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PARK DESIGN  
PRINCIPLES  
APPENDIX





# Park Design Principles

Cosumnes CSD and the City of Elk Grove (“City”) use Park Design Principles to ensure that each park is programmed, planned, and designed to meet the needs of its service area and residents respectively and each classification within the overall park and recreation system. Every park, regardless of type, needs to have an established set of outcomes. Park planners / designers design to those outcomes, including operational and maintenance costs associated with the design outcomes. Each park type serves a specific purpose, and the features and facilities in the park must be designed for the demographic the park is intended to serve, the desired length of stay deemed appropriate, and the uses it has been assigned. The CSD and City have successfully used Park Design Principles for planning and designing more than 20 parks since 2008.

## Parkland Dedication in relation to Park Design Principles

Within Elk Grove, the CSD and the City collaborate on parks and recreation. Under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) adopted in 2015, the City and the CSD work cooperatively on the development of new parks within the City. The City enacts land dedication requirements, as part of the Elk Grove Municipal Code Chapter 22.40 (Park and Recreation Dedication and Fees), consistent with the State Subdivision Map Act/ Quimby Act (Government Code Section 66477). In July 2016, the City of Elk Grove amended the Municipal Code regarding parkland dedication. Analysis demonstrated the existing parkland ratio in the City was approximately 5.26 acres per 1000 population, allowing the City to require the maximum Quimby Act parkland dedication of five acres per 1000 population. Therefore, the City has established that the minimum parkland requirement is 5.0 acres per 1,000 population. The small amount of additional acreage for parks over 5.0 per 1,000 can be attributed to additional

park land voluntarily dedicated by developers for the Laguna Ridge Specific Plan area.

The CSD and City use these Park Design Principles to design and build parks that are high quality, cost effective, and sustainable. Chart A clarifies the connection between Quimby Act Park Types and CSD Park Types found in the Park Design Principles.

*Chart A. Quimby and CSD Park Types*

Quimby Park Type	CSD Park Type	Acreage
Neighborhood	Local Neighborhood	2 acres per 1000
Community	Community Special Use Park/ Facility Sports Park	3 acres per 1000
<b>Total</b>		<b>5 acres per 1000</b>

## Quimby Credit

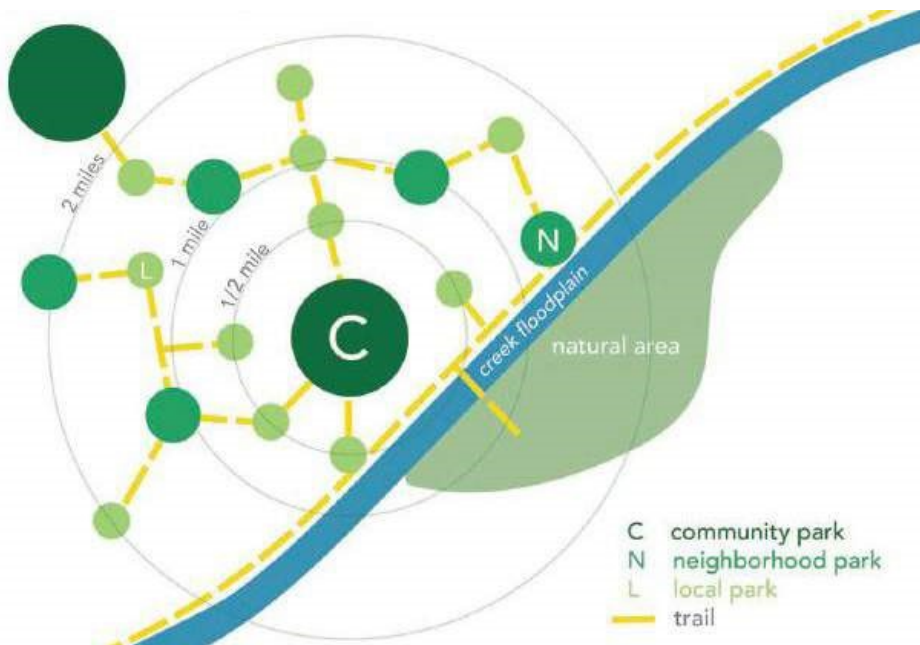
The Quimby Act requirement of 5.0 acres per 1,000 population can be met through provision of park land for these CSD Park Types: Local, Neighborhood, Community, Special Use, and Sport Park. The City and CSD do not provide Quimby dedication credit for the following land types: Greenbelts, Trails, Paseos, Open Space, Natural Space, or similar facilities.

## Park Service Areas

The foundation of the CSD park system is the network of local, neighborhood, and community parks, along with typical connecting land types such as trails and open space that function together as a cohesive system as shown in Figure 1. Each type of park serves a different geographic service area, as described in the Park Design Principles:

- Local parks: ¼-mile service radius
- Neighborhood parks: ½-mile service radius
- Community parks: One to two mile service radius in suburban and new development areas. One to three mile service radius in rural areas.

Figure 1: Park Service Areas



## Definitions used in the Park Design Principles

**Park/Facility Classifications:** Includes Local Park, Neighborhood Park, Community Park, Special Use Park/Facility, and Sports Complex. Appendix A identifies traditional sport field amenities. Note these do not include other land types that are provided more for connectivity or passive viewing including but not limited to: Greenbelts/Trails/Paseos and Open Space/Natural Area.

**Land Usage:** The percentage of space identified for either passive use or active use in a park. A park master plan should follow land usage recommendations.

**Programming:** Can include active or passive (i.e., none). Active means it is organized and planned with pre-registration by the user. Examples of active programming include sports leagues, day camp, and aquatics. Passive programming is self-directed by the user at their own pace.

Examples of passive programming include playground usage, picnicking, Frisbee, reading, or walking the dog.

The term programming when used in the context of planning and developing parkland, refers to a list of uses and facilities, and does not always include staff-managed recreation programs. The program for a site can include such elements as ball fields, spray parks, shelters, restrooms, game courts, trails, natural resource stewardship, open meadows, nature preserves, or interpretive areas. These types of amenities are categorized as lead or support amenities. The needs of the demographic the park it is intended to serve should be considered and accommodated at each type of park.

**Revenue Facilities:** These include facilities where the user is charged to play on them in

the form of an access fee, player fee, team fee, or permit fee. These could include pools, golf courses, tennis courts, recreation centers, sport field complexes, concession facilities, hospitality centers, reservable shelters, outdoor or indoor theatre space, and special event spaces.

**Signature Facility/Amenity:** This is an enhanced facility or amenity which is viewed by community as deserving of special recognition due to its design, location, function, natural resources, or similar.

Design Principles for each park classification follow.

### Local Park

Local Parks generally range from one to three net acres and include amenities such as playgrounds targeted for ages 2-5 and 5-12, small sport court, swings, benches, and landscaping. Local Parks typically have a localized service radius of one-quarter mile and include passive and active land usage, reflecting the overall standards of the entire park system. Local Parks serve limited and/or isolated recreational needs. Some Local Parks are identified as "Pocket Parks." Pocket Parks are small areas (normally less than 1 acre), have fewer amenities, and are located along a trail.

- Size of park: Up to three net acres (usable area measured).
- Service Radius: 1/4 mile.
- Site Selection: On a local street in a residential neighborhood. Where possible, next to a school, Possible location to link subdivisions and linked to a trail system connecting to other parks.
- Length of stay: One hour experience or less.

- Amenities: small playgrounds for ages 2-5 and 5-12 with shaded elements, swings, benches, small sport court, small picnic shelter, gardens, and landscaping. Amenities are ADA compliant. Restrooms are not included in Local Parks since the typical stay is short.
- Landscape Design: Appropriate design to enhance the park theme/use/experience. Drought tolerant. Large canopy shade trees. Compliance with Elk Grove Municipal Code requirements which encompasses State of California MWELO (Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance) requirements.
- Revenue facilities: none
- Land usage: 90 percent active/10 percent passive. Protect shade trees/geographic/cultural/historic features where possible.
- Programming: None
- Parking: none. Traffic calming devices encouraged proximate to park.
- Lighting: Security only compliant with Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations.
- Signage: Directional signage and facility/amenity regulations to enhance user experience.
- Other: Customized to demographics of neighborhood; safety design meets established Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) standards; integrated color scheme throughout.

## Neighborhood Park

A Neighborhood Park should be three to 10 net acres; however, some Neighborhood Parks are determined by use and facilities offered and not by size alone. The service radius for a neighborhood park is one half mile, or six blocks. Neighborhood Parks should have safe pedestrian access for surrounding residents; parking may or may not be included, but if included, accounts for less than ten cars and provides for ADA access. Neighborhood Parks serve as the recreational and social focus of the adjoining neighborhoods and contribute to a distinct neighborhood identity.

- Size of park: Three to 10 net acres (usable area measured).
- Service radius: 1/2 mile radius.
- Site Selection: On a local or collector street. If near an arterial street, provide natural or artificial barrier. Where possible, next to a school. Encourage location to link subdivisions and Encourage trail connection to other parks.
- Length of stay: One hour experience or less.
- Amenities: One signature amenity (e.g. medium to large playground, small spray ground, sport court, gazebo); no restrooms unless necessary for signature amenity; may include one non-programmed sports field; playgrounds for ages 2-5 and 5-12 with some shaded elements; no reservable shelters; loop trails; no more than two types of sport courts; natural gardens; benches; one or more picnic shelters next to play areas. Amenities are ADA compliant.
- Landscape Design: Appropriate design to enhance the park theme/use/experience.

Drought tolerant. Large canopy shade trees. Compliance with Elk Grove Municipal Code requirements which encompasses State of California MWELO (Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance) requirements.

- Revenue facilities: none
- Land usage: 85 percent active/15 percent passive.
- Programming: Typically none, but a signature amenity that is programmed may be included.
- Signage: Directional signage and facility/amenity regulations to enhance user experience.
- Parking: Preferred design includes widened on-street parking area adjacent to park to maximize usable park space. If necessary, provide 5-10 spaces within park including ADA compliant spaces. Traffic calming devices encouraged proximate to the park.
- Lighting: Security or amenity compliant with Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations.
- Other: Customized to demographics of neighborhood; safety design meets established Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) standards; integrated color scheme throughout.

## Community Park

Community Parks are intended to be accessible to multiple neighborhoods and should focus on meeting community-based recreational needs, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces. Community Parks are generally larger in scale than Neighborhood

Parks and are designed typically for residents who live within a one to two mile service radius. When possible, the park should be developed adjacent to a school. Community Parks provide recreational opportunities for the entire family and often contain facilities for specific recreational purposes: sports fields, aquatic center, tennis courts, extreme sports amenity, multipurpose recreation center, loop trails, picnic areas, reservable picnic shelters, sports courts, permanent restrooms, large playgrounds for both age 2-5 and 5-12, spray ground, large turf and landscaped areas. Passive outdoor recreation activities such as meditation, quiet reflection, and wildlife watching also take place at Community Parks.

Community Parks contain more recreation amenities than a Neighborhood Park.

- Size of park: 20 to 100 net acres.
- Service radius: One to two mile radius in suburban and new development areas, and one to three mile radius in rural areas.
- Site Selection: On two collector streets minimum and preferably one arterial street. If near arterial street, provide natural or artificial barrier. Minimal number of residences abutting site. Preference is streets on four sides, or three sides with school or municipal use on fourth side. Provide trail linkage to other parks.
- Length of stay: Two to three hour experience.
- Amenities: Four signature amenities at a minimum (e.g., loop trails, sports fields, large shelters/ pavilions, community playground for ages 2-5 and 5-12 with shaded elements, multipurpose recreation center, aquatic center, sports courts, spray ground), public restrooms, ample parking, and security

lighting. Amenities are ADA compliant. Sport Fields and Sport Complexes are typical at this park. See details in Sport Complex classification and Appendix A – Sport Field Amenities for more information.

- Revenue facilities: One or more (e.g. pool, sports complex, pavilion).
- Land usage: 65 percent active / 35 percent passive.
- Programming: Minimum of three essential program services (e.g. sports, day camps, aquatics).
- Parking: Sufficient to support the amenities; occupies no more than 10 percent of the park. ADA compliant spaces. Design should include widened on-street parking area adjacent to park to maximize usable park space. Traffic calming devices encouraged within and proximate to the park.
- Lighting: Amenity lighting including sport field light standards. Security lighting compliant with Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations.
- Signage: Directional signage and facility/ amenity regulations to enhance user experience. May include kiosks in easily identified areas of the facility.
- Landscape Design: Appropriate design to enhance the park theme/use/ experience. Enhanced landscaping at park entrances and throughout park. Drought tolerant. Large canopy shade trees. Compliance with Elk Grove Municipal Code requirements which encompasses State of California MWELo (Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance) requirements.

- Other: Strong appeal to surrounding neighborhoods; integrated color scheme throughout the park; loop trail connectivity; safety design meets established Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) standards including security cameras.

## Special Use Park/ Facility

A Special Use Park/Facility includes spaces that don't fall within a typical park classification. A major difference between a Special Use facility and other parks is that they usually serve a single purpose whereas other park classifications are designed to offer multiple recreation opportunities. It is possible for a Special Use facility to be located inside another park. Special Use facilities generally fall into four categories:

**Historic/Cultural/Social sites** – unique local resources offering historical, educational, and cultural opportunities. Examples include historic downtown areas, commercial zones, plaza parks, performing arts parks, arboretums, display gardens, performing arts facilities, indoor theaters, churches, and amphitheaters. Frequently these are located in Community Parks.

**Golf courses** – Nine and 18-hole complexes with ancillary facilities such as club houses, driving ranges, program space and learning centers. These facilities are highly maintained and support a wide demographic. Programs are targeted for daily use play, tournaments, leagues, clinics and special events. Operational costs come from daily play, season pass holders, concessions, driving range fees, earned income opportunities and sale of pro shop items.

**Indoor Recreation Facilities** – specialized or single purpose facilities. Examples include multipurpose recreation centers



and community theaters. Frequently these are located in Community Parks.

### **Outdoor Recreation facilities –**

Examples include aquatic facilities, disc golf, skateboard, BMX, and dog parks, which may be located in a park.

- Size of park: Depends upon facilities and activities included. Their diverse character makes it impossible to apply acreage standards.
- Service radius: Depends upon facilities and activities included. Typically serves special user groups while a few serve the entire population.
- Site Selection: Given the variety of potential uses, no specific standards are defined for site selection. As with all park types, the site itself should be located where it is appropriate for its use.
- Length of stay: varies by facility.
- Amenities: varies by facility.
- Revenue facilities: Due to nature of certain facilities, revenue may be required for construction and/or annual maintenance. This should be determined at a policy level before the facility is planned and constructed.
- Land usage: varies by facility.
- Programming: varies by facility.
- Parking: On-street or off-street parking is provided as appropriate. Design should include widened on-street parking area adjacent to park to maximize usable

park space. As necessary, provide five to 10 spaces within park including ADA compliant spaces. Traffic calming devices encouraged next to park.

- Lighting: Security or amenity compliant with Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations. Signage: Directional signage and facility/amenity regulations to enhance user experience.
- Landscape Design: Appropriate design to enhance the park theme/use/experience. Drought tolerant. Large canopy shade trees. Compliance with Elk Grove Municipal Code requirements which encompasses State of California MWELO (Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance) requirements.
- Other: Integrated color scheme throughout the park; safety design meets established Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) standards. May include security cameras.

## **Sports Complex/ Park**

Sports complexes at Community Parks and stand-alone Sports Parks are developed to provide at least four to 16 fields or courts in one setting. A sports complex may also support extreme sports facilities, such as BMX and skateboarding. Sports Complexes can be single focused or multi-focused and can include indoor or outdoor facilities to serve the needs of multiple users. Outdoor fields should be lighted to maximize value and productivity of the complex. Agencies developing sports complexes focus on meeting the needs of residents. This may include facilities appropriate for attracting sport tournaments.

Sport field design (see Appendix A - Sport Field Amenities) includes appropriate field

distances for each sport's governing body and support amenities designed to produce revenue to offset operational costs.

Sports complexes include amenities such as synthetic or natural turf, multipurpose field benches and bleachers, scoreboards, amplified sound, scorer's booths, shaded elements, or similar. Enhanced amenities would be identified during park design and is dependent upon adequate funding for capital costs and asset management sustainability.

- Size of park: Preferably 40 or more acres for stand-alone complexes.
- Service radius: Determined by community demand.
- Site Selection: Stand-alone Sports Complexes are strategically located on or near arterial streets. Refer to Community Park sections if sport complex located within a park. Preference is streets on four sides, or three sides with school or municipal use on fourth side.
- Length of stay: Two to three hours experience for single activities. Can be all day for tournaments or special events.
- Amenities: Four to 16 fields or sports courts in one setting; public restrooms, ample parking, turf types appropriate for the facility and anticipated usage, and field lighting. Amenities are ADA compliant. See details in Sport Complex section and Appendix A – Sport Field Amenities for more information.
- Revenue facilities: Four or more (e.g. fields, concession stand, picnic pavilion).
- Land usage: 95 percent active and 5 percent passive.
- Programming: Focus on active programming of all amenities.
- Parking: Sufficient to support the amenities. ADA compliant spaces. Traffic calming devices encouraged within and next to park.
- Lighting: Amenity lighting includes sport field light standards. Security lighting compliant with Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations.
- Signage: Directional signage and facility/amenity regulations to enhance user experience. May include kiosks in easily identified areas of the facility.
- Landscape Design: Appropriate design to enhance the park theme/use/experience. Enhanced landscaping at entrances and throughout complex. Drought tolerant. Large canopy shade trees. Compliance with the Elk Grove Municipal Code which encompasses State of California MWELO (Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance) requirements.
- Other: Integrated color scheme throughout the park; safety design meets established Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) standards including security cameras.

## Other Recreational Elements

The following are other recreational elements to be provided within the community. They are listed here because they have a direct connection on the quality and success of park and recreational facilities. However, since they do not count towards parkland requirements, these are listed separately from specific park types identified above.

### Greenbelts/ Trails/ Paseos

Greenbelts/Trails/Paseos link neighborhoods, parks, recreation facilities, attractions, and natural areas. Multi-use trails fulfill two guiding principles simultaneously: protecting natural areas along waterways and open space areas and providing people with a way to access and enjoy them. Multi-use trails also promote safe, alternative forms of transportation, substantial health benefits, habitat enhancements for plants and wildlife, and unique opportunities for outdoor education and cultural interpretation.

- **Size and Type:** Typically at least 40-foot width of unencumbered land for a Greenbelt or Paseo. May include a trail to support walk, bike, run, and equestrian activities. A minimum trail is 14 feet wide: 10-foot wide paved asphalt or concrete to support pedestrian and bicycle uses plus 2-feet of decomposed granite on both sides of the trail for walkers and joggers. Where higher use is anticipated 12-foot of paved surface is preferred.
- Equestrian uses can be added in rural settings by adding 10 more feet of space

to separate equestrian usage from pedestrian/bike usage. This includes five foot of harrowed soil plus a five foot natural separation from the pedestrian/bike trail.

- **Site Selection:** Located consistent with the City of Elk Grove Bicycle, Pedestrian, and Trails Master Plan.
- **Amenities:** Parking, benches, trash receptacles, and restrooms at major trailheads and other locations as deemed appropriate and feasible.
- **Lighting:** Security lighting at trailheads and high use areas compliant with Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations.
- **Signage:** Mileage markers at intervals. Interpretive kiosks as deemed appropriate.
- **Landscape Design:** Coordinated planting scheme in urban areas. Limited or no planting in open space areas. Drought tolerant. Large canopy shade trees. Compliance with Elk Grove Municipal Code requirements which encompasses State of California MWELO (Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance) requirements.
- **Other:** Connectivity to parks or other District facilities is desirable.

### Open Space/ Natural Area

An Open Space/Natural Area is undeveloped but may include natural or paved trails. Grasslands under power line corridors are one example; creek areas are another. Open Space contains natural resources that can be managed for recreation and natural resource conservation values such as a desire to protect wildlife habitat, water quality and endangered species. Open

Space also can provide opportunities for nature based, unstructured, low-impact recreational opportunities such as walking and nature viewing.

- Amenities: May include paved or natural trails, wildlife viewing areas, mountain biking, disc golf, interpretation and education facilities.
- Lighting: None
- Signage: Interpretive kiosks as deemed appropriate.
- Landscape Design: Generally none. Some areas may include landscaping, such as entryways or around buildings. In these situations, sustainable design is appropriate.

## Sport Field Amenities

Typical sport field amenities provided by the CSD are identified below.

### MULTIPURPOSE FIELDS (SOCCER/ FOOTBALL/LACROSSE/FIELD HOCKEY)

- Field size: Regulation field – 360-foot by 240-foot. Limited space field– 210-foot by 150-foot. 25-foot buffer on same plane as field with no obstructions or drainage fixtures. Buffer applies to both field sizes.
- Goals: Portable, with size specified by user group and provided by CSD.
- No bleachers or players benches.
- Field lighting at Community Parks.

### BASEBALL FIELD AMENITIES – YOUTH SIZE

- Field size: Preferred: 225-foot outfield fence with 10-foot warning track with 4-foot high outfield fence. Alternate: 215-foot outfield fence with 8-foot high outfield fence.
- Baselines and infield: 60-foot and 70-foot skinned baseline w/ base sleeves w/ grass infield. Ball field mix extends from backstop down sidelines to fence opening at end of dugout. Home plate included. Bases specified by CSD and provided by user groups.
- Permanent backstop. 2-foot high concrete block w/ safety padding and 18-foot vertical fence (black vinyl coated chain link).
- Fencing: 8-foot high fence (black vinyl coated chain link) from backstop to end of skinned infield. On 225-foot field, 4-foot high sideline and outfield fence (black vinyl coated chain link). On 215-foot field, outfield fence increases to 8-foot high. Yellow safety top on outfield fence. Foul poles at outfield fence. 12-foot wide dual-gate opening on one sideline fence for field maintenance equipment access.
- Concrete block bin: 6-foot by 6-foot for ball field mix located adjacent to 12-foot fence opening.
- Dugout: 21-foot by 7-foot including 15-foot long players bench with backrest. 8-foot high fencing around dugout. Dugout opens onto field at home base side of dugout. 2-foot safety wing fencing inside dugout to prevent foul ball entry. Slatted roof over dugout.
- Raised pitching mound with two pitching rubbers (46-foot and 50-foot to home plate).

- Interior warm up/practice pitching mound along sideline fences backing up to outfield fence (46-foot distance from pitching rubber to plate). Slats or padding in fence to maintain fence longevity.
- Three row bleachers (21-foot long) on concrete pad both baselines.
- 12-foot by 8-foot concrete pad for storage box. Equipment storage unit funded by user group – approved and installed by CSD maintenance staff on same side as field mix bin.
- If a scoreboard is approved, conduit and pull boxes from power source to backstop, and from backstop to outfield field. Scoreboard/controller provided by user group.
- Field lighting at Community Parks and Sports Complexes.
- Concrete behind dugouts and in dugouts connected to park walkways on all fields.
- Quick disconnect for water behind pitcher's mound.
- Fencing: 8-foot high fence (black vinyl coated chain link) from backstop to end of skinned infield. 4-foot high sideline and outfield fence (black vinyl coated chain link). Yellow safety top on outfield fence. Foul poles at outfield fence. 12-foot wide dual-gate opening on one sideline fence for field maintenance equipment access.
- Concrete block bin: 6-foot by 6-foot for ball field mix located adjacent to 12-foot fence opening.
- Dugout: 27-foot by 9-foot including 21-foot long players bench with backrest. 8-foot high fencing around dugout. Dugout opens onto field at home base side of dugout. 2-foot safety wing fencing inside dugout to prevent foul ball entry. Slatted roof over dugout.
- Raised pitching mound with pitching rubbers 60-foot, 6-inches to home plate).
- Interior warm up/practice pitching mound along sideline fences near outfield fence (60-foot, 6-inches to home plate). Slats or padding in fence to maintain fence longevity.

#### BASEBALL FIELD AMENITIES – ADULT SIZE

- Field size: 320-foot down the foul line and 385-foot in center field. Includes 10-foot warning track.
- Baselines and infield: 90-foot skinned baseline w/ base sleeves w/ grass infield. Ball field mix extends from backstop down sidelines to fence opening at end of dugout. Home plate included. Bases specified by CSD and provided by user groups.
- Permanent backstop. 2-foot high concrete block w/ safety padding and 18-foot vertical fence (black vinyl coated chain link).
- Three row bleachers (21-foot long) on concrete pad both baselines.
- 12-foot by 8-foot concrete pad for storage box. Equipment storage unit funded by user group – approved and installed by CSD maintenance staff on same side as field mix bin.
- If scoreboard approved, conduit and pull boxes from power source to backstop, and from backstop to outfield field. Scoreboard/controller provided by user group.

- Field lighting at Community Parks and Sports Complexes.
- Concrete behind dugouts and in dugouts connected to park walkways on all fields.
- Quick disconnect for water behind pitcher's mound.

### **SOFTBALL FIELD AMENITIES – YOUTH SIZE**

- Field size: Preferred: 225-foot outfield fence with 10-foot warning track with 4-foot high outfield fence. Alternate: 215-foot outfield fence with 8-foot high outfield fence.
- Baselines and infield: 50-foot and 60-foot baseline w/ base sleeves on completely skinned infield. Home plate included. Bases specified by CSD and provided by user groups.
- Permanent backstop. 2-foot high concrete block w/ safety padding and 18-foot vertical fence (black vinyl coated chain link).
- Fencing: 8-foot high fence (black vinyl coated chain link) from backstop to end of skinned infield. On 225-foot field, 4-foot high sideline and outfield fence (black vinyl coated chain link). On 215-foot field, outfield fence increases to 8-foot high. Yellow safety top on outfield fence. Foul poles at outfield fence. 12-foot wide dual-gate opening on one sideline fence for field maintenance equipment access.
- Concrete block bin: 6-foot by 6-foot for ball field mix located adjacent to 12-foot fence opening.
- Dugout: 21-foot by 7-foot including 15-foot long players bench with backrest. 8-foot high fencing around dugout. Dugout opens onto field at home base side of dugout. 2-foot safety wing fencing inside dugout to prevent foul ball entry. Slatted roof over dugout.
- No pitching mound. Three pitching rubbers (30-foot/35-foot/40-foot to home plate).
- Interior warm up/practice pitching area along sideline fences backing up to outfield fence (30-foot/35-foot/40-foot to home plate distance from pitching rubber to plate). Slats or padding in fence to maintain fence longevity.
- Three row bleachers (21-foot long) on concrete pad both baselines.
- 12-foot by 8-foot concrete pad for storage box. Equipment storage unit funded by user group – approved and installed by CSD maintenance staff on same side as field mix bin.
- If scoreboard approved, conduit and pull boxes from power source to backstop, and from backstop to outfield field. Scoreboard/controller provided by user group.
- Field lighting at Community Parks and Sports Complexes.
- Concrete behind dugouts and in dugouts connected to park walkways on all fields.
- Quick disconnect for water behind pitchers' mound.
- Bomber system for watering infield.

**SOFTBALL FIELD AMENITIES – ADULT SIZE**

- Field size: 300-foot outfield fence with 10-foot warning track and 8-foot high outfield fence.
- Baselines and infield: 60-foot/ 65-foot/ 70-foot/ 80-foot baseline w/ base sleeves on skinned infield. Home plate included. Bases specified by CSD and provided by user groups.
- Permanent backstop. 2-foot high concrete block w/ safety padding and 18-foot vertical fence (black vinyl coated chain link).
- Fencing: 8-foot high fence (black vinyl coated chain link) from backstop to end of skinned infield. 8-foot high sideline and outfield fence (black vinyl coated chain link). Foul poles at outfield fence. 12-foot wide dual-gate opening on one sideline fence for field maintenance equipment access.
- Concrete block bin: 6-foot by 6-foot for ball field mix located adjacent to 12-foot fence opening.
- Dugout: 27-foot by 9-foot including 21-foot long players bench with backrest. 8-foot high fencing around dugout. Dugout opens onto field at home base side of dugout. 2-foot safety wing fencing inside dugout to prevent foul ball entry. Slatted roof over dugout.
- No pitching mound. Two pitching rubbers (50-foot /54-foot to home plate).
- Three row bleachers (21-foot long) on concrete pad both baselines.
- 12-foot by 8-foot concrete pad for storage box. Equipment storage unit funded by user group – approved and

installed by CSD maintenance staff on same side as field mix bin.

- If scoreboard approved, conduit and pull boxes from power source to backstop, and from backstop to outfield field. Scoreboard/ controller provided by user group.
- Field lighting at Community Parks and Sports Complexes.
- Concrete behind dugouts and in dugouts connected to park walkways on all fields.
- Quick disconnect for water behind pitcher's mound.
- Bomber system for watering infield.

**RESTROOM/CONCESSION BUILDING**

- Restroom: typically installed at 1 per 20 acres of Community Park or Sports Complex. Minimum of one restroom at parks with programmed fields.
- Concession Building: Provided when three or more fields exist at a Community Park. Owned by CSD. Rental agreement required for user group use of facility, which includes cost of building depreciation, building upkeep, and utilities. Building includes shelving, electrical, three-partition sink with hot water, and separate sink for hand washing. Facility built to Health Code requirements. Equipment supplied by user group.

