-rounded recreation experience. These facilities include:

- Evergreen Park
- Owasso Fields
- Parkview School Fields
- Fairview School Fields and Community Center
- Brimhall School Community Gymnasium
- Central Park School Community Gymnasium
- Other school yard/city parks



Cedarholm Golf Course provides golf experiences for players with a range of abilities, allowing younger golfers to learn the game and offering skilled golfers a chance to plan a round in a limited amount of time.



The Wild Rice Festival celebrates the fall harvest. The Harriet Alexander Nature Center is the venue for this event, as well as other nature-centered activities.



The Roseville Skating Center provides outdoor ice for hockey and bandy, and in one of just a few rinks designed for speed skating,



The only outdoor pool in the Roseville parks and recreation system, and it is well used during the summer months.

Other parks and recreation opportunities

Park	Jurisdiction	Description
Lake Josephine County Park	Ramsey County Parks	
Lake McCarrons County Park	Ramsey County Parks	
Community Park	City of Falcon Heights	Located at the intersection of Roselawn Avenue and Cleveland Avenue, just south of the Roseville city limits, Community Park offers a range of recreation components that is typical of many of Roseville's community parks. Components include: Enclosed park shelter- with bathrooms, kitchen and multipurpose room · Playground Equipment · 2 Tennis Courts · Basketball Courts · Softball Field · Soccer Field · Prairie with walking trail · Exercise stations · Picnic Tables · BBQ grills · Pleasure and Hockey Rink- Seasonal · Park Benches · 2 additional picnic area with pavilion type roofs · Off Street Parking
Community Park	City of Lauderdale	Lauderdale Community Park is located at the southwest corner of Roselawn Avenue and Fulham Street, not far from Falcon Heights Community Park and, similarly, just south of the Roseville city limits. The park offers recreation opportunities similar to many of Roseville's community parks, including tennis and basketball courts, a play structure, baseball field, a lighted hockey rink and open skating area, and a sledding hill. The park also includes a dog park, and archery range, and a picnic shelter.



Como Park

City of Saint Paul

As one of the region's most well-known park destinations, Como Park offers unique features like the Como Zoo and Conservatory and surrounding gardens, as well as park facilities surrounding Lake Como, a golf course, a lakeside pavilion, an amusement park, and a carousel. In addition, the park offers more traditional park components like ball fields and tennis courts. Its primary attraction is likely the unique mix of facilities, as well as its history as a gathering place and destination for the entire Twin Cities area.



Falcon Heights Community Park includes a number of recreation components and a community building.



Lake Josephine County Park includes a beach area, one of the recreation opportunities mentioned during master plan workshops with the community.



Many Roseville residents indicated that Como Park was a park they visited often. It includes facilities that are not replicated in Roseville, like the Conservatory.

The ability to implement park improvements in Roseville may not be limited to existing parklands. Areas like Applewood Overlook, which was created from remnant lands near a stormwater management basin, could prove useful in providing passive recreation spaces near stormwater ponds by working cooperatively with the three watershed districts that exist in Roseville.

Recreation programs and services

During a typical year, more than 630,000 people participate in programs, attend events, or take advantage of services offered by Roseville's Parks and Recreation Department. The department offers more than 1,850 programs each year that are aimed at all ages of parks and recreation participants. The range of offerings continues to grow, engaging an ever more diverse range of participants in an ever wider range of programs.

Roseville's Parks and Recreation Department has formed partnerships to provide recreation services to the community. In Roseville, the city and the Parks and Recreation Department collaborate with Roseville Area Schools in ventures like the Gymnastics Center and several ballfield areas at schools in the community. The Parks and Recreation Department also assists the City of Lauderdale with recreation programming at Lauderdale Community Park.

The number of programs and services offered through the Parks and Recreation Department is quite varied, and is directed to a wide range of park and recreation users. A sample includes:



Community Services

- Coordinate Van Usage by Community Groups
- Manage Field Usage by Athletic Associations
- Contracted Educational Programs at HANC
 - Central Park Elementary School – Grades K-6, up to 6 sessions/classroom
 - Kids' U Summer Programs
- Coordinate/Manage Volunteers for events, park projects and operational support
 - Adopt-a-Park
 - Scout Projects
- Coordinate/Manage Facility Rentals
 - Picnic and Park Shelters
 - HANC
 - Gymnasiums
 - City Hall Meeting Rooms
 - Skating Center Banquet Facilities
 - Arboretum
 - Fields and Rinks
 - Gymnasiums



Performance events occur frequently at the Frank Rog Amphitheater, and are an excellent demonstration of the ways in which parks and recreation builds community.

- Coordinate/Manage Equipment Rentals
 - Cross Country Skis
 - Snow Shoes
 - PicNic Play Kits
- Support Affiliated Groups
 - Sell event tickets
 - Provide Mail Station
 - Access to copier
 - Provide Voice Mail Box
 - Access to Online Promotions
 - Print Communications Opportunities
 - Provide Meeting and Registration Facilities
- Coordinate/Manage Community Garden Plot Rentals
- Coordinate/Manage Block Party Permits
- Support AARP Tax Preparation Program

Events

- Events hosted by Community Organizations and Supported by Parks and Recreation Services
 - Central Park Octoberfest
 - FORPARKS Spring Membership Meeting
 - FORPARKS Fall Membership Meeting
 - FORPARKS Holiday Rose Home Tour
 - FORPARKS Summer Membership Picnic
 - FORHANC Wild Rice Festival
 - Friends of the OVAL Chill Gala
 - Rotary Taste of Rosefest
 - Home and Garden Fair
 - Roseville Area High School Hockey Games
 - Local, Regional, National and International Long Track Speed Skating

Competitions

- Local, Regional, National and International Bandy Competitions
- Local and Regional Club Gymnastics Competitions
- Roseville Area Arts Council Pottery in the Garden
- Rosetown Playhouse Summer Production
- Community Band Spring Concert
- Events hosted by Parks and Recreation
 - HANC Annual Open House
 - Volunteer Appreciation Dinner
 - Spring Celebration
 - Earth Day
 - Everything's Coming up Roses annual ice show
 - Arts@theOVAL Fine Arts Festival
 - Discover Your Parks – 7 per year
 - Lexington Avenue Blooming Boulevard



The "Puppet Wagon" offers performance events at a smaller scale occur. Focused on neighborhood parks, these shows occur throughout the summer in parks throughout the community.



- Planting
- Youth Tennis Carnival
- Annual Dance Recital
- Summer Entertainment Series – 30 shows per summer
- Movies in the Park and/or Roll in Movie
- City-wide Garage Sale
- Figure Skating School Competition
- Rosefest
 - Run for the Roses
 - Roll for the Roses
 - Tour de Roses
 - Rose Parade
 - Golden Rose Medallion Hunt



Volunteer planting activities are coordinated through the Parks and Recreation Department, and are a great opportunity for community building.

- Rosefest Golf Tournament
- Other timely community events – can change from year to year
- July 4th Party in the Park
- Mosquito Bluegrass Jam
- Battle of the Bands
- Arboretum Fall Plant Sale
- Halloween Spooktacular
- RAYHA Thanksgiving Hockey Tournament
- Schwan's Cup High School Hockey Tournament
- HANC Holiday Craft Fair
- New Years Eve Celebration on Ice

Preschool

- Activities
 - Music Classes
 - Abrakadoodle Art Classes
 - Puppet Wagon Presentations – 12 parks locations, 36 shows per week throughout summer
 - Themed Parties
 - Princess Parties
 - Wiggles & Giggles
 - Sprouts Nature Programs
 - First Time Nature Programs
 - Little Folks Camps
- Sports
 - Sports of All Sorts
 - RPR Summer Sports
 - School Year Sports Introduction and Instruction
 - Preschool Play Pals
 - Learn-To Programs



The Parks and Recreation Department hosts or sponsors a range of events in Roseville, including the Healthy Hangout.

- Figure Skating School
- Gymnastics
- Dance
- Other

Youth

- Activities
 - Fall Recess Camps
 - Nature
 - Recreation
 - Extreme Legos Contracted Programs
 - Rocking Climbing Instruction
 - Spring Break Camps
 - Nature
 - Recreation
 - Summer Mini Nature Camps
 - Summer Nature Day Camps
 - Roseville School of Dance





Discover Your Parks events encourage neighbors to be active in their parks, and expose residents to the wide range of activities available in the parks and recreation system.

- Music Lessons
- Arts Instruction
- Passport to Play
- Drama Camps
 - Summer
 - School Year
- Taste of Roseville Cooking Classes
- Friday Adventures
- Sports
 - Sports Unlimited Summer Camps (Contracted Services)
 - Lacrosse
 - Flag Football
 - Cheerleading
 - Outdoor Ball Hockey
 - Ultimate Frisbee

- Gymnastics
 - Instructional
 - Competitive Team
- Karate/Safety Awareness
- Learn to Unicycle
- Tennis Instruction
- Youth Tennis Leagues
- Blizzard Ski & Snowboard Program
- Kick & Slugger Summer Sports Programs
- Track
- Coaches Camps
 - Football
 - Basketball
 - Soccer
 - Tennis
 - Volleyball
 - Track & Field
- After School Sports
 - Tennis
 - Football
 - Lacrosse
 - Soccer
 - Volleyball
 - Near Ball
 - Sampler
- Fall Soccer League
- Slow Pitch Softball Leagues
- Lacrosse – Spring & Summer
- Bandy
- Learn to Speedskate
- Other
 - Birthday Parties
 - Nature
 - Recreation

- Skating
- Summer Spectacular – School Age Child Care
- Friday Field Trips
- Puppet Wagon

Teens to Young Adults

- Activities
 - Battle of the Bands
 - Leaders in Training
 - Teen Trips
 - Drama Camps
- Sports
 - Dance
 - Figure Skating
 - Gymnastics
 - Bandy
 - Speedskating
 - Skateboard Camp
 - High School Speedskating League
- Other
 - Volunteer Service
 - Eagle Scout Projects
 - DNR Firearms Safety Program

Adults

- Activities
 - Family Open Gym
 - Birding Excursions
 - Wellness Programs
 - Tai Chi
 - Over 50 & Fit
 - Stretch & Strengthen
- Dance



- Day Trips
- Pickle Ball
- Sports
 - Adult Open Volleyball
 - Adult Open basketball
 - Adult Tennis Leagues
 - Men's
 - Women's
 - Cross Country Ski Class
 - Volleyball Leagues
 - Men's
 - Women's
 - Co-Rec

- Men's Basketball League
- Summer Softball
 - Men's
 - Co-Rec
- Fall Softball
 - Men's
 - Co-Rec
- Broomball
- Sand Volleyball
- Soccer
- Golf Leagues
 - Women's
 - Men's
 - Co-Ed
- Bocce League
- Golf Instruction
- Other
 - Singles
 - Roseville Big Band
 - Roseville Community Band
 - CPR Instruction



Sports like disc golf are offered to children to expose them to the activity; this is also a popular parks and recreation activity for a range of ages and abilities.



Drama camps oriented to teens and young adults continue to be a popular program in the parks and recreations system.

Parks and recreation department

The Roseville Parks and Recreation Department administers the parks, programs, and facilities of the parks and recreation system. It is guided by a mission and promise to the community, both of which suggest to residents and park users the kind of experience they might expect by visiting a Roseville park or park facility or by participating in a parks program or event.

Parks and Recreation Mission Statement

Roseville Parks and Recreation exists to provide diverse programs and facilities, sustain park lands and preserve natural resources for today's citizens and future generations.





Adult dance classes are offered through the Parks and Recreation Department.

Promise to the Community

As citizens and customers you deserve the best possible service, programs and facilities! We, the Roseville Parks and Recreation department, promise to do everything possible to cheerfully and respectfully serve you by providing clean, safe facilities; enjoyable, safe programs; and timely and effective services, which includes, listening and responding to your suggestions and concerns.

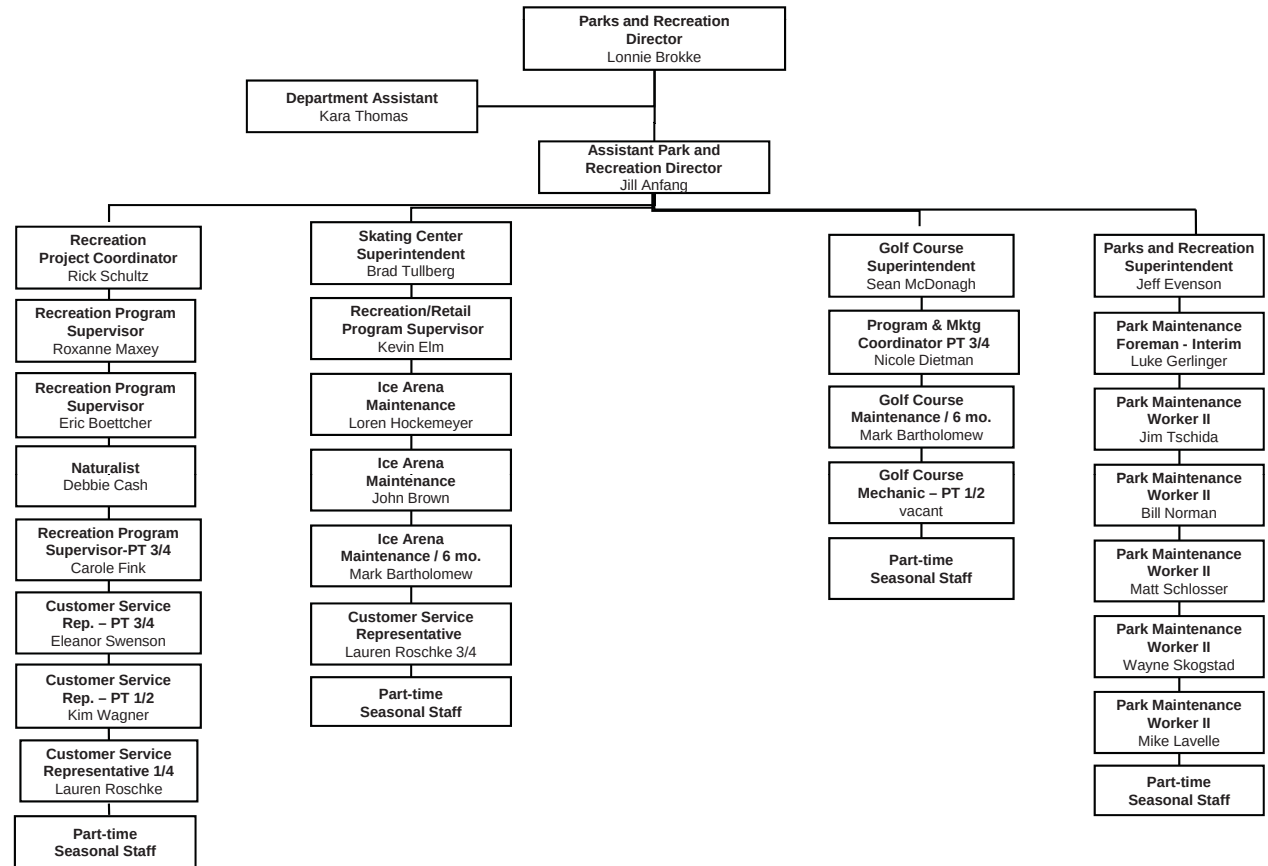
Roseville's parks and recreation system, while administered by a professional staff, is guided by a ten member Parks and Recreation Advisory Commission, which includes a youth representative. This group is responsible for making recommendations related to the community's parks, programs, and facilities to the Director of Parks and Recreation, the City Manager, and the City Council. They are also responsible for

- providing a method for citizens' input concerning the city's parks and recreation facilities, programs, needs and concerns;
- identifying areas that may require action and/or change to promote a harmonious, safe, and responsive parks and recreation program; and
- serving as the city's Tree Board.

Income, expenditures, funding, staffing

xxx





Roseville's Parks and Recreation Department is organized in four broad areas:
Recreation, focusing on programs, events, and coordination of activities and volunteers;
The Skating Center, administering the Roseville Skating Center, lessons and activities, and rentals;
Cedarholm Golf Course, runs the golf course and its programs; and
Maintenance and operations, addressing system maintenance and daily operations, as well as coordinating the implementation of improvements to the parks and recreation system.

Staff are organized under coordinators for each of these areas, with supervision and direction provided by a Director and Assistant Director.



Comparing Roseville's parks and recreation system

There are a number of ways to assess Roseville's parks and recreation system, including making comparisons to other similarly situated communities. In many ways, this kind of comparison will not reveal much of substance relative to the ways a parks and recreation system serves its community. But for many communities, Roseville included, parks are more than a venue for recreation; they offer a sense of identity, and, as evidenced by comments offered by residents during the master planning process, they are a significant factor in attracting and retaining residents.

Still, direct comparisons help establish benchmarks for assessing the investments in a parks and recreation system and the ways a system serves its community in relation to other communities and their parks. While many communities have strong parks and recreation systems, a comparison to communities that are similarly situated in terms of development patterns and demographics form the most reasonable comparisons. Ultimately, four communities were chosen for comparison purposes.

Comparison to peer communities					
Category	Roseville	Edina	Richfield	Saint Louis Park	Maplewood
Population (2000 Census)	33,690	47,425	34,439	44,126	34,947
City area in square miles	13.24	15.75	6.90	10.70	17.32
City area in acres					
Number of parks	30	40	22	51	59
Number of community parks	3	12	5	13	7
Number of neighborhood parks	16	12	12	30	31
Number of tot lot parks	2	12	4	0	0
Number of other parks	9	4	1	23	18
Total area of city parks	679	1,566	461	937	780
Acres of active city parks		1,214	203	443	372
Acres of non-active city parks		352	258	493	408
Acres of non-city parks and open space	133	0	0	0	1,178
Total parks, open space, recreation area in city, acres	812	1,566	461	937	1,958
Total parks, open space, recreation area in city, as a percentage of city area	9.6%	15.5%	10.4%	13.7%	17.7%
Total parks, open space, recreation area in city, per 1000 population	24.1	33.0	13.4	21.2	56.0
City park area, per 1000 population	20.2	33.0	13.4	21.2	22.3



Goals and policies

This section describes a series of specific statements of intended directions for Roseville's parks and recreation system. These goals and policies are used by parks and recreation department staff, the Parks and Recreation Commission, and the City Council as they make regular and long-term decisions about the elements of the parks and recreation system. Goals are established for:

- *Park and recreation systems management*
- *Parks development, redevelopment, and rehabilitation*
- *Park and open space acquisition*
- *Trails, pathways, and community connections*
- *Recreation programs and services*
- *Community facilities*
- *Natural resources management*

Goal 1

Parks and Recreation Systems Management

Maintain ongoing parks and recreation planning, maintenance, and asset management process that involves citizen engagement, adheres to professional standards, and utilizes prudent professional practices. Ensure timely guidance for protecting the community's investment in parks, open space, and recreation programs and facilities

to enhance their long-term and sustained viability. Policy 1.1: Re-evaluate, update, and adopt a Park and Recreation System Master Plan at least every five years to reflect new and current trends, changing demographics, new development criteria, unanticipated population densities, and any other factors that affect park and recreation goals, policies, and future direction of the system.

Policy 1.2: Monitor progress on the Parks and Recreation System Master Plan annually to ensure that it provides actionable steps for maintaining, improving, and expanding the system.

Policy 1.3: Maintain and operate parks, open space, and recreation facilities in a safe, clean, and sustainable manner that protects natural resources and systems, preserves high quality active recreation opportunities, and is cost-effective.

Policy 1.4: Consider staffing and resource needs in the evaluation of proposals for additions to parks, programs, and facilities.

Policy 1.5: Use the Sector and Constellation organization structure as the basis for park, recreation program, and facility locations, development, and service delivery.

Policy 1.6: Enhance neighborhood and community identity in the design of parks, programs, and facilities through public art, special events, and stewardship of natural features.

Policy 1.7: Establish a service standard of having a neighborhood park or active play space in every park service constellation.

Policy 1.8: Preserve parks and school open space areas as part of the citywide systems plan for structured recreation space and unstructured preserved natural areas.

Policy 1.9: Include Ramsey County park land and open space in planning and providing recreation services to Roseville residents.

Policy 1.10: Seek partnership to provide the community with a greater diversity or number of parks and facilities, and to offer a more expansive catalog of programs and events.

Policy 1.11: Seek sponsorships and scholarships and other revenue streams to facilitate program fee reductions.

Policy 1.12: Continue to coordinate, cooperate, and collaborate with adjacent communities, school districts, and governmental jurisdictions to leverage resources regarding the use of parks on common municipal boundaries and on joint programming where appropriate for mutual benefit to optimize open space, fitness, and recreation programming and facility options.

Policy 1.13: Complete park concept plans for all parks.



Policy 1.14: Evaluate the maintenance implications of potential park land acquisitions and capital improvements.

Policy 1.15: Annually recommend the adoption of a ten-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) for Parks and Recreation.

Policy 1.16: Use the procurement methods that deliver the best value for the community.

Policy 1.17: Research, develop, and recommend to the City Council and citizens periodic bond referendums, park and trail dedication fees, urban forest management fees, special assessments, or other funding programs to reinvest in parks and recreation facilities needed within Roseville.

Policy 1.18: Explore the potential for implementing a park service district as a means of creating a sustainable, independent source of local funding for the parks and recreation system.

Policy 1.19: Supplement the development and maintenance of parks and recreation lands and facilities with the use of non-property tax funds.

Policy 1.20: Pursue local option sales tax or State bond funds to support Roseville facilities of regional or State-wide significance.

Policy 1.21: Discourage commercial uses in parks, programs, or facilities and/or parks and recreation facilities. However, commercial uses could be

permitted in situations in which the proposed use complements the park or recreation function, is benign, or where it does not conflict with the purpose of the park, recreation facility, or the overall intent of the Parks and Recreation System Master Plan. In no case should a commercial use be permitted in designated conservation or natural use areas.

Policy 1.22: Involve the Parks and Recreation Commission in the parks and recreation planning process. Support the Commission in its role as liaison between citizens and Roseville's elected officials and appointed staff to interpret citizen needs and interests and to recommend programs, facilities, and services that serve them. Stimulate additional volunteer involvement in the delivery and support of the parks and recreation system.

Policy 1.23: Involve a diverse and representative group of participants in the parks and recreation planning process. Conduct active and continuous interaction within the community with neighborhoods, special interest groups, and individuals of all ages to achieve effective recreational programming and facility development.

Policy 1.24: Parks and recreation staff should play the key role in the delivery of parks, programs, and facility services. Community volunteers should be used whenever and wherever possible and appropriate to enrich the experience for the participant and volunteer.

Policy 1.25: Develop and implement an ongoing public information and marketing program to inform the public of their investments, opportunities, and benefits of a quality parks and recreation system.

Policy 1.26: Assign names, or change names, of any City-owned parks or recreation facilities, in consultation with the Parks and Recreation Commission, based on natural habitat, geographic location, and appropriate non-descript terminology. Only under certain and exceptional circumstances will consideration be given to names of individuals and/or organized groups, associations, or businesses.

Goal 2

Parks Development, Redevelopment, and Rehabilitation

Provide a high-quality, financially sound system of parks, open spaces, trails, and waterways that meets the recreation needs of all city residents, offers a visual/physical diversion from the hard surfacing of urban development, enhances our quality of life, and forms an essential part of our community's identity and character.

Policy 2.1: Evaluate and refurbish parks, as needed, to reflect the needs related to changes in population, age, and diversity of community residents, recreational activities preferred, amount



of leisure time available, and best practices designs and technologies.

Policy 2.2: Orient parks and programs equally to youth activities that focus on community building activities teaching them life-long skills, and exposing them to a variety of recreation experiences, and to adult activities which accommodate adults' needs for wellness and provide a range of social interaction opportunities.

Policy 2.3: Focus parks on passive and active recreational activities and activities that take particular advantage of the unique natural features of our parks. Pursue opportunities for incorporating art and cultural programs, which enrich citizens' mental and emotional well-being, as a complement to primary physical focus of our parks and recreation programs.

Policy 2.4: Organize all parks and facilities so that a component is provided for informal, non-programmed activities – those open to anyone in the community, at any time.

Policy 2.5: Maintain parks and open space according to the standards outlined in the Park Maintenance Manual which recognizes that levels of service must be provided based on the intensity of use and purpose of site.

Policy 2.6: Use innovative methods for park and facility improvements that offer lower lifecycle costs, even if the initial cost is higher. Develop

park and recreation facilities that minimize the maintenance demands on the City by emphasizing the development of well-planned parks, high-quality materials and labor-saving maintenance devices and practices.

Policy 2.7: Promote and support volunteerism to encourage people to actively support Roseville's parks and open spaces.

Policy 2.8: Encourage the preservation of features in parks considered to be of historic or cultural value, especially those features that do not conflict with other park uses and activities. Consider the potential of historic landscapes in parks, including agricultural landscapes or features. Work to perpetuate those landscapes and other features of historic or cultural significance when they are identified through recognized investigations.

Goal 3 Parks and Open Space Acquisition

Add new parks and recreation facilities to achieve equitable access in all neighborhoods, accommodate the needs of Roseville's redeveloping areas, and meet residents' desires for a broad range of recreation opportunities serving all age groups and cultures.

Policy 3.1: Ensure that no net loss of parkland or open space occurs during alterations or displacement of existing parkland and open space.

If adverse impacts to parkland or open space take place, ensure that mitigation measures include the acquisition of replacement parkland of equal or greater size and value.

Policy 3.2: As areas of Roseville evolve, and properties undergo a change of use and/or density, land should be dedicated to the community for park purposes to ensure adequate park facilities for those new uses.

Policy 3.3: Determine potential locations and acquire additional park land in neighborhoods and constellations that are lacking adequate parks and recreation facilities.

Policy 3.4: Determine potential locations for new park and recreation facilities in redevelopment areas as part of the redevelopment process and use the park dedication process to acquire appropriate land.

Policy 3.5: Make continued effective use of the Park Dedication Ordinance. Park land dedication will be required when land is developed or redeveloped for residential, commercial, or industrial purposes. Review annually park dedication requirements in order to ensure that dedication regulations meet statutory requirements and the needs of Roseville.

Policy 3.6: Use park dedication funds to acquire and develop new land in addition to other funding sources.



Policy 3.7: Acquire properties necessary to implement adopted park concept plans and in Roseville’s Comprehensive Land Use Plan, and consider other additions based on needs identified in the sector or constellation concept. Acquire land on a “willing seller” basis unless otherwise determined by the City Council.

Goal 4 Trails, Pathways, and Community Connections

Create a well-connected and easily accessible system of parks, open spaces, trails, pathways, community connections, and facilities that links neighborhoods within the community and provides opportunities for residents and others to gather and interact.

Policy 4.1: Develop, adopt, and implement a comprehensive and integrated trails, pathways, and community connections system plan for recreation and transportation uses, including separate facilities for pedestrians, and bicyclists (including off-road unpaved trails for bikers and hikers that offer new challenges while protecting resources).

Policy 4.2: Develop, adopt, and implement a Trails Management Program (TMP).

Policy 4.3: Advocate the implementation of community parkways on the County Road C and Lexington Avenue corridors to accommodate

pedestrian and bicyclist movement and inclusion of community character and identity features.

Policy 4.4: Maintain the trail and pathway system through all seasons.

Policy 4.5: Make the park system accessible to people of all abilities.

Policy 4.6: Align development and expansion of non-motorized trails, pathways, community parkways, and other routes with the need to provide connections to and within parks, to open spaces, recreation facilities, and key destinations, as well as between neighborhoods, constellations, and sectors.

Policy 4.7: Educate the public on the advantages and safe use of non-motorized trails, pathways, and community parkway connections.

Policy 4.8: Develop clear and communicative signage and kiosks for wayfinding.

Goal 5 Recreation Programs and Services

Provide Roseville residents with opportunities to participate in a variety of recreation, athletic, wellness, art, social, learning, and environmental education activities and programs through well-designed, cost effective, and relevant services.

Policy 5.1: Provide recreation programs and services that adequately address the recreational desires of people of all abilities and all segments of the community including children, teens, adults, and older adults.

Policy 5.2: Organize a variety of community special events that stimulate interest in recreation participation, promote community identity and pride, encourage volunteerism, and bring together all segments of the community.

Policy 5.3: Celebrate Roseville’s heritage and cultural potential by acquiring and exhibiting quality works of art, providing access to a variety of performance arts, and by offering a diverse mixture of community events.

Policy 5.4: Administer all programs and services equitably to ensure that all individuals and groups receive adequate representation.

Policy 5.5: Monitor new trends, patterns, and activities in recreation and leisure service programs and incorporate revisions to Roseville’s programs to reflect these changes at a broader level.

Policy 5.6: Establish ongoing communication, information, and marketing programs that broaden recreational interests and encourage participation in Roseville’s recreation programs.

Policy 5.7: Coordinate and cooperate with school districts, community, county, and state agencies, private businesses, and surrounding municipalities



to provide a diverse and extensive array of programs and services that are affordable to all participants.

Policy 5.8: Facilitate community recreation groups by providing technical support, equipment storage, promotional assistance, mailboxes, and meeting space.

Policy 5.9: Act as liaison to recognized community groups providing recreation programs and services.

Policy 5.10: Evaluate all programs and services quarterly and annually for quality, participant satisfaction, financial feasibility, and community desirability.

Policy 5.11: Develop and maintain a system of program fees and charges that assess direct costs to the participants, while remaining affordable to the community.

Policy 5.12: Provide residents with community activities and events using subsidies or fee waivers through scholarships, sponsorships, or other methods of fee assistance.

Goal 6 Community Facilities

Locate, design, construct, and manage community facilities to meet the needs of current and future residents.

Policy 6.1: Provide community facilities that include desired community amenities for recreation and social interaction at an appropriate level within sectors and constellations.

Policy 6.2: Assess community needs and desires for the use of existing community facilities and the need for additional space, renovated space, and improved space.

Policy 6.3: Facilitate a system of community and recreation spaces in conjunction with the school districts that provides for both structured and unstructured times as managed and scheduled by the City.

Policy 6.4: Identify a site, confirm a program, and define a strategy for implementing a community center.

Policy 6.5: Manage and maintain facilities using best practices and cost-effective methods to provide desired recreation services.

Policy 6.6: Leverage private involvement in the form of sponsorships, joint ventures, and contract for services to support facilities.

Goal 7 Natural Resources Management

Preserve significant natural resources, lakes, ponds, wetlands, open spaces, wooded areas, wildlife

habitats, and trees as integral aspects of the parks system.

Policy 7.1: Encourage dedication of parks, open spaces, and trails in new development and redevelopment areas, especially those that preserve significant natural resources and/or adjacent to the subject site.

Policy 7.2: Create, adopt, and use Natural Resources Management Plans to preserve, restore, and manage the significant natural resources in the park system.

Policy 7.3: Preserve wooded areas and implement an aggressive reforestation and forestry management program to ensure that Roseville has a substantial aesthetically pleasing and environmentally critical tree population in its parks, open spaces, boulevards, and other City property.

Policy 7.4: Provide community environmental education programs to increase the community's awareness, understanding, and appreciation of natural areas, including the need for trees, proper tree care and plantings procedures.

Policy 7.5: Cooperate with the three watershed districts with jurisdiction over parks in Roseville to effect water quality improvement projects within parks, and to create landscapes that are sensitive to stormwater management goals for park lands. Work with the watershed districts to add features to parks that help park users appreciate



the water quality improvements, focusing on features such as overlooks or seating areas that take advantage of view to surface water features, with educational and interpretive signage aimed at creating a better understanding of the need for attending to water quality in our parks and in the community. Work with the watershed districts to create park-like environments surrounding water quality improvement projects and stormwater management basins in non-park areas that are accessible to Roseville residents and the community's working population.

Policy 7.6: Create landscape improvements and design parks to enhance opportunities for wildlife, where those improvements and facilities are not in conflict with other park uses or activities. Direct particular attention to the creation of wildlife habitat in parks, where wildlife would not be compromised by the presence of park activities.





Parks and Recreation System

Master Plan

Part D | **Appendices**





Parks and Recreation System

Master Plan

Part D | **Appendices**





Parks and Recreation System

Master Plan

Part D | **Appendix 1: Citizen Advisory Team meeting notes**



Parks and Recreation System

Master Plan

Part D | **Appendix 2: Summaries of community input**



Parks and Recreation System

Master Plan

Part D | **Appendix 3: Questionnaires and surveys**



Parks and Recreation System

Master Plan

Part D | **Appendix 4: Vision boards**





Parks and Recreation System

Master Plan

Part D | **Appendix 5: Constellation and sector worksheets**

DRAFT: 07/12/2010	Constellation																		
component	a		b		c								d				e		
park	Sandcastle	St. Anthony Central	Langton Lake	Oasis	Applewood	Ap. Overlook	Autumn Grove	Cottontail	How. Johnson	Veteran's	Skating Center	Memorial	Valley	Owasso Fields	Lake Josephine	Ow. Hills	Ladyslipper	Mapleview	
Field areas																			
open play area (unprogrammed)																			
programmable field area (baseball, soccer)																			
skating rink/hockey																			
court games area																			
multiple programmable fields																			
tennis court																			
aggregated athletic fields (programmed)																			
indoor ice sheet																			
golf course																			
disc golf course																			
specialty sport facilities																			
Play structures																			
play structure for up to 20 kids																			
play structure for 20-30 kids																			
play structure for 30+ kids																			
climbing feature																			
splash pad																			
skate park																			
adventure/challenge course																			
climbing wall																			
water park/aquatics center																			
Natural/landscape areas																			
small wild area																			
large wild area																			
significant wild area																			
display garden																			
community garden																			
nature center																			
arboretum																			
Buildings																			
pavilion/shade structure (possibly multiple)																			
shelter																			
programmable facility (may include shelter)																			
shelter with meeting room																			
community center																			
community gymnasium																			
arts center																			
dance studio																			
Gathering areas																			
seating area (small)																			
chess/picnic tables/bench/trash receptacle																			
gathering area (large)																			
picnic area with pavilion																			
picnic area with pavilion (programmed use)																			
Trails and paths																			
trail/path within park																			
trail/path connecting to constellation paths																			
trail/path linking constellations																			
exercise trail																			
community parkway																			
off-road bike trail																			
boardwalk																			
Special facilities																			
dog park																			
amphitheater																			
canoe launch																			
fishing pier																			
Support facilities																			
information kiosk/sign																			
identification sign																			
regulations sign																			
interpretive sign																			
storage/maintenance space																			
tree nursery																			
Parking																			
On-street parking																			
Multi-use parking area																			
Off-street parking lot																			
Planning status																			
Master plan in place																			
Concept plan created																			
Use projected by master plan																			
No plan																			

[illegible]

[illegible]

	Sandcastle
Orientation	Community focus
Sector	Northwest
Constellation	a
Size	
Ownership	City of Roseville

	component is...
4	existing/sufficient
3	deficient
2	planned
1	in a non-Roseville park

Component	in...	all general-use parks	constellation	sector	community	scale	notes
Field areas						5	
		open play area (unprogrammed)				4	
			programmable field area (baseball, soccer)				
			skating ring/hockey				
			court games area			4	
				multiple programmable fields			
				tennis court		4	
					aggregated athletic fields (programmed)		
					indoor ice sheet		
					golf course		
					disc golf course		
					specialty sport facilities		
Play structures						5	
		play structure for up to 20 kids				4	
			play structure for 20-30 kids				
				play structure for 30+ kids			
				climbing feature		4	
				splash pad			
				skate park			
					adventure/challenge course		
					climbing wall		
					water park/aquatics center		
Natural/landscape						5	
		small wild area				3	degraded due to invasives
			large wild area				
				significant wild area			
				display garden			
				community garden			
					nature center building		
					arboretum		
Buildings						5	
		pavilion/shade structure (possibly multiple)					
			shelter			3	
			programmable facility (may include shelter)				
				shelter with meeting room		2	
					community center		
					community gymnasium		
					arts center		
					dance studio		
Gathering areas						5	
		seating area (small)					
		chess/picnic tables/bench/trash receptacle				4	
			gathering area (large)			2	
			picnic area with pavilion				
				picnic area with pavilion (programmed use)			
Trails and paths						5	
		trail/path within park				4	
			trail/path connecting to constellation paths			4	
				trail/path linking constellations		2	
				exercise trail			
					community parkway		
					off-road bike trail		
					boardwalk		
Special facilities						5	
				dog park			
					amphitheater		
					canoe launch		
					fishing pier		
Support facilities						5	
		information kiosk/sign					
		identification sign				4	
		regulations sign					
		interpretive sign					
			storage/maintenance space			2	
					tree nursery		
Parking						5	
		on-street parking					
			multi-use parking area				
				off-street parking			
Planning status						5	
		Master plan in place					
		Concept plan created					
		Use projected by master plan					
		No plan					

	St. Anthony
Orientation	non-Roseville park
Sector	Northeast
Constellation	A
Size	
Ownership	St. Anthony

component is...

4

existing/sufficient

3

deficient

2

planned

1

in a non-Roseville park

Component	in...	all general-use parks	constellation	sector	community	scale	notes
Field areas						5	
		open play area (unprogrammed)					
			programmable field area (baseball, soccer)				
			skating ring/hockey				
			court games area				
				multiple programmable fields			
				tennis court			
					aggregated athletic fields (programmed)		
					indoor ice sheet		
					golf course		
					disc golf course		
					specialty sport facilities		
Play structures						5	
		play structure for up to 20 kids					
			play structure for 20-30 kids				
				play structure for 30+ kids			
				climbing feature			
				splash pad			
				skate park			
					adventure/challenge course		
					climbing wall		
					water park/aquatics center		
Natural/landscape at						5	
		small wild area					
			large wild area				
				significant wild area			
				display garden			
				community garden			
					nature center building		
					arboretum		
Buildings						5	
		pavilion/shade structure (possibly multiple)					
			shelter				
			programmable facility (may include shelter)				
				shelter with meeting room			
					community center		
					community gymnasium		
					arts center		
					dance studio		
Gathering areas						5	
		seating area (small)					
		chess/picnic tables/bench/trash receptacle					
			gathering area (large)				
			picnic area with pavilion				
				picnic area with pavilion (programmed use)			
Trails and paths						5	
		trail/path within park					
			trail/path connecting to constellation paths				
				trail/path linking constellations			
				exercise trail			
					community parkway		
					off-road bike trail		
					boardwalk		
Special facilities						5	
				dog park			
					amphitheater		
					canoe launch		
					fishing pier		
Support facilities						5	
		information kiosk/sign					
		identification sign					
		regulations sign					
		interpretive sign					
			storage/maintenance space				
					tree nursery		
Parking						5	
		on-street parking					
			multi-use parking area				
				off-street parking			
Planning status						5	
		Master plan in place					
		Concept plan created					
		Use projected by master plan					
		No plan					

	Langton Lake
Orientation	Community focus
Sector	Northwest
Constellation	b
Size	
Ownership	

	component is...
4	existing/sufficient
3	deficient
2	planned
1	in a non-Roseville park

Component	in...	all general-use parks	constellation	sector	community	scale	notes
Field areas		open play area (unprogrammed)				5	
			programmable field area (baseball, soccer)				
			skating ring/hockey			4	
			court games area			4	
				multiple programmable fields		4	
				tennis court		4	
					aggregated athletic fields (programmed)		
					indoor ice sheet		
					golf course		
					disc golf course		
					specialty sport facilities		
Play structures						5	
		play structure for up to 20 kids					
			play structure for 20-30 kids				
				play structure for 30+ kids		4	
				climbing feature		4	
				splash pad			
				skate park			
					adventure/challenge course		
					climbing wall		
					water park/aquatics center		
Natural/landscape						5	
		small wild area					
			large wild area				
				significant wild area			
				display garden			
				community garden			
					nature center building		
					arboretum		
Buildings						5	
		pavilion/shade structure (possibly multiple)				4	
			shelter				
			programmable facility (may include shelter)			4	
				shelter with meeting room			
					community center		
					community gymnasium		
					arts center		
					dance studio		
Gathering areas						5	
		seating area (small)					
		chess/picnic tables/bench/trash receptacle					
			gathering area (large)				
			picnic area with pavilion				
				picnic area with pavilion (programmed use)		4	
Trails and paths						5	
		trail/path within park				4	
			trail/path connecting to constellation paths			4	
				trail/path linking constellations		4	
				exercise trail			
					community parkway		
					off-road bike trail		
					boardwalk		
Special facilities						5	
				dog park		4	
					amphitheater		
					canoe launch		
					fishing pier	4	
Support facilities						5	
		information kiosk/sign					
		identification sign					
		regulations sign					
		interpretive sign					
			storage/maintenance space			4	
Parking					tree nursery		
		on-street parking				5	
			multi-use parking area				
				off-street parking			
Planning status						5	
		Master plan in place					
		Concept plan created					
		Use projected by master plan					
		No plan					



Parks and Recreation System

Master Plan

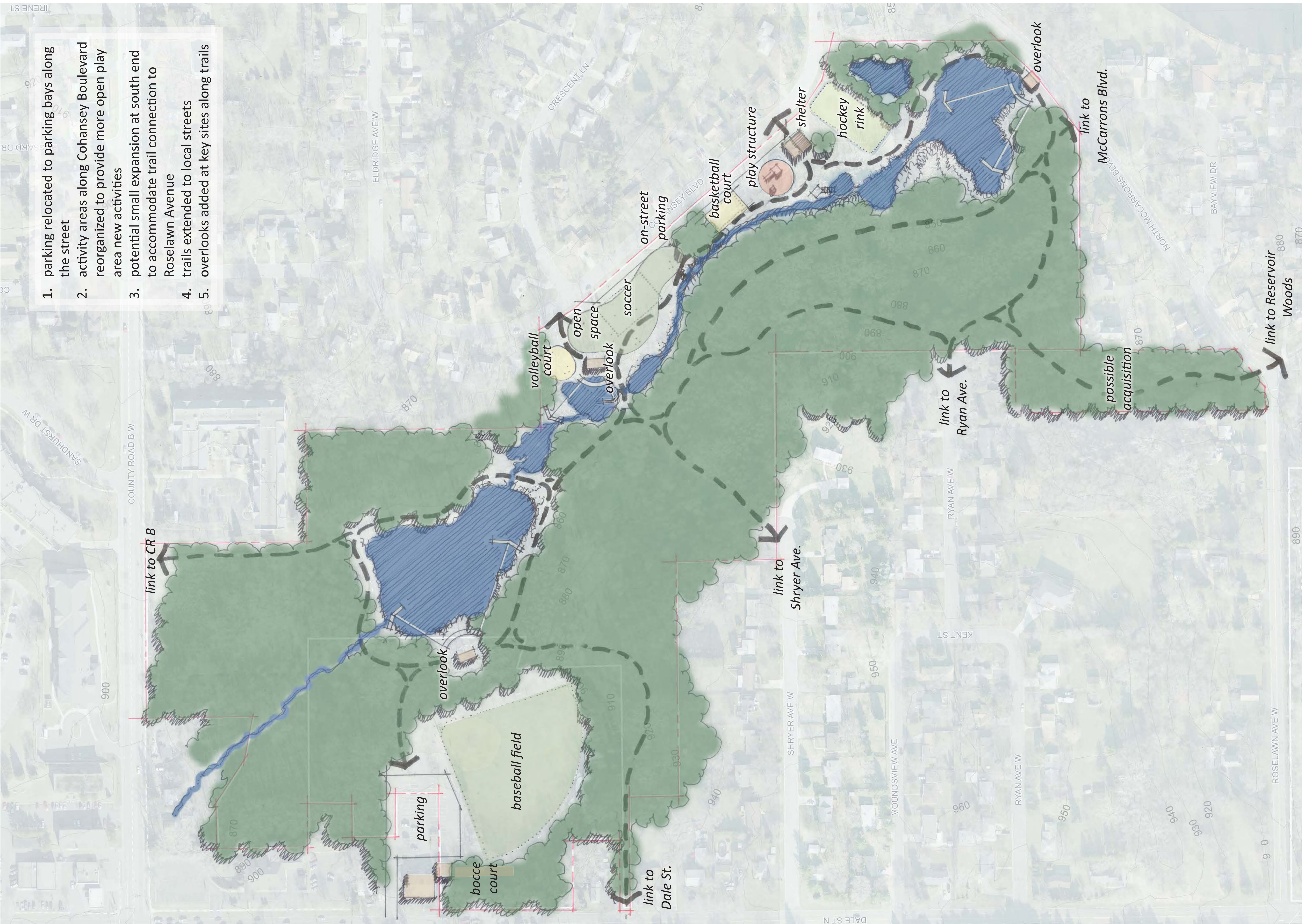
Part D | **Appendix 6: Proposed park improvements**

1. south end of the park is directed toward unprogrammed play, with a large open play area on the east facing hillside at the south end of the park
2. community gardens are located on the east edge of the park near the senior housing and along an east facing slope
3. trail extending north to Rose Place, with overlook at wetland/pond to create a “wild” experience
4. open play area at north end of park accommodates one field activity
5. court games are relocated to an area near a pavilion and play structures



1. the east facing slopes of the east side of the park are directed to productive use as a tree nursery, with a layout that allows for passive recreation within the tree nursery
2. trail extending north to Rose Place, with overlook at wetland/pond to create a “wild” experience
3. open play area at north end of park accommodates one field activity
4. court games are relocated to an area near a pavilion and play structures



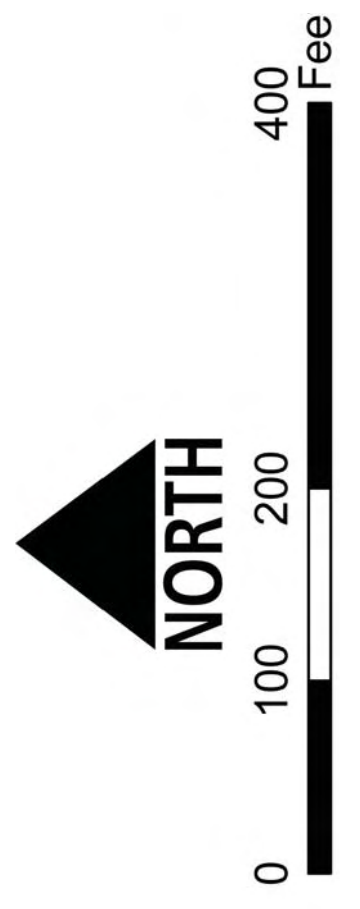


1. parking relocated to parking bays along the street
2. activity areas along Cohansey Boulevard reorganized to provide more open play area new activities
3. potential small expansion at south end to accommodate trail connection to Roselawn Avenue
4. trails extended to local streets
5. overlooks added at key sites along trails



Neighborhood Concept for Villa Park

DRAFT
2 June 2010





Community Focus for Villa Park (adventures)

1. entry feature and signage emphasizes the access to the Nature Center from the existing parking lot
2. a parking loop might be considered as a way of providing parking in a more nature-like way that is nearer to the building
3. a boardwalk loop and teaching platform provide access across the wetland, which is restored as a vital natural element of the Nature Center
4. expansion of learning areas along trails and boardwalk areas (wetland, prairie, and woodland environments)



1. an Environmental Center is created at the north end of the park on land potentially acquired from a private owner, with parking immediately on the north side of the building
2. alternative energy sources are explored for the Environmental Center, including geothermal, photovoltaics, wind, and biomass
3. leaf recycling area is transformed to an organic gardening demonstration area and prairie restoration
4. Nature Center building focuses on wildlife learning and observation
5. boardwalk loop is extended through more of the wetland as portions are restored







1. single soccer field with expanded open play area (which might accommodate other one other field activity)
2. wading pool upgraded to include splash pad
3. parking reorganized for street parking to provide addition park space
4. community gardens near senior housing
5. wild area along Snelling Avenue as a buffer

910

parking

soccer
field

open play
area

pavilion

climbing
boulder

splash
pad

play
structure

pavilion

tennis
courts

pavilion

community
garden

910

OAKCREST AVE

920

1. full size soccer fields (lighted) with expanded parking serve adult use
2. soccer fields can be laid out for youth soccer
3. parcel immediately south potentially acquired (Press Gym) for park expansion
4. shelter with capacity to serve as a base for pre-school programs
5. wading pool upgraded to include splash pad
6. community gardens near senior housing
7. wild area along Snelling Avenue



1. potential expansion to Mounds View Schools parcel
2. “sports of all sorts” concept with fields oriented to youth sports programs
3. active court games along Hamline Avenue (lighted)
4. shelter with meeting room centrally located in park with a central walkway connecting north to south between parks
5. parking located on-street along Lydia Avenue in parking bays and in a parking lot at the south end of the existing park
6. street narrowed to allow crosswalk at Lydia Avenue
7. Josephine Road crosswalk re-oriented to access park directly
8. volleyball, pickleball, bocce, and other games added to south park
9. parking area at north end restored as a “wild place”



1. open field area accommodates a ball field or soccer field (or several youth soccer fields)
2. parking at north end is eliminated in favor of street parking
3. wild place and picnic area forms the north edge of the park
4. shelter, splash pad, and play structure aggregated at south end near Lydia Avenue
5. Josephine Road crosswalk re-oriented to access park directly
6. active court games along Hamline Avenue (lighted)



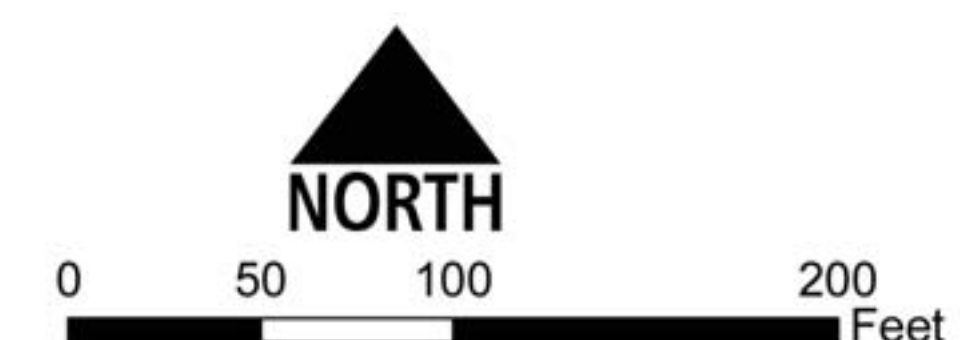
1. shelter with meeting room as the focus, with a courtyard/ garden as gathering space
2. court games located near Old Highway 8 for compatibility
3. parking located near Old Highway 8 for compatibility, with rain garden for stormwater management and “wild” feature
4. splash pad added as a play feature
5. free skating area included, but hockey is eliminated



Nighborhood concept for Sandcastle Park

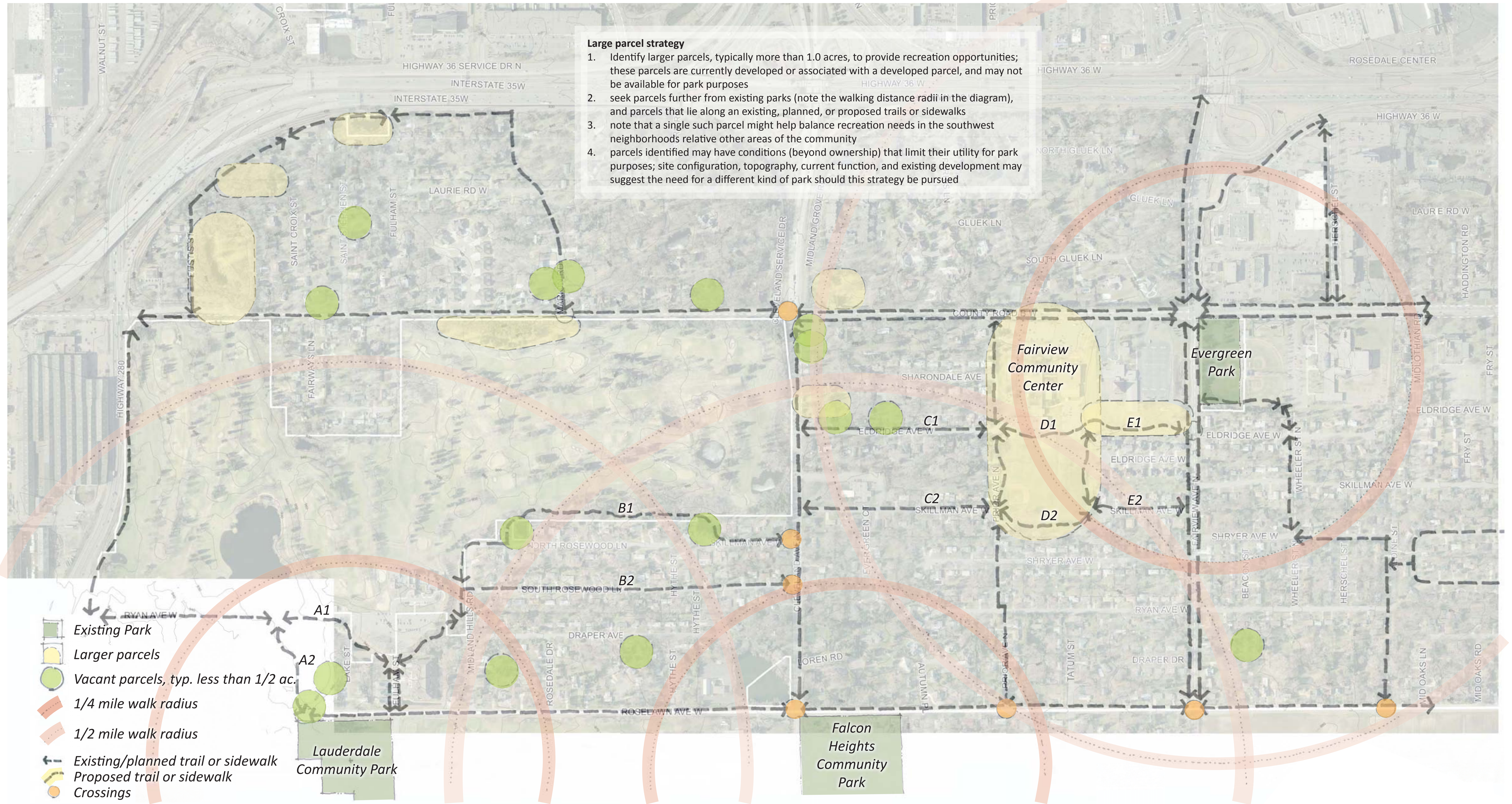
DRAFT

2 June 2010



1. shelter with meeting room as the focus, with a courtyard/ garden as gathering space
2. picnic pavilion located between “wild” area near Old Highway 8 and open play area
3. free skating area included, but hockey is eliminated
4. “wild” and “garden” entries developed at neighborhood park entrances
5. splash pad added as a play feature





Large parcel strategy

1. Identify larger parcels, typically more than 1.0 acres, to provide recreation opportunities; these parcels are currently developed or associated with a developed parcel, and may not be available for park purposes
2. seek parcels further from existing parks (note the walking distance radii in the diagram), and parcels that lie along an existing, planned, or proposed trails or sidewalks
3. note that a single such parcel might help balance recreation needs in the southwest neighborhoods relative other areas of the community
4. parcels identified may have conditions (beyond ownership) that limit their utility for park purposes; site configuration, topography, current function, and existing development may suggest the need for a different kind of park should this strategy be pursued

Connectivity strategy

1. use existing parks in Roseville and parks and open spaces in neighboring communities by extending trails or sidewalks to link residents to recreation opportunities
2. enhance crossings of major streets to facilitate pedestrian movement
3. explore routing options to define beneficial (not expeditious) connections
4. create a connection at the west end of Midland Hills Country Club in the narrow conditions along the noise barrier
5. cooperate with neighboring communities to expand program opportunities and recreation facilities to better serve residents of all affected communities

Small parcel strategy

1. identify small “vacant” parcels, typically less than 0.5 acres, to provide recreation opportunities; “vacant” parcels are currently in private ownership (typically owned by an adjacent property owner); as such, some or all of these parcels may not be available
2. seek parcels further from existing parks (note the walking distance radii in the diagram), and parcels that lie along an existing, planned, or proposed trails or sidewalks
3. note that many such parcels will be required to fulfill southwest Roseville’s anticipated recreation needs



Parks and Recreation System

Master Plan

Part D | **Appendix 7: Cost estimates**

September 17, 2010				
Immediate Maintenance Needs				
Jeff Evenson September 2010				
FUNDING NEEDS	All Costs			
1. ACORN PARK				
Tennis Court Maintenance fencing and color coat	\$ 45,000.00			
Landscape around shelter	\$ 20,000.00			
New Lighting at shelter	\$ 10,000.00			
Replace storage shelter (Wood Frame structure)	\$ 100,000.00			
Disc golf improvements	\$ 125,000.00			
Field fencing (2 @ 75,000)	\$ 150,000.00			
Ammenities (Benches Grilles etc)	\$ 5,000.00			
Hockey boards	\$ 10,000.00			
Material Bin	\$ 5,000.00			
Shelter Maint	\$ 20,000.00			
Sign Planting Areas	\$ 15,000.00			
Total Acorn Park	\$ 505,000.00			
2. Applewood Overlook				
Applewood Overlook Total	\$ -			
3. Applewood Park				
Applewood Park Total	\$ -			
4. Autumn Grove Park				
Tennis Court (Full re-construct)	\$ 100,000.00			
New Shelter	\$ 500,000.00			
Re-construct fields with lighting (2-Irrigated Soccer Fields)	\$ 350,000.00			
Parking lots	\$ 150,000.00			
Play equipment upgrades (New concrete curb etc.)	\$ 25,000.00			
Shade picnic structures (2 @ 15000)	\$ 30,000.00			
Hockey Boards	\$ 10,000.00			
Equipment Storage Boxes	\$ 1,000.00			
Total Autumn Grove Park	\$ 1,166,000.00			

5. B-Dale Fields				
Fencing	\$ 100,000.00			
Player benches	\$ 5,000.00			
Field Maintenance (Fill OF low areas, re-do infield and warn. Trk)	\$ 12,000.00			
Material Bin	\$ 5,000.00			
Equipment Storage Boxes	\$ 1,000.00			
Play eq	\$ 60,000.00			
Total B-Dale Fields	\$ 183,000.00			
6. Bruce Russell Park				
Tennis Court Reconstruction and lighting	\$ 100,000.00			
Equipment Storage Boxes	\$ 1,000.00			
Total Bruce Russell	\$ 101,000.00			
7. Central Park Dale West (Athletic Complex)				
Picnic/Concession Building	\$ 450,000.00			
Parking lot upgrades	\$ 50,000.00			
Fence	\$ 60,000.00			
Sidewalk	\$ 40,000.00			
Lighting	\$ 100,000.00			
Landscaping	\$ 20,000.00			
Irrigation for high use areas	\$ 35,000.00			
Material Bin	\$ 5,000.00			
Equipment Storage Boxes	\$ 2,000.00			
Total CP Dale West	\$ 762,000.00			
7. Central Park Lexington (Including West area)				
Bennett Lake Lighting	\$ 350,000.00			
Natural resource restoration	\$ 200,000.00			
Amenities	\$ 50,000.00			
Bocce Ball Court re-construction	\$ 25,000.00			
Foundation Shelter	\$ 250,000.00			
Playground Eq (2 @ 80,000)	\$ 160,000.00			
Pathway Improvements	\$ 80,000.00			
Irrigation at high use areas	\$ 50,000.00			
Amenities	\$ 20,000.00			
Volleyball Courts (East Side)	\$ 50,000.00			
West Sign planting area with Irrigation	\$ 20,000.00			
Material Bin	\$ 5,000.00			
CP Lexington Total	\$ 1,260,000.00			

8. CP Lions Shelter				
Retaining Walls	\$	20,000.00		
Kitchen Eq.	\$	10,000.00		
Landscaping and regrading	\$	30,000.00		
Sign planting area with irrigation	\$	15,000.00		
Natural resource restoration	\$	10,000.00		
CP Loins Shelter Total	\$	85,000.00		
9. CP Arboretum				
Pathway improvements	\$	25,000.00		
CP Arb Total	\$	25,000.00		
9. CP North				
Pathway Improvements	\$	50,000.00		
Sign Planting areas	\$	5,000.00		
Total CP North	\$	55,000.00		
10. CP Vict Ballfields				
Reconstruct 4 fields	\$	300,000.00		
Replace fencing 6 fields	\$	600,000.00		
Concession Stand	\$	300,000.00		
Play Eq.	\$	50,000.00		
Irrigation for high use areas	\$	25,000.00		
Sign Planting area with irrigation	\$	20,000.00		
Amenities	\$	15,000.00		
Material Bins (2)	\$	10,000.00		
Equipment Storage Boxes	\$	5,000.00		
CP Vict Ballfields Total	\$	1,325,000.00		
11. Concordia				
Fencing replacement (Vinyl with maint strip)	\$	80,000.00		
Sign planting area	\$	5,000.00		
Material Bin	\$	5,000.00		
Netting replacement	\$	15,000.00		
Concordia Total	\$	105,000.00		

12. Cottontail Park				
Natural Resource Restoration	\$	50,000.00		
Cottontail Park Total	\$	50,000.00		
13. Evergreen Park				
Netting at Concession Stand	\$	100,000.00		
Tennis court reconstruct	\$	100,000.00		
Tennis court color coat	\$	15,000.00		
Fencing @ Structure	\$	7,500.00		
Landscaping @ Structure	\$	10,000.00		
Hockey Boards	\$	20,000.00		
Volleyball net and court	\$	7,500.00		
Replace fencing with vinyl and maint strips	\$	250,000.00		
Sign Planting with irrigation	\$	15,000.00		
Stairs to upper level concession stand	\$	7,500.00		
Equipment Storage Boxes	\$	1,000.00		
Play Eq	\$	60,000.00		
Evergreen Park Total	\$	593,500.00		
14. HANC				
HANC Carpeting	\$	15,000.00		
HANC Boardwalk Phase 2 and 3	\$	500,000.00		
Natural Resource Restoration	\$	300,000.00		
Building maintenance	\$	45,000.00		
HANC Total	\$	860,000.00		
15. Howard Johnson				
Play Eq	\$	65,000.00		
Tennis Court Reconstruction	\$	75,000.00		
Replace field fencing	\$	60,000.00		
Upgrade field	\$	25,000.00		
Netting	\$	75,000.00		
Sign planting area	\$	7,500.00		
Material Bin	\$	5,000.00		
Equipment Storage Boxes	\$	1,000.00		
Howard Johnson Total	\$	313,500.00		
15. Keller Mayflower Park				
Sign Planting area	\$	5,000.00		
Keller Mayflower Park Total	\$	5,000.00		

16. Langton Lake Park				
Natural Resources Restoration	\$ 250,000.00			
Sign plantings	\$ 15,000.00			
Material Bin	\$ 5,000.00			
Equipment Storage Boxes (2)	\$ 2,000.00			
Langton Lake Park Total	\$ 272,000.00			
17. Lexington Park				
Lexington Park Shelter	\$ 500,000.00			
Irrigation for high use areas	\$ 35,000.00			
Sign planting	\$ 5,000.00			
Material Bin	\$ 5,000.00			
Equipment Storage Boxes	\$ 1,000.00			
Lexington Park Totals	\$ 546,000.00			
18. Maplevue Park				
Play Eq	\$ 65,000.00			
Field Improvements	\$ 25,000.00			
Sign planting	\$ 5,000.00			
Material Bin	\$ 5,000.00			
Equipment Storage Boxes	\$ 1,000.00			
Maplevue Park Total	\$ 101,000.00			
19. Materion Park				
Natural resource restoration	\$ 25,000.00			
Sign planting area	\$ 5,000.00			
Curb Cut	\$ 1,000.00			
Materion Park Totals	\$ 31,000.00			
20. Memorial Park				
Memorial Park Totals	\$ -			

21. Oasis Park				
Shelter	\$ 450,000.00			
Parking lot	\$ 75,000.00			
Garden improvements	\$ 25,000.00			
Field Improvements	\$ 50,000.00			
Sign Plantings	\$ 10,000.00			
Material Bin	\$ 5,000.00			
Equipment Storage Boxes	\$ 1,000.00			
Oasis Park Totals	\$ 616,000.00			
22. Owasso Ballfields				
Field Fencing (with Maint Strip)	\$ 200,000.00			
Lighting	\$ 150,000.00			
Play Eq.	\$ 50,000.00			
Renovate fields (Infields and tracks)	\$ 50,000.00			
Sign planting area	\$ 5,000.00			
Material Bin	\$ 5,000.00			
Equipment Storage Boxes	\$ 1,000.00			
Owasso Ballfields Total	\$ 461,000.00			
23. Owasso Hills Park				
Natural Resource Restoration	\$ 75,000.00			
Equipment Storage Boxes	\$ 1,000.00			
Owasso Hills Park Totals	\$ 76,000.00			
24. Pioneer Park				
Pioneer Park Total	\$ -			
25. Pocahontas Park				
Tennis Court Reconstruction	\$ 150,000.00			
Sign planting area	\$ 5,000.00			
Equipment Storage Boxes	\$ 1,000.00			
Pocahontas Park Total	\$ 156,000.00			

26. Reservoir Woods				
Reservoir Woods Trail Improvements @ Victoria	\$ 25,000.00			
Natural Resource Restoration	\$ 200,000.00			
Sign Planting Areas	\$ 10,000.00			
Reservoir Woods Total	\$ 235,000.00			
27. Rosebrook Park				
Rosebrook Tennis Court lighting	\$ 20,000.00			
Rosebrook Shelter	\$ 450,000.00			
Pathway	\$ 50,000.00			
Sign Planting area	\$ 10,000.00			
Pool	\$ 100,000.00			
Bleachers	\$ 30,000.00			
Backstop	\$ 15,000.00			
Equipment Storage Boxes	\$ 1,000.00			
Rosebrook Park Total	\$ 676,000.00			
28. Sandcastle Park				
Sandcastle Shelter	\$ 450,000.00			
Tennis Court reconstruction	\$ 125,000.00			
Sign Planting Area	\$ 10,000.00			
Equipment Storage Boxes	\$ 1,000.00			
Field Improvements	\$ 25,000.00			
Sandcastle Park Total	\$ 611,000.00			
29. Tamarack Park				
Natural Resource Restoration	\$ 75,000.00			
Sign Planting Area	\$ 10,000.00			
Tamarack Park Total	\$ 85,000.00			
30. Valley Park				
Baseball fencing	\$ 20,000.00			
Sign Planting Area	\$ 5,000.00			
Natural Resource Restoration	\$ 45,000.00			
Equipment Storage Boxes	\$ 1,000.00			
Valley Park Total	\$ 71,000.00			

31. Veterans Park				
Play Equipment	\$ 65,000.00			
Field fencing reconstruction	\$ 100,000.00			
Concession stand	\$ 250,000.00			
Sign Planting Area	\$ 5,000.00			
Material Bin	\$ 5,000.00			
Equipment Storage Boxes	\$ 1,000.00			
Veterans Park Total	\$ 426,000.00			
32. Villa Park				
Shelter	\$ 350,000.00			
Hockey boards	\$ 20,000.00			
Villa Bridges	\$ 75,000.00			
Natural Resource Restoration	\$ 150,000.00			
Shade Structures (3)				
Sigh Planting areas	\$ 15,000.00			
Equipment Storage Boxes	\$ 1,000.00			
Villa Park Total	\$ 611,000.00			
33. Willow Pond Park				
Natural Resource Restoration	\$ 50,000.00			
Sign Planting	\$ 7,500.00			
Willow Pond Park Total	\$ 57,500.00			
34. Woodhill Park				
Sign planting area	\$ 5,000.00			
Woodhill Park Total	\$ 5,000.00			
35. Ladyslipper Park				
Ladyslipper Park Total	\$ -			
36. Cedarholm Golf Course				
Clubhouse	\$ 950,000.00			
Maintenance facility	\$ 300,000.00			
Ladyslipper Park Total	\$ 1,250,000.00			
37. Emerald Asn Borer Control				
Ladyslipper Park Total	\$ -			
Total Identified Need	\$ 13,680,500.00			

Parks and Recreation System Update																
Roseville, Minnesota																
Park improvements and cost estimates Existing Master Plans																
19-Jul-10																
Strategy						Park	Implementation phase	Activity					Cost	Assumptions		
maximize value of existing resources	invest in key assets	acquire key parcels	invest with partners					Renovate	Replace	Remove	Add	Acquire	Program	Operations		
						Langton Lake								\$ 505,000		
								natural resources						\$ 200,000		
											observation decks 4			\$ 45,000		
											bridge			\$ 25,000		
											feeding areas 2			\$ 15,000		
											c-2 play area and other development			\$ 75,000		
											entrance off Cleveland			\$ 75,000		
											parking north side			\$ 70,000		
							Ladyslipper								\$ 335,000	
											canoe launch				\$ 5,000	
											channel dredging to Lake Owasso				\$ 15,000	
											trails, 2 bridges, and boardwalk			\$ 150,000	90k boardwalk, 10k trails, 25 k bridge	
											shade pavilion			\$ 25,000		
								Natural Area Restoration						\$ 100,000		
											fishing pier			\$ 15,000		
								general site improvements, landscaping						\$ 15,000		
											lighting			\$ 10,000		
							Central park Lexington								\$ 1,030,000	
								parking lot							\$ 120,000	
								drop off							\$ 65,000	
								concrete walk							\$ 20,000	
								concrete walk							\$ 17,500	
								steps							\$ 4,000	
								restroom plaza							\$ 12,500	
								restrooms							\$ 450,000	
								boardwalk							\$ 100,000	
								platform							\$ 40,000	
								railing							\$ 10,000	
								main gates							\$ 60,000	
								control gate							\$ 6,000	
								access walk							\$ 35,000	
								grading							\$ 12,000	
								lighting							\$ 12,000	
								landscape							\$ 50,000	
								signs							\$ 6,000	
								vets mem							\$ 10,000	
							Central, Dale Street Fields								\$ 616,000	
									pavilion with concessions		concessions				\$ 250,000	
											parking				\$ 25,000	
								parking							\$ 25,000	
											lighting and scoreboard				\$ 50,000	

[illegible]

[illegible]

				Rosebrook			natural area		\$	327,000	
					open play				\$	25,000	
							community garden pavillion		\$	10,000	
							community garden pavillion		\$	15,000	
							court pavillion		\$	12,000	
							trails		\$	20,000	
						south parking			\$	15,000	
					court lights				\$	5,000	
					play structures				\$	5,000	
							splash pad		\$	25,000	
							boulder		\$	150,000	
									\$	45,000	
				Villa					\$	502,500	
							north overlook		\$	15,000	
							new pathways		\$	75,000	
						bridges (2)			\$	50,000	
							volleyball court		\$	5,000	
					open play		middle overlook		\$	10,000	
									\$	10,000	
							irrigated soccer field		\$	25,000	
							on street parking		\$	25,000	
						off street parking			\$	2,500	
						bb court			\$	10,000	
					play structure (move and new pan)				\$	20,000	
						structure (warming and community room)			\$	250,000	
					hockey rink				\$	5,000	
				Total Neighborhood Concepts					\$	4,354,500	

Parks and Recreation System Update														
Roseville, Minnesota														
Park improvements and cost estimates Community Concept Plans														
19-Jul-10														
Strategy						Park	Implementation phase	Activity					Cost	Assumptions
maximize value of existing resources	invest in key assets	acquire key parcels	invest with partners					Renovate	Replace	Remove	Add	Acquire	Program	Operations
Sandcastle												\$ 679,250		
										planning			\$ 61,750	
										natural area			\$ 5,000	
								open skating	tennis and basketball courts				\$ 70,000	
													\$ 2,500	
										hockey			\$ -	
									shelter with community, warming room				\$ 450,000	
									parking area				\$ 75,000	
											gathering space		\$ 15,000	includes irrigation
Oasis												\$ 940,610		
									shelter with community room, shade pavilion, storage for gardens and art programs				\$ 350,000	
											shade pavilion at community garden		\$ 20,000	
									natural area restoration				\$ 50,000	
											trail extension at pond and to TL Boulevard		\$ 150,000	2500 lf, 8 ft wide pathway, partial boardwalk
												tax forfeit land	\$ 45,100	2.07 acres
											site improvements		\$ 100,000	
									play structure				\$ 50,000	
									parking area				\$ 50,000	
											overlook at pond trail		\$ 10,000	
										skating area				
											gathering area		\$ 30,000	
											planning		\$ 85,510	

[illegible]

[illegible]

Parks and Recreation System Update																
Roseville, Minnesota																
Park improvements and cost estimates Phase One and Constellation																
19-Jul-10																
Strategy				Sector	Constellation	Park	Implementation phase	Activity							Cost	Assumptions
maximize value of existing resources	invest in key assets	acquire key parcels	invest with partners					Renovate	Replace	Remove	Add	Acquire	Program	Operations		
								repair using the same or similar configuration and structure; no change program or intensity of use	implementation of new facility/component of similar scale/configuration of original; no change in program or intensity	removal of existing facility/component without replacement;; elimination of a program or intensity of use	implementation of new program, service, facility, component; change in program or intensity of use	acquisition of new park land or facility; potential increase in program or intensity of use	costs of programming a new facility	costs of operating and maintaining a new facility, park, or component		
				Northwest												
					a											
						Sandcastle										\$ 617,500
											natural area					\$ 5,000
									tennis and basketball courts							\$ 70,000
								open skating								\$ 2,500
										hockey						\$ -
									shelter with community, warming room							\$ 450,000
									parking area							\$ 75,000
											gathering space					\$ 15,000 includes irrigation
					b											
						Langton Lake										\$ 100,000
											planning (As a proposal comes forward)					\$ 100,000

[illegible]

[illegible]

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

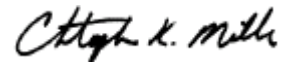
[illegible]

ROSEVILLE
REQUEST FOR COUNCIL ACTION

Date: 8-9-10
Item No.: 13.a

Department Approval

Acting City Manager Approval



Item Description: Parks and Recreation Master Plan Implementation

BACKGROUND

It has been suggested that a referendum to begin the implementation of the parks and recreation master plan be considered for this November 2010. In order to meet that goal, a referendum questions needs to be formulated and submitted by August 20th, 2010. As you consider the possibility, please refer to the following attachments:

- A memo from Lonnie Brokke, Director of Parks and Recreation to Bill Malinen, City Manager outlining some thoughts
- A “hybrid” listing of potential projects totaling \$8M
- An overview of City bond status from Finance Director Chris Miller
- Draft copy of the August 5th Parks and Recreation Commission meeting minutes reflecting the topic discussion and their recommendation

The final scheduled CAT meeting is Thursday, August 5th. Staff will plan to update you with their recommendation at the meeting on Monday, August 9th.

If the City Council does decide that this is the right year to pursue a parks and recreation referendum, a specific question (s) discussion should occur in more depth in order for staff to bring back language to have finalized at your August 16th meeting.

REQUESTED COUNCIL ACTION

Discussion and decision on potential referendum for November, 2010.

Prepared by: Lonnie Brokke, Director of Parks and Recreation

Attachments:

- A. Memo to Bill Malinen from Lonnie Brokke
- B. “Hybrid” listing of projects totaling \$8m
- C. Overview of city bonding status as prepared by Chris Miller
- D. Draft copy of minutes of the August 5th, 2010 Parks and Recreation Commission meeting

ROSEVILLE

Parks and Recreation Department



To: Bill Malinen
 From: Lonnie Brokke
 Date: July 26th, 2010
 Re: Parks and Recreation System Master Plan

Thank you for your interest and enthusiasm in the implementation of the Parks and Recreation System Master Plan and for your suggestion to have a question on the 2010 ballot. As we discussed, the final draft plan is in the process of being completed for review and comment by the Citizen Advisory Team (CAT) on August 5th.

The process continues with the anticipated next steps to be completed in 2010 as follows:

- August 5th - present final draft plan to the CAT
- September /October– review by Technical Advisory Team (TAT)
- September 18th - present final draft plan to the Parks and Recreation Commission
- September 27th - present final draft plan to the City Council
- September - October – receive public comment on final draft plan
- November – Parks and Recreation Commission final recommendation
- November – City Council final adoption
- October - December - conduct a statistically valid survey to compare and contrast final plan details for implementation direction
- October - December – explore implementation options with community/commission to finalize resource path
- 2010/2011 - communicate plan details and implementation strategies to community

Over the past 11 months, the City Council, CAT, Parks and Recreation Commission, volunteers, the community and staff have been working diligently and tirelessly to engage as many citizens and businesses as possible to weigh in to the formulation of the master plan. It has been a very thorough process that has encouraged and allowed every opportunity for folks to get involved. It has been truly value based, listening and hearing from all areas of the community and compiling those results. The process should now include a statistically valid survey, to validate plan details.

In order for the question and/ or questions to be on the election ballot for the fall of 2010, a final question needs to be formulated, approved and submitted by Friday, August 20th. This timeframe would not be reasonable to allow the CAT, Parks and Recreation Commission to weigh into the final package of improvements.

As a part of this process, it was a goal to create a “path to implementation”. As the planning process continued, the CAT had premature discussions about how to fund the plan and appeared to be steering away from the intended “system plan” itself. I believed that a good plan will communicate itself to the community and suggested that the CAT allow the creative process to occur and continue with the completion of a great plan, rather than focus on funding prior to plan completion and understanding the entire scope. Many of the CAT members at that time indicated that they would like to be involved in the subsequent implementation stage, whatever process that entailed. Hence, they have focused on the plan with the understanding that the implementation discussion would come soon after.

I now suggest that the completed plan be further and fully shared with the Community and that implementation options/methods be explored with residents and the Parks and Recreation Commission (implementation team) with the ballot question to be formulated and no later than the fall of 2011.

The CAT and the Parks and Recreation Commission have been heavily vested and involved in this entire process and through the course of developing the plan have suggested that they want to be further involved in the implementation discussion, i.e. what gets implemented, when and how. A tight timeframe of an August 20th deadline for a question to be submitted will not allow reasonable time for them to be involved.

If the City does decide to move forward this fall with a referendum question, based upon interpretation of the community’s communicated interests and priorities, the following package would be suggested for consideration in formulating the question/questions:

ITEM	COST
1. * Develop a Perpetuating Trust Fund to augment existing annual funds for:	
○ Operating and maintenance for parks, programs and facilities	\$5M
○ Annual improvements	\$5M \$10M
2. * Natural Resource Restoration- (\$200K over 10 years)	\$ 2M
○ Including EAB	
3. * Improve/Renovate	\$ 3M
○ Paint Roseville Skating Center - \$100K	
○ Complete a boardwalk loop at HANC - \$500K	
○ Fencing – various locations - \$550K	
○ Tennis/Basket ball Courts - \$150K	
○ Lighting – Lake Bennett - \$500K	
○ 10 Playgrounds (10 x \$70k) = \$700K	
○ Other identified replacements, i.e. irrigation systems, - \$500K	

4. * To begin to implement Constellation Concept (New and/or Replacements)	\$ 3M
○ 4 Neighborhood rink/program/gathering centers (4 x \$500k) = \$2M	
○ 2 Splash pads = \$600K	
○ 4 Shade shelters = \$400K	
5. Pathway/sidewalk connections	\$1M
6. * Implement current existing master plans	
○ Ladyslipper Park = \$1M	
○ Lexington Park = \$1M	
○ Central Park Lexington = \$1M	\$ 3M
7. * Acquisition for Park and Recreation purpose	\$ 4M
○ Dale & C = \$300K	
○ Mounds View = \$900K	
○ Press Gym = \$700K	
○ Owasso School = \$2.1M	
8. *Acquisition for Park and Recreation Purpose	\$13M
○ Unisys (land value)	
9. To continue to work with Community Center details with residents to finalize plan and approach	\$150K
10. Begin to implement the School/Park concept	<u>\$850K</u>
11. TOTAL	\$40 M

**Maintain well what we have*

Hybrid of Director of Parks and Recreation and City Manager Proposal

ITEM	COST
1. Natural Resource Restoration	\$ 555,000
▪ Sandcastle - \$5k	
▪ Ladyslipper Park - \$115k	
▪ Rosebrook Park - \$35k	
▪ Various parks- \$400k	
2. Improve/Renovate	\$6,805,000
○ Begin to implement the Constellation Concept - Shelters	\$2,430,000
▪ Sandcastle Park – shelter - \$500k	
▪ Autumn Grove – shelter - \$500k	
▪ Rosebrook Park – shelter - \$500k	
▪ Lexington Park – shelter - \$500k	
▪ Pocahontas Park – shade shelter - \$30k	
▪ Rosebrook Park – splash pad - \$400k	
○ Tennis/BB Courts	\$310,000
▪ Sandcastle Park – tennis/bb court - \$70k	
▪ Howard Johnson Park - Tennis Court - \$60k	
▪ Acorn Park – tennis/basketball courts - \$100k	
▪ Central Park Lexington – volleyball courts - \$20k	
▪ Pocahontas Park – tennis courts - \$60k	
○ Playgrounds	\$ 800,000
▪ Langton Lake – play structure – \$70K	
▪ Oasis Park – play structure - \$50k	
▪ Howard Johnson Park – play structure - \$70k	
▪ Materion Park – play structure - \$50k	
▪ Acorn Park – play structure - \$70k	
▪ Owasso Fields – play structure - \$50k	
▪ Central Park Victoria West – play structure - \$125k	
▪ Central Park Victoria Ballfields – play structure - \$70k	
▪ Central Park Lexington – play structure - \$125k	
▪ Tamarack Park – play structure - \$50k	
▪ Villa Park Upper - \$70k	
○ Field improvements	\$852,000
▪ Autumn Grove – field renovation - \$70k	
▪ Howard Johnson Park – back stop/field - \$30k	
▪ Mapleview Park – maintenance strip - \$2k	
▪ Central Park Victoria Ballfields – fields - \$600k	
▪ Central Park Dale Street – Legion Field - \$150k	

○ Repair/Renovate/Remove	\$1,245,000
▪ Sandcastle Park – open skating - \$ 3k	
▪ Langton Lake – erosion control - \$25k	
▪ Oasis Park – parking lot - \$50k	
▪ Autumn Grove- remove parking lot on North - \$5k	
▪ Autumn Grove – hockey and free skating - \$15k	
▪ Mapleview Park – shelter roof replacement - \$2k	
▪ Acorn Park – disc golf improvements - \$125k	
▪ Central Park - Muriel Sahlin Arboretum – irrigation - \$15k	
▪ Central Park HANC – single loop boardwalk - \$410k	
▪ Tamarack Park – drainage – \$20k	
▪ Villa Park – bridges (3) - \$75k	
▪ Bennet Lake Lighting - \$500k	
○ All Parks	\$1,168,000
○ Irrigation system upgrades - \$118k	
○ Sign upgrades – all parks - \$300k	
○ Design and construction management – all parks - \$750,000	
3. Pathway/sidewalk connections	\$ 165,000
▪ Reservoir Woods – pathway improvement near Victoria - \$15k	
▪ Central Park Victoria West – pathways - \$50k	
▪ Villa Park – pathway improvements/links - \$100k	
4. Acquisition for Park and Recreation purpose	\$ 45,000
○ Oasis Park tax forfeiture - \$45k	
5. Community Center feasibility study/pre- design	\$125,000
6. Begin to implement the School/Park concept (Fairview and Parkview)	<u>\$405,000</u>
7. TOTAL	\$8,000,000

Attachment C

From: Chris Miller
Sent: Monday, August 02, 2010 10:46 AM
To: Lonnie Brokke; Bill Malinen
Subject: RE: pre-packet questions - 2010 bond referendum

Lonnie and Bill,

The attached file contains an excerpt from the City's 2010 Budget document which depicts remaining debt service obligations. I'll add a couple of notes regarding the attached information.

First, 'Series 29' relates to the bonds issued for Westwood Village I. They will NOT require any tax levy support. 'Series 23 and 25' relate to old Street Improvement bonds whose debt service is funded partially by tax levy and partially by special assessments. 'Series 27' represents the City Hall/Public Works Building bonds, and 'Series 28' represents the Ice Arena Refrigeration system. The debt service for both Series 27 and 28 is fully funded by property taxes.

Total Outstanding Debt (principle) on January 1, 2011 is \$11,520,000. We can expect about \$150,000 in annual tax levy relief beginning in 2013 when the Series 23 bonds are paid off, and another \$160,000 in annual tax levy relief beginning in 2015 when the Series 25 bonds are paid off.

Let me know if you need anything else.

Thanks.

Christopher K. Miller
Finance Director
City of Roseville, MN 55113
651-792-7031

The City currently has three types of debt; 1) general obligation improvement debt, 2) general obligation facility debt, and 3) General Obligation Taxable Housing debt. Improvement debt is used for financing the city's street improvement program. Facility debt accounts for the debt service on City Campus facilities, and the Housing debt accounts for debt issued to finance a public/private partnership with a local townhome association's improvements. The city will have five general obligation debt issues outstanding at the beginning of 2010. The following schedule depicts the City's outstanding debt as of 01/01/2010.

Description	Principal Outstanding	Net Interest Rate	Date of Final Maturity	Eligible Call Date
Series 23	\$ 680,000	4.90 %	03/01/2012	Bi-annually
Series 25	1,070,000	4.24 %	03/01/2014	Bi-annually
Series 27	7,310,000	3.72 %	3/01/2019	3/01/2013
Series 28	2,550,000	3.31 %	3/01/2018	3/01/2016
Series 29	1,155,000	5.06 %	3/01/2025	3/01/2020
Total	\$ 12,765,000			

The following table depicts the City's debt service payments by year.

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2010	\$ 1,245,000	\$ 446,911	\$ 1,691,911
2011	1,385,000	400,936	1,785,936
2012	1,435,000	356,656	1,791,656
2013	1,230,000	312,830	1,542,830
2014	1,280,000	269,435	1,549,435
2015	1,100,000	226,750	1,326,750
2016	1,145,000	185,158	1,330,158
2017	1,190,000	141,134	1,331,134
2018	1,245,000	94,144	1,339,144
2019	960,000	49,659	1,009,659
2020	80,000	27,625	107,625
2021	85,000	23,500	108,500
2022	90,000	18,900	108,900
2023	95,000	13,813	108,813
2024	95,000	8,540	103,540
2025	105,000	2,940	107,940
Total	\$ 12,765,000	\$ 2,578,931	\$ 15,343,931

DRAFT

ROSEVILLE PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION MINUTES OF MEETING OF AUGUST 3, 2010 ROSEVILLE CITY HALL ~ 8:00PM

PRESENT: Azer, Doneen, Etten, Jacobson, Rostow, Stark, Willmus
ABSENT: D.Holt, M.Holt, Pederson (all notified staff prior to meeting)
STAFF: Brokke, Anfang

1. INTRODUCTIONS/ROLL CALL/PUBLIC COMMENT

Public Comment deferred until after the approval of minutes and comments by Commission Chair and Parks and Recreation Director

2. APPROVAL OF MINUTES – MAY 4, 2010 MEETING

Commission Recommendation: Minutes amended with the following; R. Doneen commented that his comments at the May 4th meeting did not reference an “agreement” but rather an update to the Commission that the school district had met with the neighbors and baseball association representatives and informed them that 3 fields were to be built at Fairview, 2 fields to accommodate the Fast pitch Softball Program and one field to be used by Baseball.

Amended Minutes for the May 4, 2010 meeting were approved unanimously.

3. COMMISSION COMMENT / PUBLIC COMMENT

Brokke briefed commissioners on the tragic death of a 12 year old boy in Bruce Russell Park on Sunday, August 1st. Commissioners and Parks and Recreation staff extended their sincere condolences to the family.

Gary Grefenberg addressed the Commission on two community items;

- o As a member of the Roseville Human Rights Commission, Grefenberg informed the Parks and Recreation Commission that the Human Rights Commission has been charged with looking at involvement of Roseville citizens in the local government process. The Human Rights Commission is looking for a volunteer from the Parks and Recreation Commission to take part if a task force that will study the topic over the next eight months. Commission Chair Stark directed Commissioners to consider the task and mentioned that a representative would be named following the next Parks and Recreation Commission Meeting.
- o Grefenberg shared a draft to the upcoming edition of the SouthWest Area Roseville Monitor (SWARM). This newsletter recognizes the extensive community involvement that has taken place over the past eleven months for the Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update. Grefenberg commented that some Southwest residents do not trust government and his experiences with the parks and recreation planning process has resulted in a willingness on this part to assist in sharing information from the Citizen Advisory Team with the Southwest Roseville neighbors.

Grefenberg voiced his concern with the recent bond proposal and feels the completed Master Plan needs to be better reflected in the referendum budget. He is also concerned that the August 20th deadline seems to undercut the role of the CAT in the Master Planning process and the vision and planning process are worthless unless reflected in the implementation budget. Lastly, Grefenberg commented that citizen involvement has been wasted unless the budget is reflected in the Master Plan and resulting implementation. It would be disappointing if on this most critical step of the planning process the City opts to go it alone with a rushed referendum.

DRAFT

4. REVIEW OF JOINT MEETING WITH CITY COUNCIL

Commission Chair Stark provided Commissioners with summary notes from the June 7, 2010 joint meeting between the Roseville City Council and the Roseville Parks and Recreation Commission. The notes highlighted discussions and direction from the following topics; Master Plan Implementation, Budget and Funding Options, Natural Resource Health and Other Related Topics.

- o Doneen commented that it seemed clear that the Council is looking to the Commission to make strong recommendations in regards to the Master Plan Update.
- o Ristow commented on his disappointment that during his time as a Commissioner there has been a lot of talk and not much action due to budget reductions. Ristow also mentioned the need to sell a local sales tax to support parks and recreation growth.
- o Azer mentioned the Council recommendation to look to neighboring communities for shared resources and cooperative opportunities.
- o Willmus questioned how there can be talk of implementation at this time when the planning process is still going on. We need to see the planning process through to the end before we start talking implementation.
- o Doneen commented on the forestry and the local tree inventory. He inquired into whether Roseville forestry staff might be available to talk at an upcoming meeting and if the Commission would like for him to arrange for an Urban Forester to update the Commission.
- o Commissioners were asked to forward additional comments onto Chairman Stark so that he can incorporate those comments into the joint meeting notes.

5. DISCUSS COMMISSION RETREAT (SATURDAY, SEPT. 18)

Brokke briefed the Commission that the annual retreat is scheduled for Saturday, September 18, 9am-2pm. The agenda was discussed and it was agreed that, as time allows, the topics will be as follows:

- o Presentation on Parks and Recreation Master Plan by Michael Schroeder
- o Review and comment on Master Plan
- o Clarify purpose, role and responsibilities of the Commission
- o Tour of park sites developed as concept plans for the Master Planning process

6. PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN UPDATE

Brokke briefed the Commission on the process for finalizing the Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update.

- o The latest information includes an implementation consideration for the November 2010 election:
 - o Brokke reviewed his letter to the City Manager on some thoughts on process as well as a list of potential projects that had been discussed during the planning process.
 - o A smaller and scaled back listing was also included fitting into a dollar amount suggested by the City Manager
 - o Staff are looking for Commission comments and advice in regards to a potential fall 2010 ballot question, discussion included the following:
 - Etten talked about how this is not the time frame that has been discussed and considered throughout the planning process. He is concerned that the Citizens of Roseville do not know what they will be voting for and that a referendum question(s) at this time short circuits the process. He believes that we should be looking at what citizens really want and involve them in the process further and that it is not appropriate to put a referendum question forward at this time.
 - Ristow and Azer agreed with Etten's comments.

DRAFT

- Willmus reminded Commissioners that successful past bonding efforts have had a unified front and spent months getting information from residents and incorporating their thoughts into the process. He recognized that the Citizen Advisory Team intentionally set the implementation process aside to focus on creating a very good Master Plan that is reflective of the community. Because of this, there is not time to educate and inform the community by November of this year what that plan entails.
- Stark believes if the \$8 million referendum is supported by the vote it would be difficult to come back in the near future for additional funding for the rest of the Master Plan recommendations. In addition, if the referendum is not supported it would be detrimental to the future of the Parks and Recreation Master Plan.
- Willmus suggested that prioritization and vetting of items needs to take place.
- Etten mentioned that the Citizens of Roseville need to be engaged in the process of identifying the projects of support.
- Willmus sees the \$8 million referendum as a maintenance fix and not a parks and recreation system development plan.
- Azer has seen a lot of interest and enthusiasm for the implementation of the Master Plan and suggests a year of planning and informing could make a difference between good and great projects.
- Ristow suggested holding off on the referendum at this time.

Commission Recommendation: Motion by Ristow, amended by Willmus, seconded by Doneen that The Parks and Recreation Commission recommend to the Roseville City Council to hold off on putting a parks and recreation funding question on the November 2010 ballot. Further, the Commission supports the Citizen Advisory Team (CAT) in their effort to see the planning process through to the end and supports a future implementation process that incorporates the final Master Plan recommendations. Motion passed unanimously.

7. DIRECTORS REPORT

- o Brokke pointed out the local sales tax letter received by Commissioner Ristow from Representative Greiling. It has also been distributed to the City Manager and City Council. City Manager Malinen is part of a League of Minnesota Cities Committee on local sales tax.
- o 2011 Budget Update
 - o September 13 is deadline for the maximum levy to be set
 - o It is thought that the City Manager will be presenting his recommended budget on August 16.
 - o Etten commented on his interpretation and observations of the current budgeting process. The current system is not a ranking system as presented but rather more of a categorization where as a “5” represents only the need for public safety, a “4” represents the City’s financial responsibilities and “3, 2, 1” are used to identify services and mission. Because of the breakdown of categories, Parks and Recreation will not be well represented because the organization provides services but is not recognized for its contributions toward community safety. According to the ranking scale, parks and recreation cannot really receive more than a “3” ranking. Etten asked Commissioners to speak with the Council and push for better representation and systematic ranking in the budgeting process.
- o The Skating Center has been approached to host the Kellogg High School All School Reunion. The event is considered to be scheduled for July 2011. The organizing committee is looking to book the entire facility and hopes to have live entertainment outdoors and serve alcohol throughout the facility. Brokke asked the commission for their thoughts. Commissioners supported pursuing the event and also suggested a policy be considered for the use of alcohol beyond current guidelines.

DRAFT

- o Recent wind storms have resulted in over \$15,000 in tree damage and clean-up expenses in Roseville parks. Jason Etten recognized Jeff Evenson and his staff for their quick and complete response to damages throughout the community.
- o Ramsey County is looking to repurpose some of its ice arenas, including Biff Adams, a facility used by RAYHA and RAHS hockey teams. Ice time availability for Roseville groups is has also changed at the Coliseum. This is an example of how quickly facility needs can change and the importance for a Master Plan that is fluid.
- o The tree inventory is progressing. The inventory of all boulevard trees is nearly completed, after the boulevard trees are completed staff and volunteers will move on to park trees. The updated ordinance will address whose responsibility it is to maintain boulevard trees in the future.
- o Staff are researching EAB treatments and are leaning toward a combined approach that uses an injection process on some and removal of the worst trees. An injector and a tested product called tree-age can be purchased in order to have the ability to perform the application in-house.

8. OTHER

- o Anfang reminded everyone of the Mosquito Bluegrass Jam and Youth Fishing Contest scheduled for Sunday, August 8 at the Frank Rog Amphitheatre.

Meeting adjourned at 9:45 pm

Respectfully Submitted,
Jill Anfang, Assistant Director