

CITY OF ROSEBURG PARKS MASTER PLAN

PARK AND FACILITY ANALYSIS (DRAFT)

Prepared by:



MIG, Inc.

Eugene and Portland, OR

www.migcom.com

Sally McIntyre, Principal-in-Charge

Ryan Mottau, Project Manager

Cindy Mendoza, Project Associate

Rene Kane, Project Associate

Katy Wolf, Project Assistant

OCTOBER 2007

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
SUMMARY OF NEEDS	2
Park Land Needs	
Recreation Facility Needs	
ANALYSIS OF PARK LAND NEEDS	7
Methodology	
Access Analysis	
Service Area Analysis	
Mini Parks	
Neighborhood Parks	
Community Parks	
Regional Parks	
Special Use Areas	
Natural Areas/Greenways	
ANALYSIS OF FACILITY NEEDS	35
Methodology	
Baseball Fields	
Softball Fields	
Soccer Fields	
Trails	
Aquatic Facilities	
Indoor Facilities	
Other Facilities	

PARK & RECREATION FACILITY ANALYSIS

This report presents an assessment of the overall community needs for park land and recreation facilities. It examines the Roseburg park system in terms of park access, park acreage, and the number of park facilities serving city residents. In the context of this geographic and level of service analysis, standards are proposed for park land and guidelines are proposed for specific types of recreation facilities in order to determine park and facility needs for the future. The standards and guidelines are based on needs identified for the park system through the year 2027. The population in Roseburg is anticipated to nearly double by this time. As a result, the need for some park types and facilities will have doubled by then as well.

The report will be incorporated into the Community Needs Assessment, which contains a community profile, summary of public involvement findings and program analysis, along with the park and facility analysis. While some public involvement results are presented in this section of the report for specific types of parks and facilities, a more detailed discussion will appear in previous sections of the Community Needs Assessment.

The Community Needs Assessment will be used as the basis for developing strategies, priorities, and recommendations for the park system. It is not assumed that the City of Roseburg alone will meet all these needs nor that all needs identified here will be met within the next 5 or 10 years. Partnerships will be needed, and for some types of facilities, residents will continue to use amenities provided by other agencies.

This document addresses the need for additional parks and facilities over the next 20 years. Renovations to existing parks and facilities will be addressed as part of the development of the Master Plan's capital improvement plan later in the project.

The following terms are used in this section of the report:

- *Level of Service (LOS)*: LOS is a measure of the minimum amount of land or number of facilities needed to provide all of the recreation activities desired in a community. LOS is expressed as a ratio of acres or facilities per population.
- *Standards*: Minimum park land standards can be adopted to serve as a guide for the development of a future park system. The standards proposed in this report are expressed in terms of acres per 1,000 residents.
- *Guidelines*: The need for recreation facilities within parks is discussed as a proposed minimum level of service. These LOS guidelines are expressed in terms of one facility per number of people and net numbers of facilities needed. Adopting formal standards for recreation facilities is not proposed.
- *Local parks*: These terms are used collectively to describe classified mini parks, neighborhood parks, and community parks that help meet local park needs.

Standards and guidelines are determined using the following population data:

- The most *current population* is adjusted from 2000 Census data to include the Roseburg North CDP, bringing the total for the combined area to 25,490.
- The *future population* at the 20-year planning horizon has been taken from projections in the *Buildable Lands Inventory*, which projects a 2.5% increase in the growth rate annually for the next 20 years. The 2027 population is estimated to be 49,649 for the City of Roseburg and the CDP combined.

SUMMARY OF NEEDS

Based on the analysis presented in this report, park standards and recreation facility guidelines were determined and used to calculate park and recreation needs. This section summarizes the findings of this analysis, presenting the existing level of service, the new proposed standards and guidelines, and the needs identified for parks and facilities both now and in the year 2027.

PARK LAND NEEDS

Roseburg has a need for the following types of parks: neighborhood parks, community parks, natural areas/greenspaces, and special use areas. The table on the next page presents the findings of the park land analysis.

One of the basic concepts of this plan is to provide a local park within walking distance ($\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile) of all residents to provide close-to-home recreation opportunities. The results of the access analysis, service area analysis, and geographic analysis show that many parts of the city are not served by local parks. Fifteen areas have been identified where a local park is needed. Based on factors such as recreation facility needs, land availability, and maintenance costs, the following parks are needed to meet these service gaps:

- Fourteen (14) additional neighborhood parks will be needed in the next 20 years, including 8 new City parks of 2-5 acres and six school parks developed as a joint venture between the City and the Roseburg School District. This represents a need for an additional 32 acres of land.
- Two (2) community parks of 15-20 acres are needed in northern and western Roseburg by 2027 to provide recreation facilities to residents living in these underserved areas. This represents a need for an additional 35 acres of land. Facilities in these community parks may include playgrounds, sport fields, picnic areas/shelters, outdoor courts, skate spots, off-leash dog areas, internal pathways, community gardens, and other facilities identified in this report and in the design guidelines for community parks that will be part of the final plan.

Natural areas and greenways are needed to increase open space within Roseburg (particularly on hills/crests and along waterways), to preserve significant natural resources, and to provide corridors for trail-related recreation. Although no specific standard is proposed for natural areas in this report, the City should identify and inventory all significant natural areas to meet Statewide planning goals, and then acquire priority natural areas and greenways when the opportunity exists to do so. The City should also consider restoring natural areas within existing parks and incorporating natural areas in other park types as land is acquired.

TABLE: PARK LEVEL OF SERVICE AND STANDARDS									
Park Type	Historic NRPA Standards	Average Standard for Comparable Agencies ^A	Roseburg Existing Standard ^B	Roseburg # of Existing Parks	Roseburg # of Acres	Roseburg Existing Level of Service (acres per 1,000 population)	Proposed Standard (acres per 1,000 population)	Additional Acres Needed to Meet Standard	
								Current Population (2000) 25,490	Projected Population (2027) 49,649
Mini Parks		0.50	0.04	5	1.20	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.00
Neighborhood Parks	2.0	1.93	1.65	3	10.80	0.42	1.08	16.73	42.82
Community Parks	8.0	1.85	2.30	3	120.90	4.74	3.15	0.00	35.49
Regional Parks			7.38	1 ^D	205.30	8.05	4.15	0.00	0.00
Special Use Areas		2.00	6.84	4	9.10	0.36	0.50	3.65	15.72
Natural Areas/ Greenways	N/A	16.15	26.93	3	14.80	0.58	N/A	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	10.00	22.43	45.14	18	362.10	14.21	8.90	20.37	94.04

^A Comparable agencies include the City of Eugene, City of Albany, Willamalane Park and Recreation District, and the City of Medford.

^B As recommended in the 1997 Comprehensive Parks Master Plan.

^C Represents the 2000 population of the City of Roseburg and the Roseburg North CDP, as reported by the U. S. Census Bureau.

^D Stewart Park includes the combined sites of Duck Pond, Firgrove Park, Riverfront Park, and Skate Park.

One (1) special use area of approximately 15-16 acres will be needed in the next 20 years to accommodate the proposed development of a multi-purpose aquatic/recreation center and potential sports field complex. While no other special use needs have been identified at this time, this analysis should not preclude the evaluation of any unique opportunities that may arise in the future, such as the opportunity to develop an additional boat launch. Moreover, the future need for a site to support an aquatic center/indoor recreation center should be re-evaluated when options for partnerships are considered. The City may find that the best site for this facility can be secured through a partnership, rather than attempting to acquire a new, separate site.

No new sites are needed for mini parks and regional parks. For this reason, the standards for each of these types of parks will decrease as the population of Roseburg grows. As a type of local park, mini parks do not provide sufficient acreage to develop the facilities that will best serve nearby residents. For regional parks, Roseburg is well served by Stewart Park and three other Douglas County Park sites that function as regional attractions.

The proposed total overall standard for the provision of park land in Roseburg is approximately 8.9 acres per 1,000 residents for all park types. This proposed standard is lower than the existing level of service, although it redistributes park acreage and facilities according to what is needed to provide a variety of recreation experiences close to all residents in Roseburg. Based on the needs assessment, an additional 15 acres of parks are needed to serve current residents, and approximately 85 acres will be needed by 2027 to meet the needs of the city's future population.

RECREATION FACILITY NEEDS

The table on the next page summarizes the existing level of service, proposed guidelines, and need for various types of recreation facilities in Roseburg. The results of the analysis indicate that the most needed types of recreation facilities are:

- *Trails:* An additional two (2) miles of trails are needed now, and 11 more will be needed by 2027 to link existing gaps between trail segments, to provide more nature trails in

greenways, and to provide close-to-home, trail-related recreation opportunities for underserved areas of the city.

- *Soccer fields:* More than 17 soccer fields will be needed to meet the needs of the growing population in the next 20 years. This future need will be met in part by utilizing multi-use fields for practices in neighborhood parks and new fields at the proposed community parks and at proposed new school sites. Lighting and artificial turf fields could also help increase the scheduling capacity of fields.
- *Baseball fields:* Seventeen (17) baseball fields also will be needed to serve the city's future population. Like soccer fields, baseball fields can be developed in proposed community parks and at proposed new school sites. Lighting will also help increase the scheduling capacity of fields. Also, Sunday scheduling for all sports will help alleviate a current perceived field shortage.

In addition, a future need will be seen for the following:

- *Softball fields:* Five (5) fields will be needed by 2027.
- *Swimming pools:* Two (2) well-functioning pools and/or aquatic centers will be needed by 2027. The City's role in meeting this need will be determined in part by the life span and replacement of three aging existing pools owned by other providers.
- *Indoor recreation centers:* One (1) multi-purpose recreation/community center will be needed in 2027. The City should explore partnerships to determine how to best meet this need.
- *Gymnasiums:* Four (4) gymnasiums will be needed in 2027. Two can be provided at proposed new school sites, and two more can be added to the proposed recreation center.

In addition to the facilities noted previously, several other types of facilities should be provided in Roseburg to increase the variety of recreation opportunities available to City residents. The provision of these facilities is based on design guidelines for parks, rather than on numerical guidelines. By the year 2027, the following additional facilities will be needed:

- Outdoor basketball courts
- Tennis courts

TABLE: RECREATION FACILITY LEVEL OF SERVICE, GUIDELINES, AND NEED

Facility	Historic NRPA Guidelines	Average Standard for Comparable Agencies	Roseburg Existing Standard	Roseburg # of Facilities ^A	Other Providers # of Facilities	Total # of Facilities	Roseburg Existing Level of Service	Total Existing LOS (including other providers)	Proposed Guideline	Facilities Needed	
										25,490	49,649
Baseball Fields	1/ 5,000	1/ 2,783	1/ 5,000	7	9	16	1/ 3,641	1/ 1,593	1/ 1,500	1	17
Softball Fields	1/ 5,000	1/ 3,413	1/ 4,000	8	2	10	1/ 3,186	1/ 2,549	1/ 3,400	-3	5
Soccer Fields	1/ 10,000	1/ 2,000	1/ 1,000	8	10	18	1/ 3,186	1/ 1,416	1/ 1,400	0	17.5
Trails (in miles)		0.35	0.5	6.6	0	6.6	1/ 3,862	1/ 3,862	1/ 2,850	2	11
Swimming Pools	1/ 20,000	1/ 22,554		0	4	4	0	1/ 6,373	1/ 25,000	0	2
Community Centers	N/A	1/ 31,667		0	1	1	0	1/ 25,490	1/ 25,000	0	1
Gymnasiums	N/A	1/ 2,711		0	14	14	0	1/ 1,821	1/ 2,800	-5	4

^A Comparable agencies include the City of Eugene, City of Albany, Willamalane Park and Recreation District, and the City of Medford.

Note: The facility needs noted in this table can be met by the City Parks Department and other providers. See the text for an explanation.

- Volleyball courts
- Multi-use fields
- Skate parks
- Disc golf course
- Boat launch

Many of these facilities will be located at the proposed local parks, including neighborhood and community parks. Proposed community parks, in particular, will need to be of sufficient acreage to accommodate these and other desired facilities, as identified in the public involvement process (e.g., community gardens, off-leash dog parks, picnic pavilions and shade shelters, amphitheaters, BMX track, etc.) Neighborhood parks will also be important in meeting local needs for playgrounds, outdoor courts, multi-use fields and open space areas.

ANALYSIS OF PARK LAND NEEDS

The desire to provide local parks and trail access within walking or biking distance of all city residents is one factor used in determining how much park land is needed in Roseburg. Another factor is the availability of open space and recreation facilities that provide the recreation opportunities and experiences desired by Roseburg city residents. These basic premises provide the foundation for the methods used in this analysis.

The analysis of park land includes the following park types in Roseburg, based on the park classification system:

- Mini parks
- Neighborhood parks
- Community parks
- Regional parks
- Special use areas
- Natural areas/greenways

METHODOLOGY

A variety of tools were used to determine current and future need for parks and recreation facilities in Roseburg. These include determining public preferences for recreation opportunities, assessing public participation rates in various recreation activities, comparing the amount of park land in Roseburg to other agencies, comparing existing levels of service and proposed park standards

to comparable agencies, and analyzing the geographic distribution of park service areas and access points. These methods are explained below:

- *Review of Public Involvement Findings/Trends:* All results of the Master Plan public involvement process were used in the development of this report, including the Scientific Survey, Community Questionnaire, Community Workshop, meetings of the Community Advisory Committee, focus groups, and information from organized sports groups. This data supports conclusions about the demand for and use of various types of parks and facilities.
- *Comparison to Other Agencies:* Comparisons to other park and recreation agencies in Oregon provides a way to gauge where Roseburg's existing level of service (LOS) and proposed standards for park land are above or below the norm. For this analysis, the park land standards for the cities of Albany and Medford, were used for comparison. Standards from the larger systems of the City of Eugene, and the Willamalane Park and Recreation District (Springfield, Oregon) were also referenced to provide comparison to providers that serve a region beyond their borders, much like Roseburg.
- *Geographic Analysis:* The geographical distribution of parks and park access were considered to determine the need for some types of parks and recreation facilities within the planning area. An analysis of existing park service areas revealed which areas within Roseburg are in need of more parks and resources. Proposed standards were developed based on the needs of these identified underserved areas, compared to the existing level of service.

ACCESS ANALYSIS

In a good park system, parks should be located so that facilities and open space are easily accessible to park users. For this reason, park access is one of several key criteria in establishing an appropriate level of service for the provision of park land. In Roseburg, the need for park access is based on the assumption that basic park services (a green space or outdoor play place) should be provided within walking distance of all city residents. This section includes a geographic analysis of Roseburg's park system and other community recreation resources that can meet these needs.

Several important factors influence park access, in terms of the way that people get to and use parks and recreation facilities. The access analysis in this report takes into account the following factors:

- *Transportation modes:* Residents of Roseburg travel to and from parks in a variety of ways. The three primary modes of travel include walking, cycling and driving. For local parks (mini parks, neighborhood parks, and community parks), the typical park user will live near the park, so that the park is accessible via walking and cycling. For larger parks, any site within the planning area is assumed to be located within a reasonable driving distance.
- *Barriers:* For pedestrians and cyclists, a variety of physical and natural barriers in Roseburg limit the ease of travel from one area to another. Typical barriers include major streets and transportation routes (i.e., Harvard Avenue, Diamond Lake Boulevard, Garden Valley and Stevens Street, the Central Oregon and Pacific Railroad, and the Interstate 5 freeway corridor). Natural barriers include the Umpqua River, unbridged areas along creeks and streams, and the steep hillsides that exist in parts of the City. While these barriers are assumed to limit the service areas for particular parks, this analysis takes into account places where improved crossings (e.g., bridges and marked crossings) allow pedestrians and bicyclists to get to parks and facilities.
- *Access points:* Each park in Roseburg has a series of access points that allow entry and exit to and from the parks and trails in the system. For parks, access points are located where trails and streets enter or intersect the site and no barriers exist (such as fencing or protected natural areas.) Trail access points are located at the beginning and ending of trail segments, along with any point where a trail crosses a street.
- *Travel distance:* Generally speaking, the distance people are willing to travel to get to a park or trail can be determined by studying user preferences and abilities. Typical pedestrians are willing to walk between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (5-10 minutes) to reach a park destination.

For exercise or transportation, people use a different decision-making process to determine how far they will travel to parks. For example, cyclists are able to cover a greater distance than pedestrians in the same amount of time, making the reasonable distance they are willing to travel approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

The table below summarizes the distances that pedestrians and cyclists are willing to travel to parks and trails:

TRAVEL DISTANCE TO:	DISTANCE
PARKS	
Ideal walking distance	¼ mile
Maximum walking distance	½ mile
TRAILS	
Pedestrian	¼ mile
Bicyclist	¾ miles

SERVICE AREA ANALYSIS

The four factors noted on the previous pages (transportation modes, barriers, access points, and travel distance) were assembled into a geographic information system (GIS) model to determine service area coverage for parks and trail facilities in Roseburg. The model provides a map of city areas that are adequately served by existing parks and facilities, including the facilities and open space provided by schools. A service area is determined for each park, school, or trail, based on a standard travel distance around access points to each of these sites. However, the borders of each service area are modified where interrupted by critical barriers.

The output of the analysis described above is presented in Map 1, Existing Park and School Service Areas, on the following page. These defined service areas are an important aspect in the analysis of local park types (i.e., mini and neighborhood parks) and trails. Unserved areas within the city – mapped areas not covered by park and trail service areas --are analyzed below to identify opportunities to improving park service.

Inset Map 1: Existing Park and School Service Areas

Back of Map 1

ACCESS TO DEVELOPED PARKS

A geographic analysis of the Roseburg Park system shows that a large portion of the city is underserved in terms of basic park access. The areas not shaded by the $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ mile service areas do not provide basic park amenities to residents within the maximum walking distance recommended. In an ideal situation, all residential areas of the city would all be shaded within at least the $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile service area.

In Roseburg, most existing parks provide service to long-established residential neighborhoods. Gaddis Park is notable exception due to its location in a primarily industrial area. In addition, many of the parks are limited in their accessibility by major barriers, indicated on the map in red. Steep terrain in several areas of the city not only shortens the distance that people are willing to travel to parks, but also limits opportunities to develop new parks in some areas, since facilities typically need a larger flat area.

Several strategies can be explored to improve park access. These include, but are not limited to:

- Improving access using trails, pedestrian crossings and street/sidewalk improvements to overcome obstacles created by transportation and natural barriers;
- Acquiring additional park sites, where land is or could be available;
- Improving school sites, in partnership with the school district, to provide park service to underserved neighborhoods; and
- Developing park sites on other publicly owned land (e.g., water bureau and fire station sites, etc.).

In Map 2, these strategies are applied to identify a proposed park system that improves access to unserved areas. This map illustrates the service areas coverage provided by existing parks, along with fifteen additional proposed parks sites and improved school sites.

Map 2 illustrates the conceptual location of proposed park sites, along with the location of existing schools and facilities. This conceptual plan takes into account general land-use patterns, the expertise of key City staff, and existing plans for parks. However, the map does not pinpoint exact locations for these sites. Some important notes about the system map include:

- Each park site is coded with a letter and number (such as P3 or P4). The code is for site identification only. These references are included on the system map and with recommendations for each site. The numbers for proposed parks on Map 2 are numbered clockwise beginning with P1 at 12 o'clock.
- Colored asterisks indicate a general location for proposed local parks. However, the sites noted here are proposed conceptual locations only. The final size, location, and type of park developed will be determined later in plans and recommendations that will be influenced by land availability, acquisition costs, property ownership, community preferences, and facility needs.
- Parks within the city in the northern I-5 corridor (P14-P16) are presented separately. These proposed sites are shown in Map 3.

Inset Map 2: Proposed Park System

Back of Map 2

Inset Map 3: Proposed Parks in North I-5 Corridor

Back of Map 3

MINI PARKS

Mini parks are typically located on small lots up to three acres in size. These parks are designed to serve residents within a ¼-mile walking radius, or in the immediately adjacent neighborhoods. Mini parks provide basic neighborhood recreation amenities, like playgrounds, benches, and landscaping.

EXISTING SITES

The Division currently provides a total of 1.2 acres of mini parks at five sites. Each site contains a playground, and some sites include picnic tables and basketball courts as well. All of the City’s existing mini parks are located in southeast and southwest Roseburg.

PARK NAME	ACREAGE
MINI PARKS	
Brown Park	0.3
Commercial Street Park	0.2
Parrott Creek Park	0.2
Quintas Park	0.2
Thompson Park	0.3
Total	1.2

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT FINDINGS / TRENDS

Public input from the community visioning workshop indicated the need for additional local parks in several areas of town. However, small parks in neighborhoods (including neighborhood and mini parks) were not a top priority in survey and questionnaire results. The top recreation activities cited in the survey, involving walking, biking and enjoyment of nature, are not typically activities that mini parks can accommodate. Mini parks are not typically recommended in park plans because of their limited service capacity and high maintenance costs per acre.

LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS

The five mini parks in Roseburg provide an existing level of service of 0.05 acres/1,000 persons. This level of service exceeds the city’s existing mini park standard of 0.04 acres/1,000. However, it falls short of the average standard for comparable

agencies, 0.5 acres/1,000. There is no historic NRPA guideline for mini parks.

Additional local parks should be located in areas that need additional sites to improve park access, as illustrated in the previous section. However, mini parks should only be considered in areas where a neighborhood park or larger park cannot be accommodated, due to physical constraints, insufficient land available for acquisition, high costs, or similar factors.

PROPOSED PARK STANDARD

No additional mini parks are proposed in this plan. In the case where recommendations for other local parks (neighborhood or community parks) cannot be implemented, a mini park can be considered instead.

Since no additional mini parks are recommended, Roseburg will maintain the same park acreage for this type of park as its population grows. Consequently, the recommended LOS standard will be lower than the current LOS, reflecting the increased population served by the same amount of park acreage.

- Recommended LOS Standard: 0.02 acres per 1,000 residents.

PARK NEEDS

Based on the park standard identified above, the following mini parks are needed:

- *Current Need:* No (0) additional mini parks are needed to serve the City's current population.
- *Future Need:* No (0) additional mini parks will be needed to meet the future needs of residents in 2027.
- *Comments:* While no additional mini parks are recommended, mini parks of 1-2 acres may be considered where larger neighborhood parks are not feasible.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Neighborhood parks are those designed primarily for unsupervised, non-organized recreation. Located within walking and bicycling distance of most users, they are generally two to five acres in size and serve people within a ½-mile radius.

Neighborhood parks provide access to basic recreation opportunities for nearby residents, enhance neighborhood identity, and preserve neighborhood open space. Neighborhood parks often include amenities such as playgrounds, turf areas, picnic tables, and benches.

EXISTING SITES

Currently, the City of Roseburg has three neighborhood parks, including Beulah Park, Eastwood Park, and Laurelwood Park, all of which are located east of I-5. These neighborhood parks vary from 1.3 to 7.0 acres in size and contain a various amenities, including basketball courts, picnic areas, playgrounds, and trails. Altogether, the city’s existing neighborhood parks total 10.8 acres.

PARK NAME	ACREAGE
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS	
Beulah Park	7.0
Eastwood Park	1.3
Laurelwood Park	2.5
Total	10.8

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT FINDINGS / TRENDS

Public input from the community visioning workshop identified a need for additional local parks in several areas of town.

Although small parks in neighborhoods (including neighborhood and mini parks) were not a top priority in the Roseburg survey, small neighborhood parks and playgrounds were more popular among respondents to the questionnaire. In addition, participants in the Visioning Workshop also indicated that small parks in neighborhoods are the most needed type of park. Providing parks within walking and biking distance of residents is a fundamental concept within most city park plans, because of the ability of this park type to meet nearby recreation needs. The provision of neighborhood parks also helps meet access requirements noted in the previous section. Unlike mini parks, these sites have sufficient

acreage to provide desired facilities, such as playgrounds for tots and youth, outdoor basketball and tennis courts, and open space for multiple uses.

LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS

The current service level for existing neighborhood parks provided by the City of Roseburg is 0.42 acres/1,000 persons. This level of service falls far short of the City's existing standard for neighborhood parks, at 1.65 acres/1,000. It also falls short of the average standard for comparable Oregon agencies, 1.93 acres/1,000, and the historic NRPA guideline of 2 acres/1,000.

As depicted in Map 1, the access analysis and service area analysis revealed several areas within Roseburg that are not within a barrier-free walking distance (of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile) to a neighborhood park. Based on the strategies to meet park needs in these unserved areas, 16 new local park sites are proposed (Map 2). These sites could be developed either as neighborhood parks or community parks to meet this need. However, existing land constraints will limit the area available for acquisition in many cases. For this reason, 8 of these sites are anticipated to be neighborhood parks built in Roseburg. These sites include P3, P5, P6, P7, P8, P10, and P14.

In addition, six sites (P2, P4, P9, P11, P13, and P15) are recommended for joint development by the Parks Department and the School District. In residential areas where undeveloped land is scarce, school parks can be successful community ventures that help meet park needs, maximize tax dollars, and add value to school facilities. The development of school parks can create sites with facilities that not only help meet park needs, but also help meet school-time recreation needs and provide outstanding environments for learning. In these cases, the City should work with the School District to identify recreation preferences and outdoor learning needs not only for the neighborhood but also for the students and staff at that site. In addition, facility needs will likely be different at P4 (Joseph Lane Middle School) than at P9 (Eastwood Elementary School) and P13 (Hucrest Elementary) because of the age groups served by those schools.

PROPOSED PARK STANDARD

Fourteen neighborhood parks are proposed to meet local park needs in Roseburg. The City should try to acquire 2-5 acres for each proposed site, although no additional acreage will be needed at the proposed school parks. Assuming that an average of 4.0 acres will be acquired for the 8 new sites, then an additional 32 acres will be needed to provide adequate service area coverage so that most residents can walk or bike to local parks. If these 32 acres are added to the existing park acreage, then 42.8 acres of neighborhood parks should be provided in the next 20 years.

If this total acreage is divided by the 2027 population, then the level of service will raise to 1.08 acre per 1,000 people. Although this service level is lower than both comparable cities and the NRPA standard, it doubles the current level of service provided by neighborhood parks.

- Recommended LOS Standard: 1.08 acre per 1,000 residents.

PARK NEEDS

Based on the park standard identified above, the following neighborhood parks are needed:

- *Current Need:* Four (4) additional neighborhood parks are needed to serve the City's current population. This represents a park land need of approximately 16 acres.
- *Future Need:* Twelve (12) additional neighborhood parks and school parks will be needed to meet the future needs of the population in 2027. This represents a park land need of approximately 32 acres in order to satisfy the proposed standard.
- *Comments:* The neighborhood park standard proposed here is lower than the LOS for comparable cities. If additional acreage can be obtained at any of these proposed local park sites, then this plan recommends that Roseburg exceed the land recommendation used for this calculation and acquire additional property while the opportunity exists to do so.

COMMUNITY PARKS

Community parks are planned to provide opportunities for both structured, active and passive, informal recreation. Community parks generally include facilities that attract people from the entire community, such as pools, lighted fields, and recreation centers, and require support facilities, such as parking and restrooms. These parks may also include significant natural areas and trails. The minimum size of community parks is generally 15 to 20 acres.

EXISTING SITES

The City of Roseburg currently operates three community parks, Gaddis Park, Joseph Micelli Park, and Sunshine Park. These parks range in size from seven to almost 92 acres, and each contains restrooms, trails, parking, and sports fields, as well as traditional neighborhood park amenities, such as picnic areas. Altogether, the city’s three existing community parks provide the community with 120.9 acres of community parkland.

PARK NAME	ACREAGE
COMMUNITY PARKS	
Gaddis Park	22.7
Joseph Micelli Park	7.0
Sunshine Park	91.2
Total	120.9

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT FINDINGS / TRENDS

Large multi-use parks are the most desired type of park as well, according to results in the Roseburg survey and various focus groups. There is also community support for more pathways and sport fields, along with a greater variety of amenities and facilities, such as a community garden, disc golf course, horseshoe pits, skate parks, dog parks, a BMX track, multi-purpose fields for a variety of activities (e.g., kickball, lacrosse, rugby, micro-sports, Frisbee, Ultimate Frisbee). Some of the activities that Community Survey respondents would like to do most can be supported by facilities at community parks: walking for pleasure, attending concerts (concerts or movies in the park), gardening, and attending small fairs and festivals.

LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS

The city's current level of service with respect to community parks is 4.74 acres/1,000 persons. This level of service exceeds both the City's existing standard for community parks (2.3 acres/1,000), as well as the average standard for comparable Oregon agencies (1.85 acres/1,000). However, the City's existing level of service fails to meet the significantly higher historic NRPA guideline at 8.0 acres/1,000.

Map 2 shows the conceptual layout of a proposed park system with 15 new park sites to extend the service area coverage for local parks. Thirteen of these sites are considered for development as neighborhood parks. At two sites (P1 and P12), there may be a potential to acquire additional acreage to support the development of additional facilities needed throughout the community. These two community park sites will help meet local park needs.

The geographic analysis of community parks shows that each of the three existing sites are located on the eastern side of I-5, as well as the eastern side of the Umpqua River. Furthermore, Sunshine Park is located at the eastern-most limits of Roseburg. The northern and western portions of the city are currently unserved by community parks and are divided by barriers from existing community parks. To meet community needs in these and to provide more accessible routes of travel to these sites, P1 and P12 are proposed as community parks in the locations indicated on Map 2. Access to proposed community park P1 is recommended along Stephens Street.

Finally, the facility analysis in the next section of this report indicates that City residents need additional recreation facilities, such as sports fields, multi-purpose fields, trails, volleyball courts, basketball courts, tennis courts, skate spot, horseshoe pits, disc golf course, etc. Because of the additional land requirements for these facilities, community parks will be needed to support these recreation facilities. It is imperative that the City be able to acquire sufficient acreage at these proposed community park sites, since existing community parks do not have the capacity to support the development of additional facilities.

PROPOSED PARK STANDARD

Two additional community parks are proposed for Roseburg to help meet local park needs, to provide geographically accessible community park sites in northern and western Roseburg, and to help meet identified facility needs. The City should try to acquire 15-20 acres for each site, P1 and P12. Assuming that an average of 17.5 acres will be acquired for the 2 sites, then an additional 35 acres will be needed to provide adequate service area coverage so that most residents can walk or bike to local parks. If these 35 acres are added to the existing park acreage, then 155.90 acres of community parks should be provided in the next 20 years.

If this total acreage is divided by the 2027 population, then the level of service will raise to 3.14 acre per 1,000 people. Although this service level raises the existing standard in Roseburg, it is lower than the existing LOS (due to the large size of Sunshine Park).

- Recommended LOS Standard: 3.15 acres per 1,000 residents (rounded).

PARK NEEDS

Based on the park standard identified above, the following acres are needed for community parks:

- *Current Need:* No (0) additional community parks are needed to serve the City's current population.
- *Future Need:* Two (2) additional community parks will be needed to meet the future needs for recreation facilities and local park access in 2027. This represents a park land need of approximately 35.5 acres in order to satisfy the proposed standard.
- *Comments:* The acreage acquired at sites P1 and P12 should be sufficient to meet many of the facility needs noted in the next section of this report. Public priorities for recreation facilities should be considered in the development of master plans for the two community parks.

REGIONAL PARKS

Regional parks are planned to provide access to unique features that appeal to residents from throughout the city and beyond. These parks can accommodate large group activities and often have infrastructure to support large sporting events, special events, and festivals. Regional parks enhance the economic vitality and identity of the region. These parks may also include natural areas.

EXISTING SITES

The city provides one regional park: Stewart Park. This park consists of a number of subsections, each of which has its own entrance and parking. These sections, including Fir Grove Park, Riverfront Park, the duck pond, skate park, and the main park, contain a wide array of facilities, such as sports fields, basketball courts, tennis courts, volleyball courts, group picnic areas, playgrounds, a disc golf course, a golf course, an amphitheater, trail, and skate park. Altogether, Stewart Park is 205.3 acres in size.

PARK NAME	ACREAGE
REGIONAL PARK	
Stewart Park ^A	123.3
Duck Pond	29.1
Fir Grove Park	28.4
Riverfront Park	23.3
Skate Park	1.2
Total	205.3
^A Approximately 50 acres are a natural area	

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT FINDINGS / TRENDS

According to responses in the Roseburg survey, Stewart Park is the most frequently used park in Roseburg’s system. Large multi-use parks are the most desired type of park as well, according to results in the Roseburg survey and various focus groups. Trends favor grouping various facilities at one site to create destination parks with diverse recreation options for users of all ages and types.

LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS

This total acreage provided by Stewart Park translates into an existing level of service of 8.05 acres/1,000 for City of Roseburg regional parks. This level of service exceeds the existing standard of 7.38 acres/1,000. No comparable agencies had standards for regional parks, and the NRPA does not provide a regional park guideline.

In addition to Stewart Park, Douglas County provides three other regional parks within or proximate to the planning area. Altogether, these parks total 164 acres in size.

- *Amacher Park* is a day use site and campground along the Umpqua River in the far northern section of the planning area. Managed by Douglas County Parks, its facilities include fishing access, BBQs, a boat ramp, gazebo, pavilion, picnic area, restrooms, showers and trails.
- *River Forks Park* is a day use park at confluence of North and South Umpqua rivers, west of the Roseburg planning area. Managed by Douglas County Parks, its facilities include the Pitchford Community Center, ball fields, horseshoe pits, fishing access, BBQs, a boat ramp, pavilion, picnic area, restrooms, play structure, and trails.
- *Douglas County Fairgrounds* in southwest Roseburg along the Umpqua River, includes the fairgrounds complex, a boat ramp, picnic area, play structure, restroom, and fishing access.

Roseburg is fortunate to have four regional-scale parks to serve residents in the area. There are no additional sites within Roseburg that are suitable for a regional park, nor are more sites needed. Facility needs identified by residents can be met through development of additional community parks and, if needed, further development at Stewart Park. No new regional-scale facilities that would require a new regional park are needed. Therefore, no additional regional parks are recommended at this time.

PROPOSED PARK STANDARD

Since no additional regional parks are recommended, Roseburg will maintain the same amount of regional park acreage as its

population grows. Consequently, the recommended LOS standard will be lower than the current level of service, reflecting the increased population served by the same amount of park acreage.

- Recommended LOS Standard: 4.15 acres per 1,000 residents.

PARK NEEDS

Based on the park standard identified above, the following acres of regional parks are needed:

- *Current Need:* No (0) additional regional parks are needed to serve the City's current population.
- *Future Need:* No (0) additional regional parks will be needed to meet the future needs of the population in 2027.
- *Comments:* While no additional regional parks are recommended, this recommendation should not preclude the evaluation of any unique opportunities that may arise in the future. In addition, any opportunity to connect to trails in and around Stewart Park should be pursued to help meet increasing needs for trail-related recreation activities and to increase park connectivity and access.

SPECIAL USE AREAS

Special use areas are freestanding specialized use facilities such as community centers, aquatic centers, sports complexes, boat ramps, historic areas, or skate parks. Since special use areas vary widely in function there are no minimum sizes, but special use areas must be large enough to accommodate the intended use. Support facilities such as parking and restrooms are often included.

EXISTING SITES

Roseburg currently has four special use areas. These include Eagles Park, Riverside Park, Templin Beach Park, and Willis Park. Of these, two are plazas in the city's historic downtown core: Willis and Eagles Parks. Riverside Park serves a similar function at the city's western gateway. Templin Beach Park is comprised primarily of a boat launch and dog park. Altogether, the city provides 9.1 acres of special use areas at these sites.

PARK NAME	ACREAGE
SPECIAL USE AREAS	
Eagles Park	0.2
Riverside Park	2.3
Templin Beach Park	6.0
Willis Park	0.6
Total	9.1

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT FINDINGS / TRENDS

There is a high interest in a City-owned aquatic facility and aquatic programs, according to responses in the Roseburg survey, questionnaire, and youth focus group. Many residents also favor of a City-owned community center. On the Community Survey, respondents identified the most needed programs as before and after school programs, special events, aquatic programs, and outdoor/environmental programs. A combination aquatic center/multi-purpose recreation center could help many several of these programming needs. Unless a suitable site can be found for this facility in an existing or proposed park, a special use area may need to be acquired to support a multi-purpose facility.

The national trend in the provision of indoor recreation facilities is to provide larger centers (40,000–80,000 sf) that serve all age groups, meet a variety of recreation needs, and demonstrate an ability to meet revenue targets. In many cases, aquatic centers are combined with other indoor facilities (fitness rooms, gymnasiums, multi-purpose rooms, dance floors, stages, craft rooms, teen rooms, before/after school programs, etc.) to provide swimming opportunities and meet the need for other types of rental and programmable space.

LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS

These 9.1 acres translate into an existing level of service of 0.36 acres/1,000 for special use areas. This level of service falls far short of the city’s existing standard, 6.84 acres/1,000. It should be noted that the city’s standard was developed at a time when much more of the city’s inventory fell into the special use area classification. For the purposes of the Master Plan update, many of these sites have been reclassified. However, the city’s existing

level of service falls below the average standard for comparable Oregon agencies (2.0 acres/1,000) as well. The NRPA has no guideline for special use areas.

The need for special use areas depends on the need for specialized facilities that cannot be accommodated at other existing or proposed sites. At this time, there is no immediate need for another special use area. In the next 20 years, however, a special use site may be needed to accommodate: 1) a sports complex to help meet future sports field needs; and 2) a potential site for the development of an indoor recreation center and/or aquatic center. Approximately 15-20 acres of land will be needed to meet these needs.

PROPOSED PARK STANDARD

One additional special use area is recommended for acquisition within the 20-year planning horizon to accommodate a multi-purpose aquatic/recreation center and possible sport complex. Assuming that 15 acres will need to be acquired for the site, then a total of 24.1 acres of special use area should be provided in the next 20 years. When divided by the 2027 population, this yields the following recommended standard:

- Recommended LOS Standard: 0.50 acres per 1,000 residents (rounded).

PARK NEEDS

Based on the park standard identified above, the following acres are needed for special use areas:

- *Current Need:* Approximately four (4) additional acres of special use areas are needed to serve the City's current population.
- *Future Need:* One (1) special use area of approximately 15-16 acres will need to be acquired in the next 20 years to accommodate the planned development of a multi-purpose aquatic/recreation center and/or a sport field complex to meet the future needs of the population in 2027.
- *Comments:* While only one special use area is needed for a combination aquatic/recreation facility, this recommendation should not preclude the evaluation of any unique opportunities that may arise in the future. For example, the

need for a new boat launch/ramp may require the addition of another special use area, if an appropriate site can be identified for the development of this facility. Moreover, the need for a site to locate an aquatic center should be re-considered in the future. At that time, the City may find that a partnership is preferable to secure the best site, rather than attempting to acquire a new, separate site. If the city does develop a new facility at a new site, the City should take into account the location of existing community/recreation centers, such as the YMCA and the Boys & Girls Club, to develop the new facility in another less-served part of Roseburg. (See the discussion of aquatic facilities and indoor facilities in the analysis of Recreation Facilities.)

NATURAL AREAS / GREENWAYS

Natural areas and greenways are permanent, undeveloped green spaces which are managed for both their natural value as well as for recreational use. Natural areas and greenways can be of any size, and may include wetlands, wildlife habitats, or stream corridors. Natural areas provide opportunities for nature-based recreation, such as bird-watching and environmental education. These parks may preserve or protect environmentally sensitive areas, such as unique and/or endangered plant species. Greenways are often linear in nature.

EXISTING SITES

At the present time, the City of Roseburg owns three natural areas/greenways. These include the greenway at Charles Gardiner Park, the natural area at Deer Creek Park, and the Umpqua River Bike Path. The largest of these natural areas/greenways is the Umpqua River Bike Path, which includes 10 acres along the north side of the Umpqua River north of downtown Roseburg. Altogether, these sites total 14.8 acres. There are also natural areas in some of the city’s larger parks, such as Stewart and Sunshine.

PARK NAME	ACREAGE
NATURAL AREAS/GREENWAYS	
Charles S. Gardiner Park	4.2
Deer Creek Park	0.6
Umpqua River Bike Path	10.0

Total	14.8
-------	------

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT FINDINGS / TRENDS

Public involvement results indicated that access to riverfront areas is important to residents, who noted the need for additional trails and sidewalks in waterfront corridors. A connected trail system along the river was also discussed by the Business Community group. Riverfront greenways have the potential to enhance the natural value of riparian corridors, protect water resources, and provide nature-based opportunities for trail use, including activities such as walking, dog walking, bicycle riding, jogging, bird watching, and interpretive/educational hiking. Similarly, natural areas and greenway corridors along ridges and hilltops can provide scenic and challenging trails and pathways.

LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS

With these three existing natural area/greenway sites noted on the previous page, the city provides an existing level of service of 0.58 acres/1,000. This LOS for natural areas falls well below the city’s existing standard of 26.93 acres/1,000. It should be noted that this standard, established in the 1996 Plan, is based on an ambitious open space acquisition program intended to preserve hillsides and ridgelines in and around Roseburg. This plan has yet to be implemented, and it may be difficult if not impossible to fund. The city’s existing level of service also falls well below the average standard for comparable Oregon agencies, 16.15 acres/1,000. The NRPA has no existing standard for natural areas or greenways.

There are proposed parcels in the 1996 open space plan that would still provide valuable greenways for the City of Roseburg. Although a past attempt to acquire Ramp Canyon was unsuccessful, the City should continue to evaluate future opportunities to acquire this site. While some hilltops and ridges identified in the 1996 Plan have already been developed, a City Hillside Ordinance has ensured that some hills and crests remain undeveloped. Since much of the City’s open space is currently held in parks of other types, it is recommended that the Parks Department evaluate the potential to incorporate natural areas

into proposed local parks and to acquire additional greenways and natural areas on an opportunity basis. Along with hilltops and crests, waterfront greenways protect riparian resources and can provide scenic trail corridors. Potential sites should be considered for their natural resource value, their ability to maintain natural wildlife corridors, their scenic value in preserving viewsheds and crests, and their ability to link to other greenways.

PROPOSED LEVEL OF SERVICE

If the 1996 standard for natural areas was implemented, then the City would need an additional 671.6 acres of park land to satisfy this requirement. This standard is ambitious and does not reflect the funding capacity or the recreation priorities of the city and its residents who want a variety of recreation experiences. However, if the City could acquire approximately 200 acres of the most valuable natural areas or greenways in the next 20 years, the City may be able to provide a number of trail corridors, to create opportunities for interpretive and environmental education, and to preserve ecological and environmental resources. Further analysis (such as a Goal 5 Study) will be needed to determine which corridors, greenways, and natural areas are important for acquisition and preservation.

- *Recommended Level of Service:* Additional natural areas should be acquired city-wide and managed in accordance with conservation objectives.
- *Comments:* No service level standards are proposed for natural areas and greenways at this time. However, these areas provide significant benefits to the community beyond recreational opportunities. Although this report does not set a standard for the acquisition of natural resources, the City should identify and inventory all significant natural areas to meet Statewide planning goals. The City should also consider restoring natural areas within existing parks and incorporating natural areas in other park types as land is acquired.

ANALYSIS OF FACILITY NEEDS

In this section, specific needs for various recreation facilities are discussed. The facility categories include:

- Baseball fields
- Softball fields
- Soccer fields
- Trails
- Aquatic facilities
- Indoor facilities
- Golf
- Other facilities

METHODOLOGY

A variety of tools were used to determine current and future need for recreation facilities in Roseburg. As in the park land analysis, the methodology involved determining public preferences for recreation opportunities, comparing existing levels of service and facility guidelines to comparable agencies, considering design guidelines for specific park types, examining the demand for sports fields, and analyzing the geographic distribution and routing of facilities (e.g., trails). These methods are described below:

- *Review of Public Involvement Findings/Trends:* All results of the Master Plan public involvement process were used in the development of this report, including the Scientific Survey, Community Questionnaire, Community Workshop, meetings of the Community Advisory Committee, focus groups, and information from organized sports groups. This data supports conclusions about the demand for and use of various types of parks and facilities.
- *Comparison to Other Agencies:* Comparisons to other agencies in Oregon help gauge where Roseburg's existing level of service (LOS) and proposed guidelines for facilities are above or below the norm. For this analysis, the facility standards and guidelines of for the cities of Albany, Eugene, and Medford, along with the Willamalane Park and Recreation District (Springfield, Oregon), were used for comparison.
- *Design Guidelines:* A set of guidelines for each park type specifies what types of facilities are appropriate for sites upon development. These guidelines ensure that park have the

necessary facilities to function appropriately within the Roseburg park system. For example, design guidelines for neighborhood parks may specify that each park of this type will include a playground, one tennis or basketball court, and at least 75'x75' of open lawn. In these cases, these design guidelines can be factored in to the calculation of facility needs for playgrounds, tennis and basketball facilities in all proposed neighborhood parks.

- *Geographic Analysis:* The geographical distribution of and access routes to facilities were considered to determine the need for additional recreation facilities within the planning area. An access and gap analysis for trails helped determine the need for providing additional trail segments. A destination analysis of trails also noted opportunities to connect to important destinations along the trail system.
- *Sports Field Demand Analysis:* A supply and demand analysis was undertaken to determine the need for sport fields. The demand for sport field facilities is determined using data from local sports teams, including the number of practices and games these teams have per week, along with the season(s) the sport is played. The supply of sport fields is determined using data from the parks inventory, including City owned and other fields, and scheduling information from City staff. The supply and demand of fields are compared to determine the current level of need for each type of facility. The analysis also indicates if there is an excess of fields or an under met demand.

The current level of need informs an updated Level of Service guideline for each facility, which is expressed in terms of the one facility per number of residents served (such as 1 baseball field per 1,200 residents). The supply calculation for sports fields is based on current use of fields operated by the City of Roseburg, the Roseburg School District and others. Each field is scheduled for two hour blocks of time. This translates into one available practice or game time slot per weekday evening and, typically, three time slots on Saturday and Sunday. Additional time slots are created by extending play into the evening using field lighting. For this analysis, based on the current fields, field lighting adds one additional time slot per weekday. The total number of reservable time slots per week is equal to 11 slots for unlit fields and 16 for lighted fields. For this analysis, slots are counted on Sundays, even though many leagues do not currently schedule Sunday games.

- *Consideration of Facilities Provided by Others:* In many cases, the City relies heavily on the use of other providers' facilities to meet recreation needs. Where numerical guidelines are established, the proposed LOS takes into account the existing level of service for facilities provided by the City AND others. For this reason, these other providers will become important partners in helping meet city-wide recreation facility needs.
- *Determination of a Guideline:* A proposed guideline is calculated based on the existing LOS for all providers. In some cases, the City will not be the major provider of these additional facilities. While some facility needs will be met by the City alone, many facility needs will be met by other providers. Additional facilities may be developed through partnerships, collaborations, and joint ventures.

BASEBALL FIELDS

As defined for the City of Roseburg, baseball fields must have a backstop and dugouts and may have a grass infield. Outfield and baseline dimensions vary according to intended age group and league. An outfield fence, although desirable, is not required. Fields must be level without holes.

EXISTING FACILITIES

Currently, the City of Roseburg has seven dedicated baseball fields in its inventory. Four of these are located in the complex at Gaddis Park; two are located at the complex at Sunshine Park; and one is the Legion Field at Stewart Park.

POTENTIAL PARTNERS

The Roseburg School District is a major provider of baseball fields in the planning area. Altogether, local schools provide nine baseball fields in Roseburg, which are mostly at elementary and middle schools. Several school fields are underdeveloped and, for this reason, used mainly as practice fields. However, these fields play an important role in helping meet baseball field demands.

The school district, as well as organized sports teams, provides good potential partners for the continuing upkeep of baseball fields in Roseburg. Existing relationships with Roseburg High School, The American Legion, Cal Ripken and Roseburg Youth Baseball include varying contributions to maintenance and upkeep of fields. In some cases these partnerships also contribute

directly to major capital improvements, such as the stadium field at Stewart Park and the Gaddis Park fields.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT FINDINGS / TRENDS

Survey responses indicated that providing additional sports fields is not a high priority for most residents within the city.

According to respondents overall, sports field parks were the least desired type of park, and sports fields in general did not rank as one of the most needed recreation facilities overall. However, sports fields do appeal to organized sports enthusiasts in the area. Sports fields were one of the two top priorities cited in the youth focus group. Athletic community focus group members felt that flexible field space would help serve all sports organizations better. Current participation in baseball was the 36th ranked activity of 50 evaluated in the survey.

Although sports fields were one of the two top priorities cited in the youth focus group, the business and senior groups felt that there were already sufficient fields in Roseburg. Some survey respondents indicated that sports fields have been overemphasized in the past. However, city sport fields tend to be well-used by organized sports leagues in the community, and these facilities are needed to meet sport field demand.

Information from sports groups indicates that there are several organized baseball providers operating in the area. These groups currently use school fields for practice due to the lower maintenance level of these facilities.

LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS

These seven baseball fields provided by the City create an existing level of service of 1 field/3,641 residents. This level of service exceeds both the City's existing standard and the NRPA guideline of 1 field/5,000 residents. However, it falls short of the average standard/ guideline for comparable agencies (1 field/2,783). When the 9 school fields are added to these, the planning area total increases to 16. This translates into an existing level of service of 1 field/1,593 residents, which exceeds all comparable standards or guidelines cited here.

The supply and demand for baseball fields should be considered in two parts based on the division of adult and youth sized fields. The table below provides details regarding the total supply for

baseball fields. The American Legion Stadium field in Stewart Park includes field lighting that extends playable time in the evening. These fields provide 38 time slots per week for standard fields and 148 times slots per week for youth fields.

SUPPLY OF STANDARD (ADULT)
BASEBALL FIELDS

	NUMBER	TIME SLOTS
Standard fields	3	33
Fields with Lighting	1	+5
	Total	38

SUPPLY OF
YOUTH BASEBALL FIELDS

	NUMBER	TIME SLOTS
Youth fields	13	143
Fields with Lighting	1	+5
	Total	148

The demand for these fields is field use by three organizations. Players for Roseburg High School baseball and Roseburg Youth Baseball use the adult-size baseball fields. Youth fields are used by the various divisions of the Cal Ripkin league. The demand for baseball fields is summarized in the tables on the next page.

In total, 50 teams participate in regulation and youth baseball in the planning area. These teams utilize 3 standard fields and 13 youth fields provided by the City and the School District. They require 54.75 time slots for scheduled games and 142.5 slots for practices. This requires a demand of 197.25 time slots per week.

DEMAND FOR STANDARD (ADULT) BASEBALL FIELDS

ORGANIZATION	DIVISION	# OF TEAMS	PRACTICE SLOTS	GAME SLOTS	TOTAL # OF SLOTS NEEDED
Roseburg High School	OSAA-6A	3	16.5	3.75	20.25
Roseburg Youth Baseball	Boys A Division	4	16.0	6.0	22.00
	Total	7	32.5	9.75	42.25

DEMAND FOR YOUTH BASEBALL FIELDS

ORGANIZATION	DIVISION	# OF TEAMS	PRACTICE SLOTS	GAME SLOTS	TOTAL # OF SLOTS NEEDED
Roseburg Cal Ripkin	Boys Major	8	24.0	10.0	34.0
Roseburg Cal Ripkin	Boys Minor	16	48.0	16.0	64.0
Roseburg Cal Ripkin	Coed T-ball	19	38.0	19.0	57.0
	Total	43	110.0	45.0	155.0

PROPOSED FACILITY GUIDELINE

Based on the supply and demand analysis, there is a current shortage of 4.5 time slots for standard baseball fields, per week, meaning that all 3 fields are used slightly over capacity. For youth baseball fields, there is a shortage of 7 time slots per week. For baseball fields overall, there is a shortage of 11.5 time slots/week, which is the approximate equivalent of one field. If the current population is divided by the current inventory plus one extra field, the following proposed guideline is derived:

- Recommended LOS Guideline: 1 field per 1,500 residents (rounded).

FACILITY NEEDS

Using the facility guideline noted above, the following needs for baseball fields have been calculated:

- *Current Need:* One (1) additional baseball field is needed to serve the City's current population. Adding lighting to one standard and one youth field will satisfy this need.
- *Future Need:* Approximately seventeen (17) baseball fields will be needed to meet the future needs of the population in 2027.
- *Comments:* Field improvements and additional lighting will create immediate opportunities for increased programming citywide. The future need for additional fields may partially be met through joint efforts with the Roseburg School District to improve existing fields and to develop baseball fields at the two proposed school sites. The City should anticipate developing baseball fields at the two proposed community parks. The development multi-use fields with backstops at some neighborhood parks also may help meet practice needs. A sports complex may be considered in the future to address sport fields needs, especially for baseball and soccer.

SOFTBALL FIELDS

As defined in this plan, softball fields must have a backstop, skinned infield, and dugouts or player benches. Outfield and baseline dimensions vary with intended use. An outfield fence is not required, but fields must be level without holes or mounds.

EXISTING FACILITIES

Currently, the City of Roseburg has eight designated softball fields in its inventory. Two of these are located at the complex at Gaddis Park, one at Micelli, three at Sunshine, and two at Stewart Park.

POTENTIAL PARTNERS

In addition to those softball fields provided by the city, the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) offers two additional softball fields for use by the local community.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT FINDINGS / TRENDS

Survey responses indicated that providing additional sports fields is not a high priority for most residents within the city.

According to respondents overall, sports field parks were the least desired type of park, and sports fields in general did not rank as one of the most needed recreation facilities overall. However, sports fields do appeal to organized sports enthusiasts in the area. Sports fields were one of the two top priorities cited in the youth focus group. Athletic community focus group members felt that flexible field space would help serve all sports organizations better.

LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS

The eight City fields create an existing level of service of 1 softball field/3,186 residents. This level of service exceeds all applicable standards/guidelines for the city, 1/4,000, comparable agencies, 1/3,413, and the NRPA, 1/5,000. The softball fields provided by the VA further improve the level of service for the planning area to 1 field/2,549. This exceeds all relevant standards and guidelines.

The table below provides details regarding the total supply for softball fields. Since none of the fields are lighted, these fields provide 110 time slots per week.

SUPPLY OF SOFTBALL FIELDS

	NUMBER	TIME SLOTS
Standard fields	10	110
Fields with Lighting	0	+0
	Total	110

These fields are used by several organizations, including Roseburg High School and Umpqua Valley Christian School, Douglas County Men’s Softball, the Roseburg Church League, and the Roseburg Cal Ripkin League. The demand for softball fields is summarized in the table on the next page.

In total, 61 teams participate in softball within the planning area. These teams utilize 10 fields provided by the City and the Department of Veterans Affairs. They require 42.75 time slots for scheduled games and 37.5 slots for practices. This requires a demand of 80.25 time slots per week.

DEMAND FOR SOFTBALL FIELDS

ORGANIZATION	DIVISION	# OF TEAMS	PRACTICE SLOTS	GAME SLOTS	TOTAL # OF SLOTS NEEDED
Roseburg Cal Ripkin	Girls Major	3	9.0	3.0	12.0
Roseburg Cal Ripkin	Girls Minor	3	6.0	3.0	9.0
Roseburg Cal Ripkin	Girls Senior	3	9.0	3.0	12.0
Douglas County	Men's Softball	24	-	12.0	12.0
Church League	ASA Men 1	10	-	5.0	5.0
Church League	ASA Women	4	-	2.0	2.0
Church League	ASA Men 2	11	-	11.0	11.0
Roseburg High School	OSAA-6A	2	11.0	2.5	13.5
Umpqua Valley Christian	OSAA-1A, 2A	1	2.5	1.25	3.75
	Total	61	37.5	42.75	80.25

PROPOSED FACILITY GUIDELINE

Based on the supply and demand analysis, there is a current overage of 29.75 time slots per week, which is the approximate equivalent of 2.5 fields. If the current population is divided by the current inventory minus these extra fields, the following proposed guideline is derived:

- Recommended LOS Guideline: 1 field per 3,400 residents (rounded).

FACILITY NEEDS

Based on the facility guideline identified above, the following needs for softball fields are noted:

- *Current Need:* No (0) additional softball fields are needed to serve the City's current population.
- *Future Need:* Approximately five (5) softball fields will be needed to meet the future needs of the population in 2027.
- *Comments:* Softball field needs can be met by improving existing fields and adding lighting, developing new fields (through overlays) at the two proposed community parks, or providing multi-use fields with backstops in neighborhood parks to use for practices.

SOCCER FIELDS

Soccer field dimensions can vary in dimension according to the intended age group. However, in order to support regulation play, a soccer field must be at least 50 yards x 80 yards for youth and 60-75 yards x 110-120 yards for adults. Portable goals are generally used. Fields must be level without holes or mounds.

EXISTING FACILITIES

Currently, the City of Roseburg has eight soccer fields in its inventory. Seven of these are located at Fir Grove Park and one is located in Stewart Park. All of these fields are frequently reconfigured to accommodate different user groups and allow rest periods.

POTENTIAL PARTNERS

Other providers in Roseburg offer ten additional soccer fields. These are located entirely at school facilities. The Roseburg School District, as well as organized sports teams and soccer clubs, provides good potential partners for the continuing maintenance and development of fields in Roseburg.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT FINDINGS / TRENDS

Members of the athletic community focus group identified issues with soccer fields in Roseburg such as need for lighting, alternative field space, and access for other groups such as lacrosse. They also expressed a need for an artificial turf field, which would alleviate stress on current field maintenance.

LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS

Given the capacity of eight fields, the City's existing level of service for soccer fields is 1 field per 3,186 residents. This level of service falls short of the city's existing standard, 1/1,000, and below the average standard/guideline of comparable Oregon agencies, 1/2,000, as well. However, the city's level of service exceeds the historic NRPA guideline of 1/10,000.

When school fields are included in the planning area total, the city's level of service improves to 1 field/1,416. This level of service still falls below the city's existing standard, but exceeds both the NRPA guideline and the average standard/guideline for comparable Oregon agencies.

The table below provides details regarding the total supply for soccer fields. Since none of the fields are lighted, these fields provide 198 time slots per week.

SUPPLY OF SOCCER FIELDS

	NUMBER	TIME SLOTS
Standard fields	18	198
Fields with Lighting	0	+0
	Total	198

These 18 fields are used by Roseburg High School and the Roseburg Soccer Association. The demand for soccer fields is summarized in the table below:

DEMAND FOR SOCCER FIELDS

ORGANIZATION	DIVISION	# OF TEAMS	PRACTICE SLOTS	GAME SLOTS	TOTAL # OF SLOTS NEEDED
Roseburg Soccer Assoc.	Co-Ed Rec	80	240.0	40.0	280.0
Roseburg Soccer Assoc.	Boys Classic	6	21.0	6.0	27.0
Roseburg Soccer Assoc.	Girls Classic	4	14.0	4.0	18.0
Roseburg High School	OSAA-6A Boys	3	15.0	3.0	18.0
Roseburg High School	OSAA-6A Girls	2	10.0	2.0	12.0
	Total	95	300.0	55.0	355.0

In total, 95 teams participate in soccer in the planning area. These teams utilize 18 fields provided by the City and the Department of Veterans Affairs. They require 55.0 time slots for scheduled games and 300.0 slots for practices. The combined demand equals 355.0 time slots per week.

PROPOSED FACILITY GUIDELINE

Based on the assumptions for the supply and demand analysis, there is a current shortage of 157.0 time slots per week, which is the approximate equivalent of 14 fields. However, unlike baseball and softball, practice needs for youth soccer (especially ages U-9 and below) differ in that two micro fields can be set up on one

standard field. Also practice times for younger groups may be limited to one-hour slots. This means that the co-ed recreation league probably uses half as many time slots as assumed in this analysis. Based on these assumptions, only 180.0 practice slots are used for a total of 235.0 slots. This creates a shortage of 37.0 time slots, which is the equivalent of approximately 3.3 fields. This field requirement is more in line with feedback received through the public involvement process. If the current population is divided by the current inventory plus these required extra fields, then a guideline of 1 field per 1,200 residents is derived. However, because public involvement results indicate that sport fields are not among the top priorities for the community, the following guideline is recommended to ensure that the current level of service for soccer fields is maintained in the future.

- Recommended LOS Guideline: 1 field per 1,400 residents (rounded).

FACILITY NEEDS

Based on the facility guideline identified above, the following needs for soccer fields are noted:

- *Current Need:* Zero (0) additional soccer fields are needed to serve the City's current population.
- *Future Need:* Approximately 17 additional soccer fields will be needed to serve the population of Roseburg in 2027.
- *Comments:* Soccer field needs can be met by improving existing fields and adding lighting, developing new fields at the two proposed community parks, developing new fields at the proposed new schools, creating fields with artificial turf (which do not require field rest in wet seasons) and utilizing multi-use fields in neighborhood parks for practices. Since the majority of the City's fields are located at Fir Grove Park, adding fields to the two proposed community parks will help make soccer fields more geographically accessible by providing close-to-home opportunities for play. Field overlays at these sites may be necessary to maximize the number of fields provided at the community parks. Since the proposed facility guideline suggests a need for fewer soccer fields than the demand analysis indicates, the need for soccer fields should be re-evaluated in the future to take into account changing user trends and future needs. A sports complex may

be considered in the future to help meet various sport fields needs.

TRAILS

Trails can be soft-surfaced or hard-surfaced. Examples of soft surfaces include soil, crushed rock, and wood chips. Hardened surfaces include asphalt (permeable or impermeable); concrete; crushed rock or soil stabilized with resin products or cement; open or solid masonry; and boardwalks. Most soft surfaces do not provide accessibility for people with disabilities, but are preferable for some recreation activities, such as running. Most hardened surfaces are accessible, with the exception of some masonry surfaces. Hard-surfaced, multi-use pathway designs may incorporate adjacent soft-surfaced paths for running or equestrian use.

EXISTING FACILITIES

Roseburg has a popular centrally-located trail system, comprised largely of multi-use trails along the Umpqua River and north-south along the Interstate 5 corridor. These trails extend along the north bank of the Umpqua River from downtown to Stewart Park, through Stewart Park, and along I-5 from Riverfront Park to Garden Valley Road. There are also shorter trails in some of the smaller parks on the east bank of the Umpqua and in Charles Gardiner Park. There are internal multi-use and pedestrian pathways and trails in some of the city's larger parks, such as Sunshine Park, and at schools such as Eastwood Elementary. Many of these routes and paths could be improved or expanded.

Altogether, these multi-use trails total 6.6 miles in length, allowing the city to provide a trail level of service of 0.26 miles/1,000 residents. This level of service falls short of the city's existing standard, which suggests that the city develop 0.5 miles of trail/1,000 residents (which equals 1 mile per 2,000 residents). It also falls short of the average standard/guideline of comparable Oregon agencies, 0.35 miles/1,000 residents (which equals 1 mile per 2,857 residents). The NRPA has no existing trail guideline.

POTENTIAL PARTNERS

There are no other significant trail providers in the City of Roseburg. However, there is a growing interest in the community regarding trails and trail use. Hiking, bicycling, and jogging

enthusiasts, along with regional trail clubs, may be good potential partners in the development and upkeep of trails.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT FINDINGS / TRENDS

Residents currently use parks and trails mainly for exercise and to enjoy the outdoors and nature. Trails were one of two top priorities identified by visioning workshop participants. Questionnaire respondents voted exercise as the primary reason to develop more trails in Roseburg, as did survey respondents. Business community members prioritized walking trails along with additional exercise opportunities. Respondents to both the community and youth questionnaire cited walking for pleasure as one of their most common outdoor activities. Survey comments also reflected a strong need for an accessible multi-use network of trails along the river and in parks.

Although safety was not a major concern in parks, safety concerns were stated as a major reason people do not use trails. Business community members suggested police or volunteer bike patrols or emergency signposts to improve visibility of public safety. Accessibility was identified as an issue to address as well. The senior focus group expressed a strong need for accessible trails connecting parks to neighborhoods. Current trails are uneven and inaccessible for wheelchairs and walkers, and there is a lack of resting areas with shading and water fountains.

National and state trends indicate that interest in trail-related activities (walking, hiking, bicycling, rollerblading, jogging, etc.), has increased over the last several years. Activities that involve trail use (walking for pleasure, dog walking, bicycling for pleasure, and nature walks) are often among the top activities in terms of recreation participation.

GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

On the next page, Map 4 illustrates trail access within the city limits of Roseburg. It also indicates the location of trail access points (trailheads or places where trails cross roadways), along with a ¼ mile or 1/2 mile service area around each. (These are the average distances that pedestrians are willing to walk to to access a trail.)

Insert Map 4: Trails and Barriers

Back of Map 4

The map emphasizes that central Roseburg has more accessible trail opportunities, and few trails opportunities are provided at the perimeter of the city. More specifically, the trail access corridor, represented by the brown shading on the map, stretches along the Umpqua River from Micelli Park (on the eastern side of the river in south Roseburg) northward to Beulah Park. The access corridor also covers the area around Gaddis Park and the Boy & Girls Club, through central Roseburg and across I-5 to the Riverfront Park. The four areas that make up Stewart Park are well-connected by multi-use pathways. This includes Riverfront Park, Fir Grove Park, the duck pond, and the skate park, as well as the Roseburg YMCA. There is a short path along a portion of Garden Valley Street, and another segment in Charles S. Gardiner Park. The service area coverage would be much greater for people who are willing to bike to these pathways. However, few residents in Roseburg live within a ¼ to 1/2 mile of a trail access point.

Map 4 also shows that the eastern, northern and western perimeter of the city is underserved by trails and trail access points. Sites such as Quintas Park, Parrot Creek Park, Thompson Park, Eastwood Park, along with many school sites and proposed park sites, are beyond the current service areas for trails and trail access points. To meet the needs of residents in these areas, several miles of trails will be needed in these unserved areas of the city. In the future, the City should seek to link proposed new park sites in unserved areas to schools and other key community destinations to improve park access and provide more trail-related opportunities. As part of the Bike and Pedestrian Plan, which is currently in process, a more thorough analysis of specific trail routes for both non-motorized transportation and recreation will be needed.

In addition to multi-purpose trails, there is an additional need for more pedestrian and nature trails in Roseburg. Hiking and nature trails can be developed in some of the steeper topographical areas at the perimeter of the city. These types of trails are also appropriate for development in the proposed natural areas and greenways described earlier in this report.

GAP / CONNECTIVITY ANALYSIS

By examining the routing of existing trails in Roseburg, several gaps can be identified between existing segments of trails. The

analysis indicates that approximately 5-6 miles of trails will be needed to link existing segments of trails in the city. Linking the trails would improve connectivity city-wide. It would also provide different recreation opportunities by creating loop trails and longer pathways, which are more suitable for bicycling and jogging. In some cases, the gaps may exist because of existing land ownership, built landscapes, and steep slopes that may prevent the development of trails. However, connecting existing trail should be a priority where the opportunity exists to do so.

PROPOSED FACILITY GUIDELINE

The trail guideline proposed here is based on trail needs identified in the gap analysis, the need for trails in other areas of the city, the need to improve park connectivity and access around proposed park sites, and the provision of nature trails within proposed natural areas and greenways. The proposed guideline relaxes the current standard (from 0.50 to 0.35 miles per 1,000 residents) and puts it in line with the average guidelines from comparable cities. This proposed guideline still exceeds the current level of service provided by the City.

- Recommended LOS Guideline: 1 mile of trail per 2,850 residents (rounded) (or 0.35 miles per 1,000 residents).

FACILITY NEEDS

Based on the park standard identified above, the following miles of trails and pathways are needed:

- *Current Need:* Two (2) additional miles of trails and pathways are needed to serve the City's current population.
- *Future Need:* Eleven (11) additional miles of trail will be needed to meet the future needs of the population in 2027.
- *Comments:* When completed, the results of the updated Bike and Pedestrian Plan should be used to identify high priority trails that should be considered for development to meet the guideline proposed here. A variety of soft-surfaced and hard-surfaced trails should be designed and developed to meet different trails needs, including non-motorized transportation, multi-purpose recreation (e.g., walking, biking, rollerblading), nature hiking/wildlife watching, and jogging. Accessibility issues (ADA compliance) should be considered in the development of all new trails. Existing and proposed trails

can be improved by adding several of the following amenities: lighting, benches, shaded benches at trail heads, water fountains, interpretive signage, directional signage, milepost markers, and emergency phone boxes (on highly-used trails). Based on public comments, safety should be a consideration in the development of new trails.

AQUATIC FACILITIES

Aquatic facilities in Roseburg typically include pools, which vary in size and depth according to intended age group and use. They may be located both indoors and outdoors, and may be recreational or competition-oriented in nature. Recreational pools may include water features designed for use by different age groups, such as slides or spray elements.

EXISTING FACILITIES

At the present time, the City of Roseburg provides no swimming pools in its inventory. This means that the city by itself falls below the average standard/guideline of comparable Oregon agencies (1 pool/ 22,554) and below the NRPA guideline of (1/20,000) as well. The city has no existing standard for swimming pools.

POTENTIAL PARTNERS

There are several other providers in the planning area who provide pools that are open for public use. These include the Umpqua Community College, which provides an outdoor pool for use during the summer months, the YMCA, which has two indoor pools, and the Roseburg Country Club, which provides one private pool. These four pools improve the planning area level of service for pools to 1 pool/6,373. This level of service far exceeds all applicable standards and guidelines. However, several of these pools are aging facilities, and one is under consideration to be decommissioned.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT FINDINGS / TRENDS

Out of ten potential recreation facility projects which Roseburg might undertake, most students in the youth focus group prioritized a swimming pool. Seniors mentioned the enjoyment of watching children play in outdoor pools. Both business and athletic community members were positive about the idea of an

aquatic park facility. Pools/aquatic center received the highest percentage of responses for the most needed recreation facility in Roseburg on the questionnaire, and when asked how important is that the City provides a City-owned aquatic center, over half responded “very important.” Out of nine possible facilities, over half of questionnaire respondents felt that a pool/aquatic center was the most needed. The majority of community survey respondents felt that a pool/aquatic center is the most needed recreation facility in Roseburg. Youth respondents to the community questionnaire felt that a swimming pool was the most needed sport facility for youth in Roseburg. Most survey comments also mentioned the need for an indoor aquatic center.

LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS

Swimming pools, especially indoor aquatic centers with waterplay features, are frequently in high demand by residents in many cities. These facilities can be major attractions that support competitive and recreational swimming and draw users from all age groups, through the provision of learn-to-swim programs, water fitness, and other aquatic programs (swim teams, water safety, splash in, movies in the pool, etc.). However, aquatic centers are expensive to develop and operate. In fact, costs for site acquisition, pool development, and operations are often the major consideration in determining whether the City can meet the community’s demand for swimming opportunities.

Although the City does not provide a pool, several other providers do offer swimming options. While some of these may have exclusions and barriers to access (based on user fees, membership requirements, location, pool size and age, etc.), their existence means that the City’s current population is insufficient to generate the usage and fees necessary to support a new facility in a financially sustainable way. Community growth in the next 20 years may provide a scenario where an indoor recreation and aquatics facility can operate without subsidies. This will largely depend on the decisions of other providers regarding the replacement of aging facilities.

PROPOSED FACILITY GUIDELINE

The development of an aquatic center is an investment in the quality of life for residents throughout Roseburg. Given an estimated population of 49,649 in 2027, the city should be able to

support two well-functioning pools at that time. The City's role in providing these pools will be determined in part by the actions taken by other providers with regards to existing resources. If other providers replace facilities in the next 20 years, then no additional pools will be needed. However, if two older pools are the only swimming options in 2027 and others have been closed, then one or two new pools may be needed depending on the condition of existing resources at that time. (This also assumes that the two pools would be located at different sites, not just at the YMCA.) The City should be pro-active in leading a discussion on city-wide and regional pool use, to bring together various partners in the development of a potentially larger aquatic center with water play features when the existing pools are replaced. This proposed guideline does not assume that

- Recommended LOS Guideline: 1 pool per 25,000 residents (rounded).

FACILITY NEEDS

Based on the facility guideline noted above, the following swimming pools/aquatic centers are needed:

- *Current Need:* Current providers meet the need for a pool to serve the City's current population, so that no (0) additional facilities are needed.
- *Future Need:* Approximately two (2) swimming pools/aquatic facilities will be needed to meet the future needs of the population in 2027. Existing sites at that time may partially or fully meet this need.
- *Comments:* The future need for swimming should be re-evaluated depending on the upkeep and/or decommissioning of existing pools. The City should consider the resources of others and potential partnerships to meet these pool needs. This partnership may take the form of joint funding of a new facility at a new site, or it may entail City subsidies for a new pool at another agency's site to ensure public access.

INDOOR FACILITIES

Indoor facilities may include community center, gymnasiums, or multi-purpose recreation facilities that provide diverse programmable space. In this section, existing gyms are discussed separately from community centers. However, the forecasted

needs for these features will likely be met in the development of a joint multi-purpose facility.

- *Community Centers:* Community centers are facilities which provide a focus for recreational, social, educational, and cultural activities within a neighborhood or community. Community centers generally vary from 10,000 to 80,000 square feet in size and may contain gymnasiums, indoor tracks, fitness areas, pools, meeting rooms, teen spaces, office space, and other community amenities.
- *Gymnasiums:* Gym dimensions vary according to intended use, but in order to accommodate regulation basketball, gyms should be 84 feet in length by 50 feet in width. The playing surface should consist of resilient flooring materials. Gymnasiums may be located in free-standing facilities, but more often are located within community centers.

EXISTING FACILITIES

Although the city does provide some programming space and room for special events at the Umpqua Valley Art Center, the City of Roseburg has no formal community center. As with pools, this means that the city's level of service falls short of all relevant standards and guidelines. These include the average standard/guideline of comparable Oregon agencies, which is 1 community center/31,667 residents. The City of Roseburg has no existing standard for community centers; nor does the NRPA.

Because it has no existing community centers, the City of Roseburg also lacks a city gym. Neither Roseburg nor the NRPA has an existing standard for gyms. Comparable agencies in Oregon have an average adopted standard/guideline of 1 gym/2,711 residents.

POTENTIAL PARTNERS

The Douglas County Family YMCA essentially serves as Roseburg's community center, although there are membership fees. The Y is located in Stewart Park. It provides two pools, racquetball courts, a gym, fitness area, teen center, and numerous activities marketed towards families and youth. When counted in the inventory, this facility allows Roseburg to provide an existing level of service of 1 community center/25,490. This level of

service exceeds the only relevant standard or guideline, the average for comparable agencies.

As might be expected, the city's schools are the single biggest provider of gym space in Roseburg. Altogether, the city's public schools offer 12 gyms. The Boys & Girls Club and the YMCA add two more gyms to the planning area total. When these gyms are taken into account, the city's level of service improves to 1 gym/1,821. This level of service exceeds all comparable standards and guidelines.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT FINDINGS / TRENDS

While sports group representatives wanted more gymnasium space, business and senior focus group members favored the development of a community center. In response to the importance of a City-owned community center, most felt that it was either important or very important. The majority of community survey respondents felt it was important that the City own and provide a community center. Youth respondents to the community questionnaire felt that a teen center was the most needed recreation facility for youth in Roseburg.

As noted earlier, the national trend in the provision of indoor recreation facilities is to provide larger centers (40,000–80,000 sf) that serve all age groups, meet a variety of recreation needs, and demonstrate an ability to meet revenue targets. In many cases, aquatic centers are combined with other indoor facilities (fitness rooms, gymnasiums, multi-purpose rooms, dance floors, stages, craft rooms, teen rooms, before/after school programs, etc.) to provide swimming opportunities and meet the need for other types of rental and programmable space.

LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS

Like an aquatic center, indoor recreation centers and gymnasiums are expensive to develop and operate. In fact, costs for site acquisition, development, and operations are often the major consideration in determining whether the City can meet the community's demand for indoor recreation space. Because the City has no true community center or gymnasiums of its own, residents rely on the facilities provided by others.

PROPOSED FACILITY GUIDELINE

Given an estimated population of 49,649 in 2027, the city should be able to support two well-functioning, multi-purpose community centers with gymnasiums in 20 years. While the YMCA meets the current need, another recreation center will be needed in 2027. The Boys & Girls Club, while providing valuable youth services and facility space, only partially meets the need for a community center since it serves a specific demographic group. This number would maintain the current level of service provided in Roseburg.

- Recommended LOS Guideline for Indoor Recreation Centers: 1 multi-purpose recreation center per 25,000 residents (rounded).

Meeting gymnasium needs will be challenging as the city’s population doubles in the next 20 years. Ideally, the City would maintain the same level of service as currently provided, counting the facilities provided by others. Since the Roseburg LOS is higher than comparable communities, it is reasonable to expect the service level to decrease as the city seeks ways to meet gymnasium needs. Since the City cannot meet the gym need itself, it will be forced to rely on other providers. Two new school sites have been proposed to address population growth in Roseburg. In addition to providing two gyms in the proposed indoor recreation center, the City should examine opportunities for continued partnerships with the School District to use new gym space at these two sites.

- Recommended LOS Guideline for Gymnasiums: 1 gym per 2,800 residents (rounded).

FACILITY NEEDS

Based on the facility guideline noted above, the following indoor recreation facilities are needed:

- *Current Need:* Current providers meet the need a recreation center so that no (0) additional indoor facilities are needed to serve the City’s current population.
- *Future Need:* One (1) multi-purpose indoor recreation facility will be needed in addition to the YMCA (and youth space

provided at the Boys & Girls Club) to meet the future needs of the population in 2027.

- *Comments:* Partnerships may be necessary to afford the development and operation of a new community center, particularly if the space includes an aquatic center.

Based on the recreation guideline identified above, the following need for gymnasiums are noted:

- *Current Need:* Current providers meet the need for gymnasiums so that no (0) additional gymnasiums are needed to serve the City's current population.
- *Future Need:* Four (4) gymnasiums will be needed (in addition to the existing and proposed facilities provided by others) to meet the future needs of the population in 2027.
- *Comments:* When a new indoor recreation center is built, including two (dividable) gyms with multiple courts should be a priority. It is anticipated that the School District will build at two new schools with gymnasiums to meet the additional need for two gymnasiums.

OTHER FACILITIES

In addition to the facilities noted previously, several other types of facilities should be provided in Roseburg to increase the variety of recreation opportunities available to City residents. The provision of these facilities is based on design guidelines for parks, rather than on numerical guidelines. For this reason, no numerical guidelines are proposed for the following facilities:

- Outdoor basketball courts
- Tennis courts
- Volleyball courts
- Multi-use Fields
- Skate park
- Horseshoe pits
- Golf course
- Disc golf course
- Boat launch

The following discussion summarizes the need for each type of facility based on an evaluation of existing facilities, applicable public involvement findings and trends, and design guidelines that apply to the provision of these facilities within parks. Since

numerical guidelines are not proposed for these facilities, the statement of need generally reflects the anticipated facilities that will be provided when all park development is completed. The actual provision of facilities will be determined by the perceived needs for these facilities at specific sites when master plans are created. The need for other facilities, such as picnic shelters, playgrounds, off-leash dog areas, amphitheaters, BMX tracks, community gardens, etc., should be considered in the development of design guidelines for park types and the master plans for specific parks.

OUTDOOR BASKETBALL COURTS

Outdoor basketball courts may be half court or full court configurations and are generally used for informal, pickup games. Basketball courts are usually constructed in pairs at larger parks and schools. Courts must include regulation hoops and lines. The playing area should be covered with asphalt or some other hard surface. No major cracks or irregularities should exist.

The City of Roseburg currently has seven outdoor basketball courts. Most of these are located in Roseburg's mini parks and neighborhood parks, and two are located at Stewart Park. In addition, there are 21 courts in the city provided by others. Fourteen of these are located at local elementary schools. There are also several courts at the Boys & Girls Club and the Douglas County YMCA.

The City should provide full or half basketball courts in all neighborhood parks and community parks. Based on this guideline, approximately 16 new outdoor basketball courts will be needed to serve the population of Roseburg in 2027. Where mini parks are developed in lieu of neighborhood parks, half basketball courts should be included as space allows. Also, several basketball courts at existing sites may need upgrades to maintain this suggested level of service. Additional need is met by courts at school sites.

TENNIS COURTS

Tennis courts are generally constructed in pairs or groupings of four or more. Courts must have adequate fencing, net, and color-coated surface. No major cracks or surface regularities should

exist. Tennis courts are usually located at larger parks, such as community parks, or at high and middle schools.

The city currently owns and operates 15 tennis courts. Twelve of these are outdoor courts within the Hoffman Tennis Center complex at Stewart Park, and three are indoors courts at the adjacent Jackson Indoor Tennis Facility. The indoor courts are accompanied by an office, pro shop, and snack bar.

Other providers in Roseburg add 14 courts to the planning area inventory. Six of these are located at Umpqua Community College, two at Roseburg High school, four at Roseburg Country Club and two at Veteran's Affairs Grounds. These courts, along with the City-provided courts, adequately support tennis play in Roseburg.

The City should consider developing tennis courts at proposed community parks and at larger neighborhood parks to serve the population of Roseburg in 2027. Additional need is met by the courts provided by others.

VOLLEYBALL COURTS

Volleyball courts may be located indoors or outdoors. Outdoor surfaces include turf or sand. Regulation volleyball courts should be 60 feet by 30 feet in size, with a net height that varies with age and gender. Courts may be accompanied by seating areas.

The city of Roseburg currently provides two outdoor volleyball courts at Stewart Park, near the YMCA facility. These courts are sand courts with permanent standards. There are no other providers with outdoor volleyball courts in the planning area, although other providers' gyms can presumably be used to accommodate volleyball activities.

Outdoor volleyball courts are appropriate in larger community and regional parks, typically where these facilities can be combined with other group activity areas, such as group picnic areas, pavilions, playgrounds, multi-use backstops, ball fields, etc. The City should consider providing an additional volleyball court in the proposed community parks.

MULTI-USE FIELDS

Multi-use fields are fields, where, depending on the season, multiple sports (soccer, baseball, or softball) can be played. Multi-use fields can also allow for other sports, such as ultimate Frisbee, kickball, football, lacrosse, or rugby. Fields must be level without holes or mounds. These may be general multi-purpose fields or field that use overlays to support two sports in an area of limited size. Some multi-use fields can have backstops, although the field size may not necessarily meet standard dimensions.

The City of Roseburg currently provides no multi-use sports fields. Four multi-use fields are located within the city limits at Roseburg School District properties, including elementary and middle schools in the city. Two additional multi-use fields are located at Douglas County's River Forks park. These non-specific fields allow for many types of play, including un-organized sports and casual pick-up games.

According to public involvement results, member of the athletic community focus group felt that flexible green spaces would help serve all sports organizations better. Given the shortage of practice fields for many organized sports in town, multi-use fields may be able to help meet these needs. Trends show that micro-league sports have adapted to practicing on open spaces in neighborhood parks when necessary, because of a lack of available field space. However, sports organizations and teams typically use other improved fields before multi-use fields, because of these facilities are maintained at a lower level of service than standard sport fields. Also, because open space areas in neighborhood parks are not anticipated to support regular athletic play, the City will need to consider these multi-use fields in field scheduling to allow time for rest and recovery and to avoid overuse.

Multi-use fields can be located in proposed neighborhood parks and serve local needs for informal sports and open space activities, such as kickball, Frisbee, pick-up soccer or softball, etc. These facilities can function as practice facilities. Multi-use fields differ from open space in that these fields are level and without holes, mounds, or other obstructions. These facilities also approximate normal field configurations (shape and size), although standard field dimensions do not apply.

The City should consider developing several multi-use fields at approximately half of all new proposed local parks (8) to meet the future needs of the population in 2027. Where possible, the location of these fields should be geographically dispersed to provide nearby recreation opportunities for the majority of city residents.

SKATE PARKS

Skate parks vary in size. Approximately 20,000 square feet is the general standard for a full-size, dedicated facility. Skate parks must have concrete or other hard surfaces and may include half pipes, quarter pipes, and handrails. A skate park may also contain other features designed for tricks, such as ramps, stairs, trick boxes, or pyramids.

The City of Roseburg currently has one skate park, located at Stewart Park. The recently-built skate park is accompanied by a group picnic area. This level of service provided by one skate park is less than provided by comparable agencies. Although there are no other providers of outdoor skate parks in the planning area, Roseburg Sk8 Church has an indoor skateboard facility for youth.

Skate parks appeal to youth, who typically have significantly higher participation rates in both skateboarding and rollerblading. Nearby parks are more accessible to youth, because of the difficulty in finding transportation to more distant sites. For this reason, a new trend in the development of skate parks is to support major “event-type” facilities with smaller skate spots. The provision of skate spots creates more localized skate opportunities in various areas of the community. The City should consider developing skate spots at both proposed community park sites to meet the future needs of the population in 2027.

GOLF COURSE

Golf courses may either consist of nine or 18 holes. Golf courses generally include supporting facilities, such as clubhouses, equipment storage, parking, and trails.

Roseburg currently provides one public golf course, located at Stewart Park. The course consists of nine holes and is accompanied by a clubhouse and driving range. The VA

provides a semi-private golf facility, a nine-hole course adjacent to Stewart Park. Members of any service club are welcome to golf at this course. The Roseburg Country Club provides an additional private course, which consists of 18 holes and is located just west of the city.

While some public involvement findings indicated that an 18-hole golf course is desirable, providing additional golf facilities is not considered a high priority for the community overall.

DISC GOLF COURSE

Disc golf courses consist of a series of numbered posts and cages set at regular intervals to serve as “holes.” Signage should accompany each hole. Courses are usually located in natural areas.

Roseburg currently provides one public disc golf course, and none are provided by others.

Members of the athletic community feel that improving disc golf courses are a cheap and easy way to improve park usage and safety. Disc golf courses can be as small as a few holes, and new holes can be added at any time to existing courses.

Trends in recreation have shown an increase in participation in sports such as lacrosse, rugby, Ultimate Frisbee, and disc golf. While the first three can be played on multi-purpose fields and existing sport fields, disk golf requires a different type of facility. However, disc golf holes can easily be incorporate into existing open space (including grassy and treed sites).

New disc golf facilities can be added at both proposed community parks. to meet the future needs of the population in 2027. The length of the courses may depend on the amount of open space versus acreage available for development at the new community park sites. The number of holes should be appropriate for the site.

BOAT LAUNCHES

Roseburg has one existing boat ramp, located at Templin Beach Park in southeast Roseburg. The ramp provides motorized and non-motorized boat access to the Umpqua River. It is also used as an informal swimming area. Douglas County provides four

additional boat ramps in the immediate Roseburg area. One is located at the Douglas County Fairgrounds, one at Hestness Landing, one at River Forks, and one at Amacher Park on the North Umpqua River.

For non-motorized watercraft launches, a boat launch is recommended every 5 miles for canoe/kayak river trail. To determine the placement of specific new launch sites within Roseburg, the City can identify desired water trail routes with varied trip lengths, compare these to the existing boat launch sites, and determine appropriate put-in, midpoint, and take-out points. Keep in mind that the provision of boat launch sites is largely opportunity based, and some significant natural resource areas may not be appropriate for the development of boat ramps/launches. Also consider the need for launch site amenities, such as parking, unloading areas, boat racks, canoe/kayak rentals or other concessions, restrooms, etc. The provision of proposed boat launches may require the acquisition of acreage as a special use area.

HORSESHOE PITS

The City of Roseburg currently has 12 sets of horseshoe pits, located in a complex at Stewart Park. These pits are suitable for tournament play. At the present time, no other providers in Roseburg provide horseshoe facilities. However, River Forks Park (operated by Douglas County) is another nearby regional park with horseshoe pits.

Like outdoor volleyball courts, horseshoe pits are appropriate in larger community and regional parks, typically where these facilities can be combined with other group activity areas, such as group picnic areas, pavilions, playgrounds, multi-use backstops, etc. Given that Stewart Park already has a horseshoe complex suitable for tournament use, the City may consider incorporating smaller horseshoe groups (of 2-4 pits) at proposed community park sites or partnering with Douglas County Parks to develop additional pits to meet the community's growing need.