



Comox Valley Disc Golf Club

Disc Golf Course Proposal For Coal Creek Historic Park

I. PROJECT CONCEPT

The Comox Valley Disc Golf Club (CVDGC) is proposing the installation of an 18-hole disc golf course in Coal Creek Historic Park. Cumberland is full of health conscious people who enjoy nature and a community disc golf course would align perfectly with the village's image as a recreation destination. Total cost of the project is estimated at \$2200 and would be entirely funded by the CVDGC.

The installation of a disc golf course would be consistent with the objectives of the Recreation Planning Area as described in the Coal Creek Historic Park Master Plan's 'Planning Area Descriptions' (Page 14): "To provide for readily-accessible, low impact outdoor recreation opportunities and facilitate community use and gatherings."

Disc golf is also in perfect keeping with the Plan's call for "Generally low impact recreation activities requiring minor infrastructure."(Page 14)

Disc golf courses need not resemble traditional golf courses and do not have the same infrastructure or maintenance requirements. A good course can be installed and sustained for very little money and with very little impact or disturbance to the surrounding area.

This proposal outlines a concept only, and the CVDGC is open to any suggestions to ensure all concerns are addressed.

Long Term Goals:

The proposed project would ideally occur in two phases:

Phase 1 - 2015:

Build and maintain an 18 hole disc golf course with temporary 'tonal' targets for a trial period of one year. During this time, feedback from the community will be collected and any concerns and/or changes will be addressed and carried out by the CVDGC.

Phase 2 - 2016:

With the help of feedback from *Phase 1*, course design, target and tee placement, and any other aspect of the course will be re-evaluated: any and all proposed changes will be considered. Once a suitable course has been established, our goal is to replace the temporary 'tonal' targets with the 'basket' variety: the established disc golf standard target. (See **Appendix A**).

Rationale:

There are now more than 2000 Disc Golf courses in the United States and Canada, nearly all installed by city and county parks departments (see **Appendix B** for testimonials). There are few recreational activities that offer the high benefit-to-cost ratio as disc golf. Disc golf has relatively low capital and maintenance costs compared with other recreational installations, is

environmentally sound, can be played year-round in all climates and is enjoyed immediately even by beginners of all ages.

What Is Disc Golf?

Disc Golf is played much like traditional golf but instead of hitting a ball into a hole, you throw a smaller, softer, more streamlined looking Frisbee® disc into a target; the two types of targets are described in **Appendix A**. The goal is the same as traditional golf: to complete the course in the fewest number of shots (throws). A golf disc is thrown from a tee area to each target, which is the "hole." As players progress down the fairway, they must make each consecutive shot from the spot where the previous throw has landed. The trees, shrubs and terrain changes in and around the fairways provide challenging obstacles for the golfer. Finally, the "putt" lands in the "basket", or strikes the "tonal" and the hole is completed.

Who Can Play?

The simple answer is that everyone can. In studies measuring participation in recreational activities, "throwing a Frisbee" has consistently been a top-ten activity. A disc golf course serves a broader portion of the community than many narrower interest activities with higher cost, skill or fitness levels required to even begin to play. Men and women, young and old, families with small children -- all can play disc golf. Because disc golf is so easy to understand and enjoy, no one is excluded. Players merely match their pace to their capabilities and proceed from there.

How Much Does It Cost To Play?

It's free! There is no charge to play. The equipment itself is quite inexpensive – discs designed for golf sell for \$7-\$20 each and only one is needed to get started.

What Kind of Construction Would Be Planned for Coal Creek?

The phase 1 installation of an 18-hole disc golf course at Coal Creek would include the designation of natural 'tee pads' and the installation of signs and targets of the 'tonal' variety. No foliage would need to be planted and removal of branches and bushes would be kept to a minimum. A few branches usually need to be trimmed or removed near tees and baskets, especially near eye level range. The CVDGC proposes to seek prior approval from Village staff before any tree modifications are made.

Due to the walking traffic the course would bring, a network of small walking trails will need to be established. These trails would fit into the "Type V" category, as outlined in the Whistler Trail Standards (page 5 - see **Appendix C**). This type of trail is the lowest impact variety outlined in the document. The proposed course layout makes extensive use of the pre-existing trails in this area.

Members of the CVDGC will carry out all work with prior approval from Cumberland Village staff.

Tee pads: Each hole would have one throwing area or 'tee pad', not exceeding 10' x 6', that would either be grass, gravel, or dirt, depending on what is found there naturally. (See **Appendix A**).

Targets: Each hole would have one target of the 'tonal' variety. See **Appendix A** for a description and photographs of suitable targets.

Signs: Tee signs are very important to help first time users find their way through the course and to convey to players expected course conduct and behaviour (ie: respect for the park and it's plants and visitors). Each hole would have a sign indicating the number, length, recommended flight path and par. In addition, a rules sign and information board should be installed before the first hole. The signs can be constructed with a variety of materials although it would be preferable to construct signs using durable materials with a natural appearance to fit in with the surrounding area. The CVDGC will seek input and guidance from Village staff regarding the design and installation of all signs.

What Maintenance Is Required For a Disc Golf Course at Coal Creek?

After installation, the maintenance needs for a disc golf course are primarily occasional grass mowing and light pruning to keep the trails clear. The targets are made of wood and steel and need no regular maintenance and have been proven to last decades.

How Much Land Is Needed?

The rough rule of thumb for total space needed is about one acre per hole, but a great community/ recreational course can be built on far less. A significant advantage of disc golf is its ability to utilize areas that are not desirable or usable for other activities such as woods choked with foliage, rocky areas and slopes. In addition, a disc golf course need not be an exclusive use area – it can co-exist amicably with other active and passive recreation uses such as hiking, dog walking, etc. Finally, the relative portability of targets and signs allows The Village to inexpensively relocate the installations as the needs of the CCHP Master Plan dictate or if the community proposes changes.

The proposed course layout does not infringe upon the Cumberland Community Forest or any private lands adjacent to the park.

The course would entirely be situated in the area designated as 'Recreation' in the CCHP Master Plan (page 23). The course would not significantly interfere with the open field area and consideration of other park users has been taken into account in the design of the course.

Garbage

The course will employ the "pack it in, pack it out" system and strongly worded signs will be used to communicate this to players. Disc golf players take great pride in their courses and CVDGC members will constantly be on the lookout for any litter and be vigilant about collecting

any that is seen. Regular reminders via the CVDGC website and Facebook page will also be used to keep this policy on the minds of players.

How are courses designed?

In addition to several other online resources, the Professional Disc Golf Association (PDGA) offers guidelines for building courses. Please see **Appendix D** for these resources and guidelines.

Low Impact: The Coal Creek Disc Golf Course will meet the definition of “low impact”, as defined in the CCHP Master Plan (Page 11):

“Low impact shall be those activities that ‘sustain opportunities for high quality visitor experiences while avoiding or minimizing associated negative impacts to park resources, visitor experiences, and park neighbours.’”

Individual tee pads would be made out of the gravel, grass, dirt or whatever combination of materials is found at each tee pad site. No construction nor the movement or importing of any materials will be required.

Tee pads and holes will be carefully placed so that thrown discs should not cross the main access trails. When the park is in use for special events or community gatherings, said event would take precedence and the disc golf course would be closed for the duration of the event. This would be communicated with players with appropriate signage and updates via the CVDGC website and social media.

2. HOW DOES THIS PROJECT BENEFIT THE COMMUNITY:

The installation of a disc golf course in Coal Creek Historic Park would benefit the surrounding community by increasing and enhancing recreational opportunities while respecting conservation goals.

Recreational Needs: A disc golf course would provide an inexpensive form of recreation for people of all age and skill levels and be a positive addition to the recreational facilities at Coal Creek Historic Park, and in Cumberland in general. Given the existence of an elementary and a junior school in the immediate vicinity of the park, the installation of a disc golf course would provide an important recreational resource for Cumberland schools, as well as for the wider community. A disc golf course would give youth in the neighborhood another healthy and challenging outlet for their energies and would allow members of the Comox Valley Disc Golf Club and others to potentially organize clinics and youth leagues on their behalf. For the growing number of families in Cumberland, the presence of a disc golf course in the village limits would obviate the need to travel to play and would give them a base from which to further engage in the sport, a healthy lifestyle, and respect for nature and their community.

The Village of Cumberland is a unique gem. It is a destination for outdoor enthusiasts and tourism in general. Although disc golf is not considered a mainstream sport, as such; awareness and popularity is growing fast. From the 1990's to the present, disc golf was one of the fastest growing sports in North America. A disc golf course would be a perfect fit with the quirky, fun and 'recreation destination' image the Village projects.

Conservation: Disc golf is an environmentally friendly sport. Unlike traditional golf, a disc golf course does not require trees to be removed, grass mowed and watered daily, plants uprooted or non-native species planted. Discs fly through the air, they do not roll like a ball so what the ground is made of makes very little difference. In short: courses can be designed to fit into the existing flora of the park and the impact on the surrounding area is minimal. In the long-term, a disc golf course would also help in the preservation of the park by giving young people in the neighborhood another way to enjoy the outdoors in a healthy and fun way.

Economics: A basic 18-hole disc golf course with professional signs and quality tonal targets of durable, uniform design can be purchased, built and installed for under \$2200. These funds will be provided by the CVDGC. The presence of a quality course will encourage enthusiasts, families and newcomers from the Comox Valley and beyond to visit Cumberland. The extra tourism will generate revenue for various Village businesses, and will enhance the overall recreational appeal of the area.

3. COMMUNITY SUPPORT:

The surrounding communities that have installed disc golf courses have nothing but great things to say about the sport as the letters in **Appendix B** attest. In addition, Scott Petersen from the Comox Valley Sports & Social Club has offered his full support.

The Comox Valley Disc Golf Club was formed to promote disc golf as an environmentally, physically and socially beneficial sport that is challenging and rewarding for people of all ages and backgrounds and that can co-exist amicably with other recreational activities in the Valley's parks. The CVDGC has over 30 active members, while the CVDGC Facebook page has over 130 members and growing.

Our community thanks you for your consideration.



APPENDIX

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APPENDIX A

TARGETS AND TEE PADS



Photograph A-1: A tonal target. Pender Island BC

A 'tonal pole' is little more than a fence post dug into the ground with a piece of metal pipe nailed to it. The player has completed the hole when his/her disc makes contact with the metal creating a ringing noise much like a bell. While these 'tonals' are much more accurate than using a tree as a target, arguments and disagreements can still occur over whether a player has completed the hole as it is all up to the hearing of the players involved.

APPENDIX A

TARGETS AND TEE PADS



Photograph A-2: A wilderness tee-pad. Pender Island BC

A tee-pad is where the initial throw of each hole is released and needs to have good footing and enough space to wind up. The ‘tee’ must be clearly marked and should give a good indication of which direction to throw in. Proper signage helps in this regard. It never hurts to include a bench at least on some holes for those not throwing to rest and watch. The picture above shows a wilderness style tee pad, something that British Columbia has become famous for in the disc golf world.

APPENDIX A

TARGETS AND TEE PADS



Photograph A-3: A chain basket. USDGC Championship, 2008

A disc golf chain basket is a glorious invention. A disc is thrown at the chained area of the target, the chains stop the forward motion of the disc and it drops down into the basket completing the hole. The manufacturing has come a long way and it is now common to see multiple strands of chain, galvanized powder coatings and innovative designs to make sure that even a missed shot doesn't land too far away.

APPENDIX A

TARGETS AND TEE PADS



Photograph A-4: An example of a concrete tee pad.

The tee pad is where a player begins the hole and needs to be level and weather resistant. Modern courses use concrete, or more cost effective materials such as mulch, decomposed granite, or other natural materials. In recent years recycled rubber mats have been developed and are starting to catch on. While many alternatives have been created, concrete is the standard.

APPENDIX B

LETTERS OF SUPPORT



TOWN OF COMOX

RECREATION DEPARTMENT

March 13, 2015

Comox Valley Disc Golf Club
c/o 2700 Tater Place,
Courtenay, BC
V9N 8Z5

To Whom It May Concern,
RE: Letter of Support for Disc Golf in the Community

The Town of Comox installed a disc golf course across from the Comox Community Centre on Noel Ave. May 2007. The course, supervised by the Parks Department, is low maintenance in both staff time and upkeep. From a recreation stand point, we are pleased there is an outdoor recreation option that is low cost, family friendly, and requires no formal training or organization to play. Discs are lent on deposit from the Community Centre to players who do not have their own.

I often see disc golfers from my office. The Recreation Department is please to contribute to this very safe and accessible recreation. I have no hesitation to endorse disc golf in our community.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mandy Johns'. The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping 'M' and a long, horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Mandy Johns
Recreation Director
Comox Recreation

APPENDIX B

LETTERS OF SUPPORT



30 March 2015

Beban Park Social Centre
2300 Bowen Road
Nanaimo, BC
V9T 3K7

To whom it may concern,
Re letter of Support for Disc Golf in Cumberland:

This letter is in reference to the proposed disc golf course in Cumberland. Nanaimo installed this disc golf course in Bowen Park around 1997 and since has gone through a few upgrades to improve the tee pads and baskets. This disc course is enjoyed by the disc golf club, who meet formally 3-4 times per week during the spring and summer months, at least once a week during the winter months and hosts a few tournaments throughout the year at this location.

We regularly see out of town visitors and locals enjoying the course bringing their own discs or borrowing discs from our facility. During the good weather months the course is nearly always full and even on a rainy day, you will see the keeners out on the course practicing their shots. I would strongly support the development of disc golf courses in other communities as this has been a great addition to our park in providing a fun, inexpensive way to spend time in the great outdoors with family and friends. Don't hesitate to drop me a note if you have any further questions.

Sincerely,

Deborah Beck

Recreation Coordinator,
Beban Park Recreation Centre
ph: 250-756-5203 cell: 250-729-1992
deborah.beck@nanaimo.ca

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LETTERS OF SUPPORT

“Disc golf is probably the most popular recreational activity in Campbell River. On a sunny Saturday, the course is packed with people from all generations, young to old, families with small children, teenagers and everything in between. It is also a great source of revenue, the recreation centre makes over \$8000 a year renting discs for \$2 a day.”

Michele Sirett

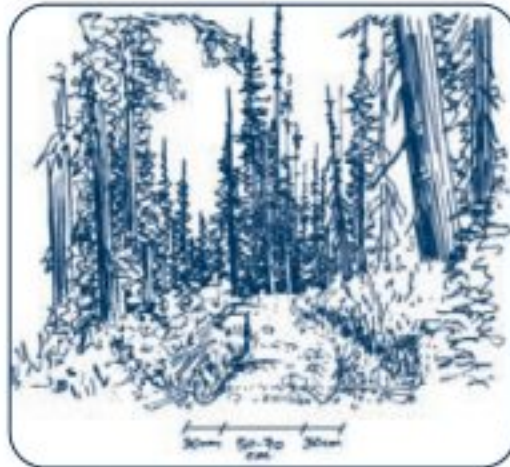
Recreation and Culture Manager at City of Campbell River

APPENDIX C

WHISTLER TRAIL STANDARDS

TYPE III

- plan as unsurfaced single-track trail
- may be machine built
- clear width to 1.1-1.3 m
- clear height to 2.4 m
- provide 50-70 cm tread width on native soil



TRAIL TYPE III



TRAIL TYPE IV

TYPE IV

- plan as unsurfaced single-track trail
- clear width to 1 m
- clear height to 2.4 m
- provide 30-50 cm width tread on native soil, sometimes rough terrain



TRAIL TYPE V

TYPE V

- plan as low-impact nature trail or lightly used wilderness trail
- no high impact users, such as motorized vehicles or horses
- clear height to 2.4 m
- provide 30-50 cm tread maximum, avoid tread grubbing, sections of very rough terrain
- in the case of low-impact nature trails use boardwalks to traverse sensitive areas

APPENDIX D

PDGA COURSE GUIDELINES

PDGA Disc Golf Course Design Recommendations

The PDGA does not design nor certify course installations. These recommendations share best practices developed by experienced course designers over 35 years of development, refinement and play.



Disc Golf Course Design Goals

1. Satisfy the design requirements of the people and organizations who approve use of the land and fund the equipment for the course. That includes meeting local, state and federal construction and safety requirements.
2. Design the course to have sufficient visibility of players, pedestrians and vehicles who may pass near or through it.
3. Design course with the potential for multiple configurations to serve not only beginners but players with advanced skills; consistent with the budget and design needs in Goal 1 above.
4. Design a well balanced course with a wide range of hole lengths and a good mixture of holes requiring controlled left, right and straight throws.
5. Utilize elevation changes and available foliage as well as possible. Take care to minimize potential damage to foliage and reduce the chances for erosion.

Course Design Assistance

There are several documents available on the PDGA website to help with course design at: www.pdga.com/course-development There are additional design resources available online, primarily at the websites of basket manufacturers. Contact information for manufacturers of PDGA approved targets can be found in this area: www.pdga.com/tech-standards Course design has gotten more sophisticated over the years. Seeking experienced design help from qualified individuals is highly recommended. Experienced designers can be well worth their fees by guiding clients thru the process, recommending cost effective processes and equipment alternatives, and perhaps most important, improving visibility and reducing interference related problems. This document can help you select a designer: www.pdga.com/documents/choosing-a-course-designer and a resource to find experienced designers is here: <http://www.discgolfcoursedesigners.org/discgolfwiki> Consider contacting the PDGA office: office@pdga.com to locate qualified designers in your area if you still need assistance.

Course Design Elements

1. SPACE: The first decision is to determine what type of course you would like to develop and whether enough space is available for that type of course. The amount of space available can sometimes depend on whether brush and trees can be removed to create fairways. Ideally, a well balanced course has a mixture of holes that go completely thru the woods, partially thru woods and mostly in the open. Fairways in the woods typically range from 15 ft wide pinch points up to 40 feet wide. A few larger trees sometimes need to be removed to create fair flight paths.

Most new courses are being developed with two sets of tees to better serve the different skill levels of players in the community, even if both sets aren't installed right away due to budget constraints. Four primary player skill levels (Gold, Blue, White and Red) have been defined with design guidelines for each level (see www.pdga.com/documents/design-skill-level-guidelines). Public courses are usually designed with a combination of Blue & Red or White & Red tees to meet the needs of most players.

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Well developed disc golf areas and private facilities can sometimes justify installing a few of the longest, most challenging courses with permanent Gold tees for the highest player level. Even then, it makes sense to also install a set of shorter tees to serve White or Red level players.

A full length Championship course can require more than one acre per hole depending on foliage density (more trees, less acreage required). However, a small recreational course can sometimes fit 2-3 holes per acre depending on terrain. (Read the document on Acreage Guidelines for more detailed information at www.pdga.com/documents/course-design-acreage-guide)

2. HOLE COUNT: Most courses are 9 or 18 holes. There are several with 12, 24 or 27 holes. It's better to install a well designed, dual tee 12-hole course than it is to install a cramped 18-hole course on the same piece of land. It's tradition the number of holes be divisible by 3 but is not required.

3. LENGTH: Most courses should have at least one configuration for beginners and casual recreational players that rarely averages more than 250 feet per Par 3 hole (75 meters). This works out to a maximum of 4500 ft (1350m) for an 18-hole Par 54 course or 2250 feet (675m) for a 9-hole Par 27 course. The shortest length range is 3600-4300 feet (1080-1290m) for a land constrained 18-hole Par 3 public course. No hole should effectively be shorter than about 100 feet (30m) even on courses for beginners. If land is available, recreational courses can have several par 4 holes and even a par 5 hole for beginner skill levels. This can get a recreational course up to the low 5000s for lengthh.

Alternative longer configurations are achieved by installing another set of tees and/or target positions on most holes. Typical 18-hole course setups for amateur White level players range from 4500-6000 feet (1350-1800m). Course setups longer than 6000 feet (1800m) ranging up to 10,000 feet are primarily for better players at the Blue or Gold level and for tournament play. These courses should again have several par 4s and even a par 5 or two as land is available. There is no maximum length allowed for a hole. The longest holes in the world can get to 1500 feet (458m). See Course Design Guidelines for PDGA Skill Levels & Divisions. www.pdga.com/documents/design-skill-level-guidelines

Hole length is measured from front of the tee to the target along the fairway route the designer intended players of that skill level to throw. For doglegs or water carries, the only time the straight line, crow flies, measurement should be used is if the designer intended players of that skill level to be able to throw over the tree tops to shorten the dogleg or throw straight completely over the water.

4. HOLE NOTES: There should be at least one flight path that can be negotiated at the skill level the route is designed for. There should be more than one flight path or type of throw (including rollers) available on several of the holes. There should not be too many objects within 33 ft (10m) of each target. Any object near the target should not be so large that a player cannot find an unobstructed flight path by stretching sideways, throwing from a low stance, throwing through or over the top of the object.

A player throwing from the shortest (or only) tee on a hole should not be "forced" to throw over water that is normally greater than 18" deep (50cm). Include a flight path (usually to the left) that allows a player to avoid throwing over deeper water. Any normally dry trenches, some occasionally filled with seasonal water under 18" deep, that are regularly in play should have appropriate paths down and out to be able to take a stance as needed and/or retrieve discs.

APPENDIX D

PDGA COURSE GUIDELINES

5. TEES: Hard surface tee pads of textured cement or asphalt are preferred. Typical size for pads at the longer tee positions is 5 ft (1.5m) wide by at least 12 ft (3.5m) long. Maximum size at the front line of the pad is about 6 ft (2m) wide with a length up to 20 ft (6m) long. The back end might flare out to 10 feet (3m) wide. Minimum rectangular size is 4 feet (1.2m) wide and 10 feet (3m) long. If you need to conserve materials, make tee pads shorter on short or downhill holes and longer on long holes. For example, a hard surfaced tee pad at the top of a hill on a short hole might only need to be 8 ft long because most players will just stand at the front edge of the tee to make their throws.

Non-hard surface tee areas should be even surfaced and not contain protruding rocks or roots. Tee areas should be level from left to right. They should not slope too sharply from front to back. Without hard surfaced or rubber tee pad, the front edge of tee area must be indicated by the front edge of a tee board buried flush in the ground or by the imaginary line between two stakes or flags that mark the front edge.

Beyond the front of each tee pad and either side should be adequate room for follow-thru so a player doesn't risk twisting an ankle, falling off a ledge or whacking their arm on a tree or sign. If possible, provide adequate level ground for a run-up behind each tee pad, especially on longer holes. Avoid major obstructions that severely block the flight path up to 20 feet in front of tee.

On courses with alternate tees on some holes, the tee surfaces in the shorter positions should always be better or at least equal in quality to those in longer positions. For example, avoid designs where the long tee pads are cement and short tee pads are grass or dirt, especially when there are no tee signs.

The designated color for each set of tees used for course layout identification on scorecards should match one of the four recognized player skill levels that set of tees was designed for: Gold, Blue, White or Red. Sometimes there's no room for two tees on every hole. Just make sure to mark each tee on single tee holes with both colors.

Course managers are encouraged to move toward these color guidelines when the opportunity presents itself for new installations, redesigns or course upgrades when their current color(s) do not match the PDGA guidelines.

6. TARGETS: Any marked object or post could serve as a target but the basket/chain style are preferred. Make sure homemade targets do not have sharp edges to injure players or damage discs. Locally fabricated targets for sale or to be installed on public land must not have elements that violate any target manufacturers' patents. Higher tier PDGA sanctioned events are expected and sometimes required to use better and more consistent target models. PDGA approved targets at the Basic, Standard and Championship levels are listed here: www.pdga.com/tech-standards

Manufacturers are required to produce targets so the height of the basket rim above the playing surface will be 82 cm +/- 6 cm. Targets should be installed level with the ground below them even though course developers may install some targets where the height falls outside the 76-88 cm manufacturing range. The PDGA Course Committee suggests that no more than 6 targets out of 18 be installed outside the manufactured height range with just 2 or 3 being preferred. Targets suspended from above can be fun for recreational play but there should be a way to secure it from swinging freely during sanctioned play.

7. SIGNS: Install a rules sign prominently before the first tee or post the rules on an information board (if there is one). Signs or marker arrows on or near each target should indicate the direction to next tee (as needed). Signs should indicate Out-of-Bounds (OB) boundaries and any other areas players should avoid. Ideally, the OB lines bordering non-uniform boundaries like water/grass or gravel/grass should be identified with markers flush with the ground or white tipped stakes if possible.

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The primary tee on each hole should have permanent signs indicating the hole number, length(s), teeing direction (if needed) and par for that skill level (see next section). When a hole has more than one target location, it's helpful if the current location can be identified on the sign. Try to have some sort of sign by or on the alternate tee positions even if it's just the hole number and length.

8. PAR: Par should be set for each tee/basket position combination on a hole based on the player skill level they were designed for. www.pdga.com/documents/design-skill-level-guidelines provides assistance to determine pars. This document: www.pdga.com/documents/par-guidelines provides a more specific way to determine par based on length and foliage elements of holes for each player skill level. The hole length used to determine par (not for the signs) should be adjusted up or down based on a 3-to-1 factor (i.e. 30 feet adjustment for every 10 feet elevation change) if the hole has a significant upslope or downslope.

So players know what standard has been used for par, it should be indicated on scorecards and tee signs as Blue Par or Red Par, which hopefully matches the tee color(s) used. When less precise estimates are used to determine par (i.e., not using color skill levels), use the terms Expert or Pro Par for longer tees and Standard or Amateur Par for shorter tees. The terms Women's, Senior's or Junior tees should not be used.

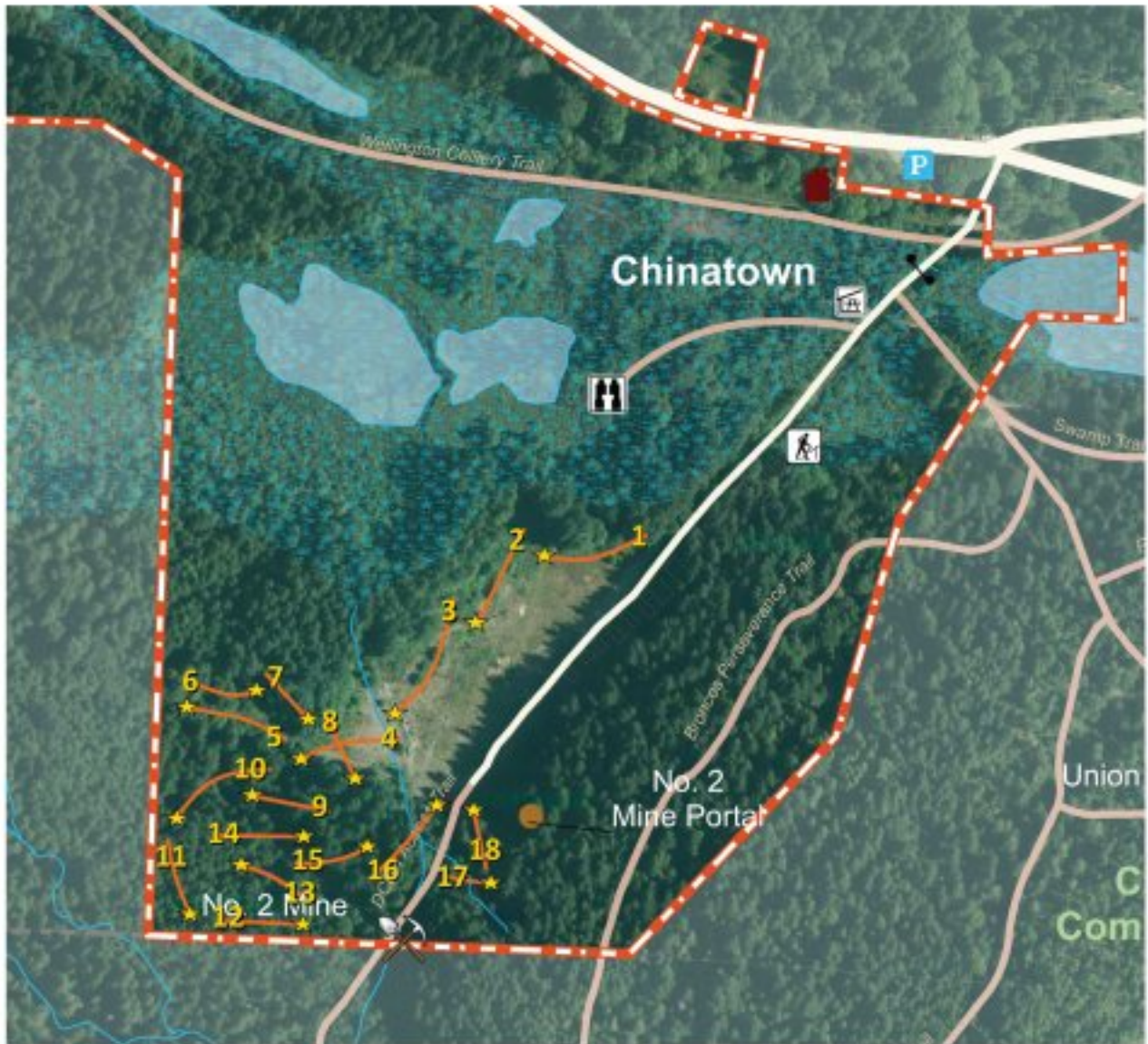
9. LAYOUT: Fairways should not cross one another and should be far enough apart so errant throws aren't regularly in the wrong fairway. Fairways should not cross or be too close to public streets, sidewalks or too near private property and other busy areas where non-players congregate. Absolutely avoid designs where players might throw into blind areas where non-players could be walking on a well-defined park pathway. Avoid hazardous areas such as swamps and thorny or poisonous foliage. Tees and targets should be far enough from the targets and fairways of other holes.

The tee for the first hole should ideally be the closest to the regular parking area. The target for the last hole should not be too far from the parking area and relatively close to the first tee. If possible, try to locate at least one other hole in the middle of course near the parking area. Try to minimize the amount of walking between holes while keeping paths as much out of other fairways as possible.

10. ADA COMPLIANCE: Sections of many disc golf courses are accessible to many people with a disability other than wheelchair bound. With the exception of some disc golf courses on ball golf courses, carts are not utilized as a regular part of the disc golf game. The normal challenges presented by the sometimes rough terrain utilized for courses make it unrealistic to accommodate everyone on every hole. Unlike golf where golf carts along with a 48" wide cart path throughout the course are common, the cost of a similar path on disc golf courses would be an undue cost burden in relation to the typical budget for installing courses and carts would not be around to use it. Efforts can and have been made to provide an opportunity for those with disabilities to play at least some holes, even if not all holes are easily accessible. In some cases, designing a multiple hole loop on part of the course may provide that opportunity.

APPENDIX E

PROPOSED COURSE OUTLINE



This is a very speculative map showing where a potential 18 hole disc golf course might go. The tee pads and target locations have not been thoroughly thought out, but this map gives an idea of how a full 18 hole disc golf course might fit in Coal Creek Historic Park without crossing trails or inhibiting use of the open field area.