



The City of Clovis, California

DOG PARK MASTER PLAN



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Submitted to:

Eric Aller
Parks Manager
City of Clovis
155 North Sunnyside Avenue
Clovis, CA 93611
(559) 324-2616



Submitted by:

O'Dell Engineering
1165 Scenic Drive, Suite A
Modesto, CA 95350
(209) 571-1765

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction



INTRODUCTION



Cities across the United States have seen a dramatic increase in the demand for dog parks over the past 15 years. The number of dog parks in the largest cities in the country has increased by 40% between 2009 and 2018.¹ Similarly, the Trust for Public Land reported that urban public dog parks increased by 89% between 2007 and 2016.² Cities of all sizes are moving to adopt standards for the development of municipal dog parks in order to engage an active group of residents more fully into public park space planning and use.

Dog parks are typically defined very broadly. The American Kennel Club (AKC) states that a dog park is, “a public park, typically fenced, where people and their dogs can play together.”³ The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) defines a dog park as, “a contained public area where dog owners may allow their dogs to run off-leash.”⁴ Also variably referred to as “bark parks” and “off-leash areas (OLAs)”, these areas provide valuable recreation and socialization opportunities for not only dogs but for their human companions as well.

Dog parks offer a positive return on investment for municipal parks departments and districts in the form of increased community presence in parks and decreased incidents of dog aggression and noise complaints. Dog parks provide valuable intangible benefits as well, such as their unique ability to foster a sense of community amongst dog owners across demographic boundaries. With dog ownership in the United States increasing across all demographic groups, provisions for municipal dog parks are becoming an important part of community building.⁵

Dog ownership has grown at a steady and significant rate since the year 2000. Indeed, the American Pet Products Association estimates an increase in the number of pet dogs in the country of over 12 million between 2015 and 2018 alone.⁶ The Trust for Public Land found in its 2018 City Park Facts report that dog ownership in the United States has grown 29% in the past decade.⁷

1 2018 City Park Facts. The Trust for Public Land. www.tpl.org

2 “Dog Parks Lead Growth in Urban Parks.” Trust for Public Land, April 25, 2016. www.tpl.org

3 American Kennel Club, www.akc.org

4 “Meeting Demands of our Two and Four-Legged Residents.” M-NCPPC Montgomery Parks Park and Trail Planning Staff, for NRPA, March 20, 2014. www.nrpa.org

5 “Dog Parks Lead Growth in Urban Parks.” Trust for Public Land, April 25, 2016. www.tpl.org

6 “Pets by the Numbers.” The Humane Society of the United States. www.animalsheltering.org

7 2018 City Park Facts. The Trust for Public Land. www.tpl.org

Dog Ownership Statistics	2012 AVMA Sourcebook	2015-2016 APPA Survey	2017-2018 APPA Survey
Households owning at least one dog	43.3 million (36.5%)	54.4 million (44%)	60.2 million (48.5%)
Estimated number of pet dogs	70 million	77.8 million	89.7 million
Average number of pet dogs per household	1.6	1.43	1.49
Dog-owning households with small dogs	39.3%	50%	50%
Dog-owning households with medium dogs	33.4%	26%	28%
Dog-owning households with large dogs	27.3%	37%	35%

Table 1.1: Dog Ownership in the United States⁸

The City of Clovis reports that as of November 2018, the City has issued 4,340 dog licenses. The City estimates this amount reflects a much lower number of dogs than are actually owned by City residents. Anecdotal evidence shows that many dog owners who reside in the City of Clovis are not aware that there is a dog license requirement.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Clovis City Council adopted the 2018 Parks Master Plan on April 16, 2018. The development of dog parks within the City of Clovis was found to be of high priority during the Parks Master Plan development process. As a result of the Parks Master Plan process, community representatives, as well as City Council members, requested City staff prioritize the development of a Citywide Dog Parks Master Plan.

At a May 1, 2018 community forum, the City proposed constructing a temporary dog park, received public input on the temporary dog park location, and invited community involvement in the drafting of the Dog Park Master Plan. The temporary dog park was subsequently constructed at the Sierra Bicentennial Park, and opened October 6th, 2018.

PROJECT GOALS

The Dog Park Master Plan will establish best practices, design standards, and planning recommendations for the long-term expansion of a dog park system in the City of Clovis. It will also address funding, partnerships, and necessary revisions to City Code to allow for off-leash use of municipal parks. Public feedback was an integral portion of this Master Planning effort, and a wide range of public recommendations are reflected in the recommendations put forward.

Shaped largely by feedback received from members of the public, the Master Plan also includes conceptual design plans for three separate dog parks at existing City of Clovis public park locations. An engineer’s estimate is provided with each plan to enable the City to work toward actionable budgets and timelines to construct the first City of Clovis dog parks.

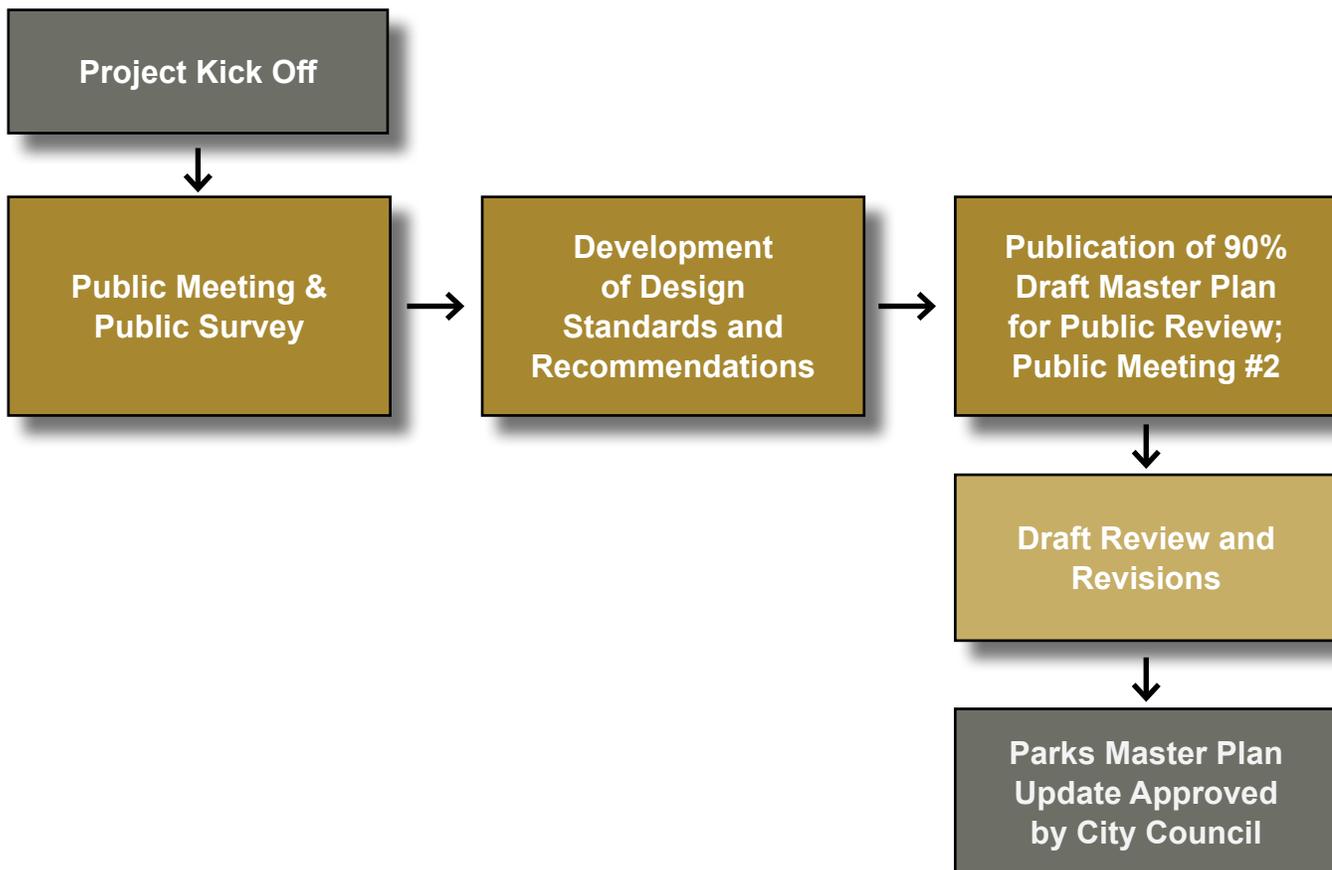
8 “Pets by the Numbers.” The Humane Society of the United States. www.animalsheltering.org

PROJECT PROCESS

The Dog Park Master Plan process began with a public meeting to gather input on the project and initial public preferences related to dog park amenities and design. Staff worked closely with the consultant team to design a survey to expand upon these preferences. The final survey was posted online, actively gathering feedback from September 26th through October 10th, 2018. When closed, the survey yielded over 300 responses from members of the community and highlighted clear preferences for dog park locations, typologies, and amenities.

Best practices for dog park design and management were researched and incorporated into this Master Plan. In addition to identifying current trends in municipal dog park planning, the best practices section of the document seeks to establish context and provide examples for dog park design elements, level of service provisions, funding opportunities, maintenance provisions, and public safety needs. A portion dedicated to examples from benchmark communities shows how other locations regionally and across the United States have approached these issues.

Design standards are set forward following the public needs assessment and best practices analysis. Informed by both, the design standards identify dog park typologies, dog park amenities, dog park level of service, and ongoing safety and management guidelines. This set of standards seeks to guide the City of Clovis to provide durable, usable public amenities for its dog-owning citizens.



Each of three conceptual dog park designs incorporated into the Master Plan includes elements outlined in the design standards component. The designs are prepared for existing City park facilities to show realistic design interventions and budgetary requirements involved for each. Estimated project budgets are developed for each of the three conceptual dog park designs.

The structure and content of this document is designed to illustrate that the input of the citizens of Clovis combined with current best practices in municipal dog park design have been combined to shape the design standards and proposed conceptual designs set forward. Recommendations regarding code amendments, funding, maintenance, and distribution of dog parks within the City of Clovis are based upon the City's current need for this amenity within the public recreation system.

Like many other planning documents, the specifics included in this Master Plan may require ongoing adjustment or re-evaluation as the needs of local residents will continue to change with time. Similarly, local demands upon maintenance and ongoing management or requirements pertinent to public safety may necessitate additional standards or requirements. Together with the City's Parks Master Plan, this Master Plan seeks to provide guidance and standards informed by the needs of the City that will set the stage for successful development and management of municipal dog parks in the City of Clovis.

CHAPTER 2

Public Needs Assessment



PUBLIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT



Preliminary Public Meeting with City of Clovis Citizens

INTRODUCTION

Public participation was an integral part of this master plan process and directly informed the recommendations included herein. Through active engagement with members of the public at public forums and administration and analysis of a robust public survey, this plan seeks to incorporate the needs of the citizens of Clovis into the City's future dog parks.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

A preliminary public meeting was held September 13th, 2018 in the community meeting room at Miss Winkles Pet Adoption Center, adjacent to Sierra Meadows Park. The meeting announcement was distributed to the public in a number of ways. The meeting announcement was emailed directly to the participants from the meeting in May 2018 regarding the temporary dog park location. The meeting announcement was also posted to the City's website and the City's Facebook page as well as circulated via other social media platforms, such as the Next Door Application.

The public meeting was well-attended, with 24 residents officially signed in and additional attendees in the form of local news and City staff. The meeting included an overview of the Dog Park Master Plan process and allowed for interactive engagement with attendees to gauge the importance of specific dog park features. A real-time mobile phone enabled polling session facilitated discussion and generated a word cloud showing that attendees associate dog parks with being active, healthy dog socialization, meeting with friends, and above all, fun. The attendees who signed in at the public meeting were added to the interest list from the temporary dog park meeting in May to create a list of 46 stakeholders who received direct emails relating to the project.



The flier features a dark grey header with the title 'CITY OF CLOVIS DOG PARK MASTER PLAN PUBLIC SURVEY' in white. The City of Clovis logo is in the top right. Below the header are two photos of a dog park: a fenced-in area on the left and an open grassy field on the right. A central brown box contains the text 'Make your voice heard!' followed by instructions to fill out a survey online at <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/ClovisDogParks> and to scan a QR code. To the right of the QR code is a photo of a brown and white dog sitting on grass. Below this is a grey box with the text 'Help shape the vision for the City's Dog Park Master Plan!' and contact information for Claudia Cazares. On the left of this box is a photo of a small white dog.

Figure 2.1: Flier Advertising Preliminary Public Meeting with City of Clovis Citizens

SURVEY DESIGN AND ADMINISTRATION

The goal of the public survey was to gauge public sentiment regarding specifics, such as preferred locations and amenities, as well as general preferences, such as ideas on appropriate distribution of parks and issues of funding and volunteerism. City staff worked to develop a public survey and associated graphics which were posted to an online survey hosting website. Both a web link and QR code providing direct links to the survey were distributed during the survey advertisement period. The stakeholders were emailed directly with a link to complete the survey online. The link was also posted to the City's website, shared via social media, and distributed at the ribbon cutting of the City's temporary dog park at Sierra Bicentennial Park.

PUBLIC FEEDBACK

The survey was posted online and advertised from September 26th through October 10th. During this time, 321 respondents provided feedback. This response rate compared to the overall City of Clovis population translates to a confidence level of 90% with a 5% margin of error. For results by survey question, see Appendix B.

The majority of respondents were dog-owning Clovis residents. 96% of respondents indicated they reside in Clovis, distributed primarily between zip codes 93611, 93612, or 93619. Just over 2% of survey respondents indicated they do not currently own a dog.

Most respondents indicated they currently visit public and private dog parks in Fresno with their dog. While most respondents indicated they visit the dog park at Woodward Park in Fresno, the second most-visited dog park was listed as the privately-operated Dr. James W. Thornton Dog Park at the Valley Animal Center in Fresno. This dog park is available to members-only who have submitted a successful application package verifying vaccinations and outlining user responsibilities for use, and who pay a monthly or per-use fee to use the facility. The park features multiple separate fenced areas and an outdoor water play area. A number of respondents also mentioned they visit the Todd Beamer Dog Park and AH-1 Basin Dog Park, both in Fresno.

Despite the current lack of dog parks within City of Clovis parks, survey responses did include a number of City parks often used for on- and off-leash canine recreation. The most popular were Sierra Bicentennial Park and Sierra Meadows Park, with several other parks and trails listed by name. The lowest percentage of responses came from citizens who visit distant locations with their dogs for recreation, such as State beaches or National Parks or even out-of-state locations. Five respondents stated they do not visit dog parks at all due to concerns about aggressive or unvaccinated dogs.

Two important questions in the survey were designed specifically to identify the way the public would like to use City dog parks. Survey respondents were asked how far they would be willing to drive to use a City of Clovis dog park. Over 45% of respondents indicated they would travel up to 10 minutes to visit a dog park, while over 23% would drive 15 minutes or more to use a City dog park.

Q7 How far would you drive to use a City of Clovis dog park?

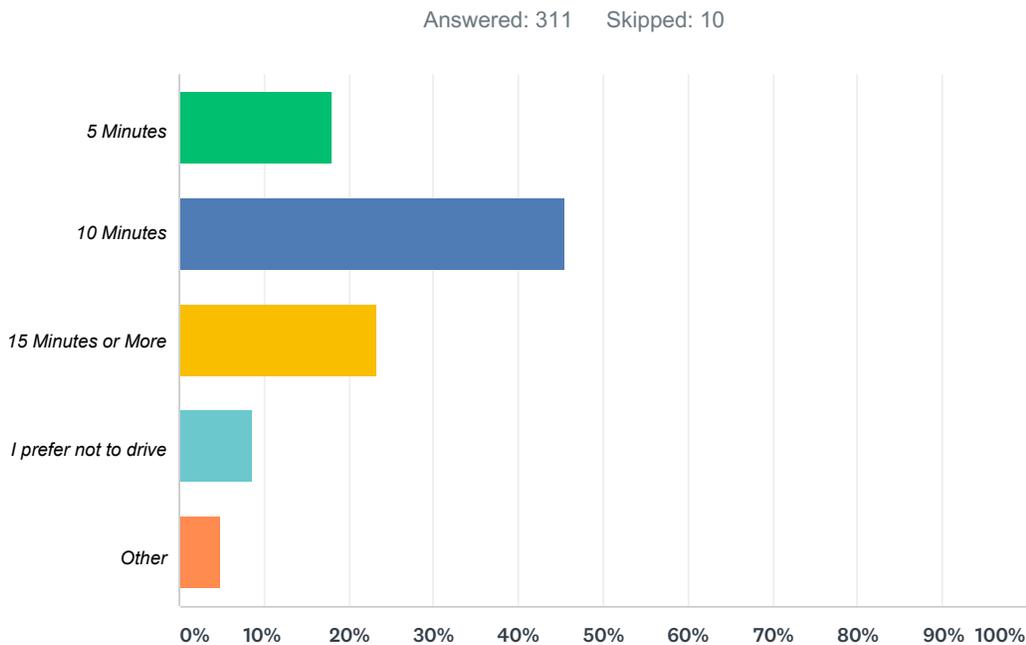


Figure 2.2: Question No. 7 from Public Survey with Responses Shown

A following question asked what general dog park typology respondents preferred; many small dog parks incorporated into nearby walkable neighborhood parks, a few large dog parks with parking lots to support visitors driving to the site, or only one large destination dog park built as a regional draw for dog owners. Responses were very close on this question, with a significant number of respondents noting that they didn't care what size the park was, so long as there would be fenced areas for off-leash dog activities at City parks. The most popular response was ranked as the preference for many small dog parks within walking distance. Following this, the second most preferred typology was for larger off-leash parks to be developed at existing City parks with parking lots to facilitate driving to the park with one's dog.

Q12 Dog parks come in many shapes and sizes. What is the most important factor for you when it comes to park size and programming for the City's future dog parks? (rank in order of importance)

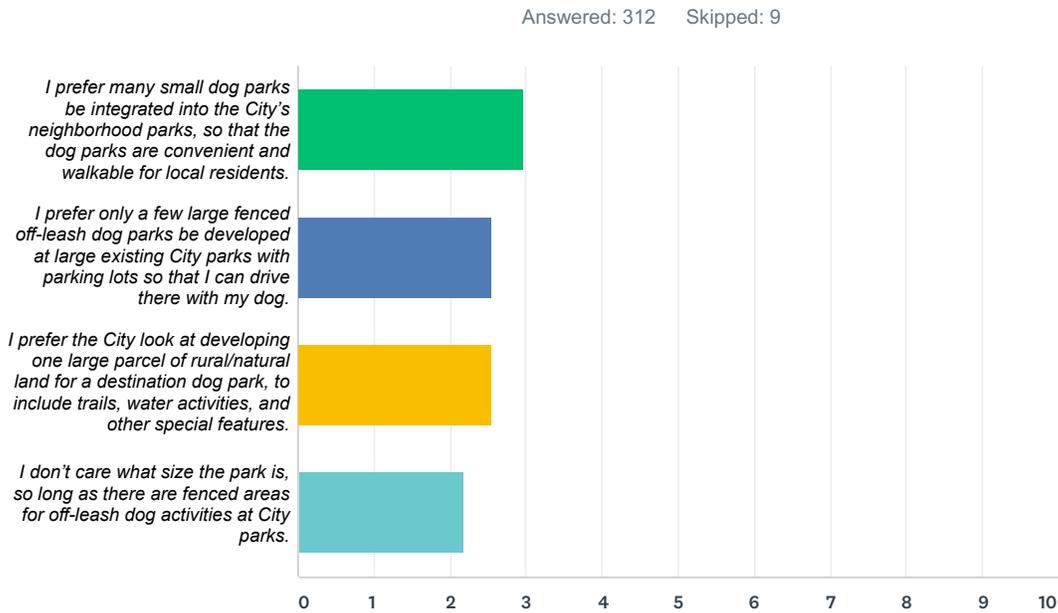


Figure 2.3: Question No. 12 from Public Survey with Responses Shown

CHAPTER 3

Best Practices



BEST PRACTICES



INTRODUCTION

The exponential growth of dog parks in the United States over the past decade has translated to dozens of new municipal planning documents related to dog park design and management. At the same time, the recent nature of this expansion means that there is no one set of guiding principles or standards to answer every city's unique context and needs. This chapter seeks to provide a current best practices overview to provide context and alternatives for construction of dog parks in the City of Clovis.

NEEDS ANALYSIS

While parks amenities such as soccer fields and tennis courts have recommended level of service standards, there is no set formula for the appropriate number of dog parks that should be provided per a city's population. The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) reported in their 2017 Agency Performance Review that nationally, municipalities average one dog park facility per 42,500 residents. When adjusted for the size of the city's population, however, that number grew to one dog park per 84,954 residents in cities with 100,000 to 250,000 residents.

City	Population	Number of Dog Parks	Dog Parks per Population
Fresno	525,594	7	1 per 75,000
San Jose	1,042,940	10	1 per 104,294
San Francisco	871,042	32	1 per 27,220

Table 3.1: Population and Dog Parks in Regional Benchmark Communities¹

Many municipalities have chosen to evaluate dog park levels of service by distribution across the city rather than per population. This is appropriate given that many users of dog parks prefer to incorporate a trip to the dog park into a daily walk rather than make a separate vehicular trip to a distant dog park. Provision of dog parks within walking distance of most residents also contributes to a reduction in traffic and resource use and encourages exercise by not requiring car travel.

¹ 2018 City Park Facts. The Trust for Public Land. www.tpl.org

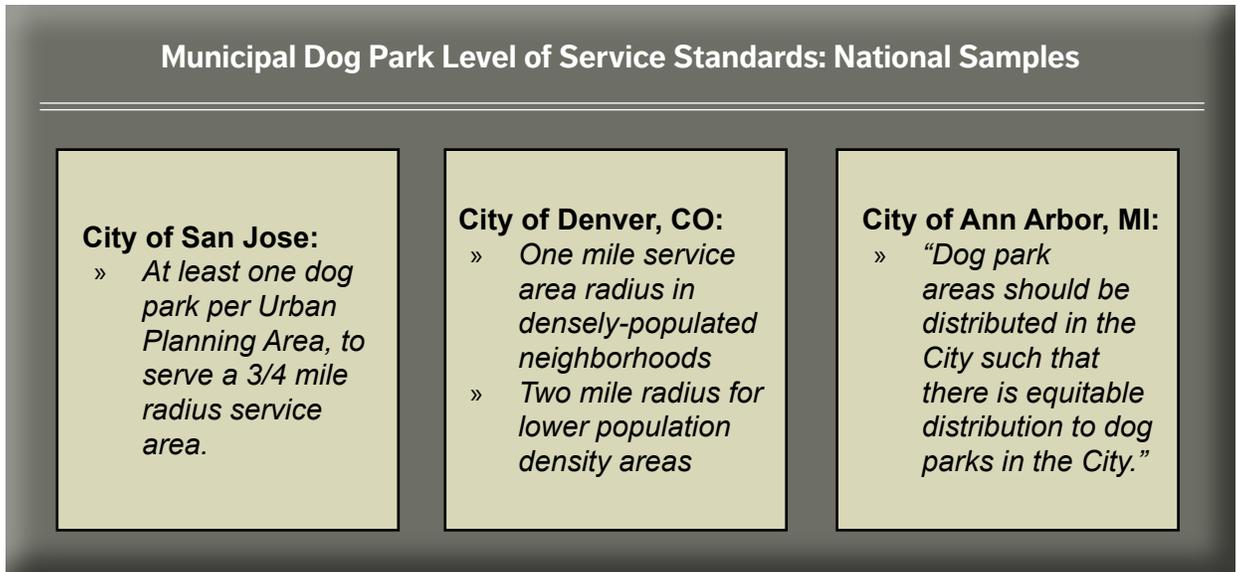


Figure 3.1: A Survey of Municipal Dog Park Level of Service Standards

Given the prevalence of dog ownership across demographic boundaries, most municipal planning authorities have established methods to guide construction of dog parks so as to distribute them equitably, extending access to citizens who may not want to, or be able to, drive to a dog park. Planners typically estimate the average adult walks at approximately three miles an hour, which translates to 1/4 mile every five minutes. Public parks are typically recommended to provide service to a 1/2 mile radius surrounding the park, which places the park in a ten minute walk radius of the surrounding community.²

As shown in Figure 3.1, municipalities have made many different distinctions in what makes dog park distribution “equitable” across a community. The City of San Jose, for example, seeks to place one dog park per Urban Planning Area, with a service area of 3/4 mile (~15 minute walk) from the dog park boundaries. Seattle, Washington, a City with a robust and established dog park system, tracks adequate service area coverage by dog parks per City Council District, City Quadrant, and service area radius. The Salt Lake County Off-Leash Dog Park Master Plan, which is one of the country’s most established plans, sets forward service area standards associated with park type and size, as shown in Table 3.2.

Dog Park Type	Desirable Park Size	Service Area
Regional (Large)	>10 Acres	Countywide
Community (Medium)	2-10 Acres	5-Mile Radius
Neighborhood (Small)	1/2-2 Acres	Up to a 2-Mile Radius

Table 3.2: Salt Lake County Off-Leash Dog Park Master Plan Level of Service Standards (2008)³

² Trust for Public Land. www.tpl.org

³ Salt Lake County Off-Leash Dog Park Master Plan. June 2008. Pp. 14.

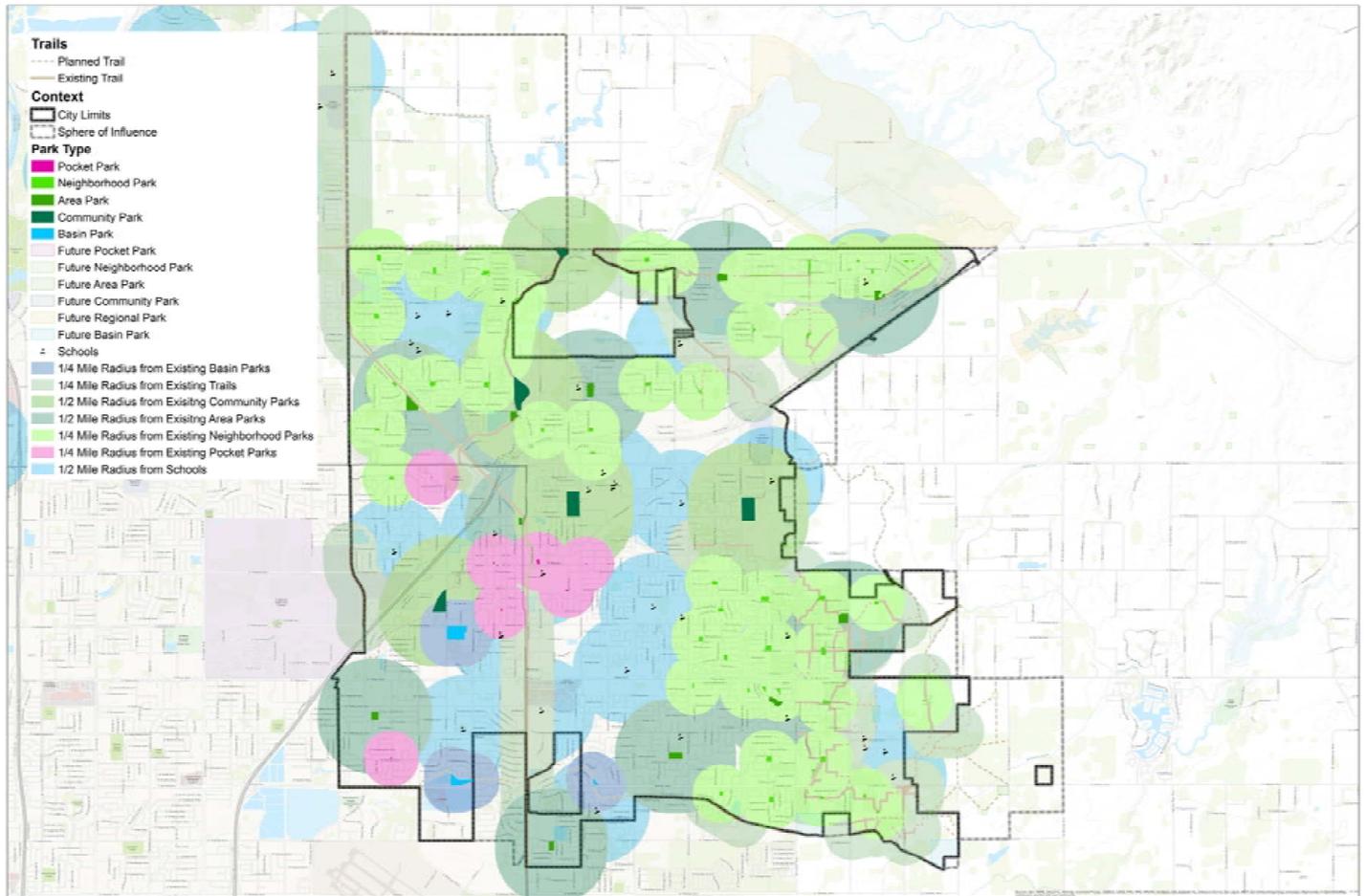


Figure 3.2: City of Clovis Parks and Associated Service Areas, per City of Clovis 2018 Parks Master Plan

The City of Clovis covers approximately 24 square miles. As shown in the Clovis Parks Master Plan, existing parks offer excellent coverage across the City, with a few notable gaps (Figure 3.2). To achieve equitable distribution of dog parks across the City, dog park locations must take into account the increase in population density in areas proposed for future development as well.

CRITERIA FOR DOG PARK SIZE

As shown in the Salt Lake County example (Table 3.2), the relationship between dog park distribution and dog park size is an important concept. While small, simple dog parks located centrally within densely populated areas will provide a resource for local residents as part of their daily dog walks and recreation routine, large, elaborate, or special-purpose dog parks may draw users from across the City and greater region. Along the same lines, residents who do not wish to drive 15 minutes to a standard dog park might be enthusiastic about such a short trip to a regionally recognized dog park with diverse programming.



Figure 3.3: A Survey of Municipal Dog Park Size Standards

Size standards for off-leash dog parks vary throughout planning literature. Some municipalities allow for dog parks of less than one acre for infill lots or on public lots for which there is no other use. These “pocket” dog parks are typically too small to be divided into separate areas for large and small dogs. Less than one acre in size also makes the wear and tear on natural turf surfacing difficult to maintain, so smaller parks often have alternative surfacing such as wood mulch, crushed stone, or artificial turf.

The City of San Jose, for example, has a population of over one million residents and a majority high-density/urban style development. San Jose recommends dog parks cover a very tight 3/4 acre radius, but allows dog parks to be very small (see Table 3.3). This practice is geared toward ensuring quantity of dog parks across the City, but places certain limitations upon the programming and amenities available. This approach may not suit the City of Clovis, where population density and overall population are significantly lower than San Jose and where the availability of City park acreage supports larger dog parks.

Dog Park Type	Park Size	Design Capacity	Details
Small	Up to 1/4 Acre	Up to 10 Dogs	One Area, All Size Dogs
Medium	1/4 to 3/4 Acre	10-20 Dogs	Small Dog Area: Min. 4,000 sf Large Dog Area: Min. 2/3 of Overall Park
Large	3/4 to 2 Acres	20+ Dogs	Small Dog Area: Min. 4,000 sf Large Dog Area: Min. 2/3 of Overall Park

Table 3.3: San Jose Dog Park Size Standards and Capacity



This dog park in San Antonio, Texas, has been designed to fit in with the native woodland habitat and features natural shade and compressed crushed stone surfacing.

While small dog parks fill a valuable role in many urban and densely-populated areas, industry experts agree that a preferred size for dog parks is one to three acres if possible. Dog parks in this size range have the added benefit of being divisible into two or more separate fenced areas. Dog parks are most often divided into two areas, one smaller area designated “small dogs” and a larger area for “large dogs.” Large dog areas are typically larger than the small dog areas due to large dogs’ larger strides. Large/heavy dogs can also cause greater damage to a small area due to the greater wear and tear inflicted on the grass or other surfacing while running and playing.

Square footage permitting, the ability to incorporate a third area is a strategy utilized in many existing dog parks. A third fenced area becomes a safe place to keep an unclaimed or aggressive dog, an area that can hold specialty dog training classes, or an area that can be utilized alternately with other areas for the purpose of giving the turf surfacing a chance to rest and re-grow during different times of the year. Dog parks such as Woodward Park and Dr. James W. Thornton Dog Park in Fresno each utilize a strategy incorporating more than two fenced areas within the larger dog park.

An example one-acre site might be therefore be broken down into the following areas:

- Small Dog Park: 1/4 Acre
- Large Dog Park: 1/2 Acre
- Third Fenced Area (optional): 1/4 Acre

DOG PARK DESIGN ELEMENTS

Design elements and site amenities incorporated into a dog park must be functional as well as durable. Functionality of the dog park must relate to the ability to provide off-leash recreation for dogs while maintaining a safe environment for dogs and human visitors alike. Durability is an important factor to consider in selection of materials and amenities used at dog parks. Not only are designed elements in dog parks subject to the weather and the natural elements, but they are also subject to high levels of daily wear and tear due to dogs running, jumping, playing, and relieving themselves. Installation as well as ongoing maintenance of the site contributes to the durability and functionality of its components.



Fencing

At its most simplistic, a dog park is a fenced area with a secure gated entrance. In order to ensure the dog park performs this most basic function, the fencing and safety gate are integral components. General best practices regarding fencing are as follows:

- Minimum fence height 4'
- 6' fence is preferable, particularly in high-traffic areas
- Fence must be fine-grained enough to prevent dogs from escaping
- Chain link or square-grid mesh decorative fencing is preferable
- Decorative fences are permissible with narrowly spaced posts or with additional protective fencing texture at ground level to at least 2' high to block escape of dogs
- Should allow for usual access into park
- Lower screening of fence is helpful

Gates

The entry gate at dog parks provide the first impression for park visitors and are integral to overall dog park safety. Best practices regarding dog park gates show that:

- Dog park entry gates should be double-gated for safety
- Gate (kick plates, spacing, handles) must comply with ADA accessibility requirements
- Pavement or compressed crushed and stabilized stone surfacing through double gated entrance is preferred to reduce mess and ensure ADA accessibility in this high-traffic location
- Gates should not be placed in the corners of the dog park or in narrow areas as this can create stressful situations for entering/exiting dogs and owners
- Separate double-gated entries are ideal for each area of the park to avoid dog conflicts within the antechamber area
- Separate gates in compliance with municipal standards are to be required into each fenced portion of the dog park for maintenance vehicle access

Surfacing

The selection of appropriate surfacing for a dog park contributes to the feasibility and functionality of a dog park in a given location. Most dog owners prefer natural grass surfacing, mowed and maintained similar to the rest of the grass at a park.



It is important to recognize, however, that dogs exert a large amount of pressure on a natural turf system while running and playing off-leash. The resulting mud and dirt patches often discourage users from visiting as dogs get dirty from the degraded area. The heavy use experienced by the grass within dog parks also leaves surfaces in need of more regular maintenance and turf replacement than turf elsewhere within a park, placing additional stress upon maintenance personnel time and municipal budgets.

Turf surfacing in dog parks has the greatest chance of long-term success when it can be “rested,” or taken out of use, much as sports fields are often shut down following heavy rains to preserve the health of the grass. Dog parks should be rested seasonally as needed, on a schedule determined by local parks district maintenance experts given their experience with each park’s ecosystem. This may mean that one area of a dog park, say the large dog area, is locked and marked by signs noting the grass is in a recuperation period. In this case, the dog park would function as a single-area, with all users utilizing one area. A strong reason to construct three separate fenced areas within the dog park is that, with one area closed for turf rest, there would still be two separate areas available for park users.

Proper soil preparation is crucial to achieving long term success with dog park surfacing. Turf surfacing will benefit from proper soils and healthy growth will help with long-term maintenance. Soil amendments such as bio-char assist with maintaining healthy soil chemistry and play a vital role in maintaining healthy natural grass surfacing. As with all park construction, best practices also dictate dog parks be designed with proper drainage. Correct site grading will prevent patches of turf from getting too wet or too dry and allow irrigation to work efficiently.

Given the challenges of turf surfacing, many dog park planning experts and municipal planning recommendations call for alternative materials to natural turf in dog park construction. Popular alternatives are wood mulch, gravel, sand, compressed/stabilized fine stone, and artificial turf. Typical dog park surfacing alternatives are listed along with pros, cons, and general notes for each in Table 3.4.

Design Typologies: Making a Great Dog Park



Hugh Rogers WAG Dog Park, Whitefish, MT

Case Study: Hugh Rogers WAG Dog Park, Whitefish, MT

Hugh Rogers WAG Dog Park in Whitefish, Montana, has been ranked one of the best dog parks in the country. This 5.6 acre destination dog park was designed with the goal of providing a varied play environment for dogs that would stimulate exercise and healthy socialization. An asphalt path runs around the perimeter of the park, providing access for all users, even in wet or inclement weather. The park includes double-gated entries, 5' fencing, a parking lot, and separate fenced area for small dogs. The design also converted an existing stormwater basin into a dog-friendly swimming feature, complete with beach access and seating areas for owners.

The park is owned and maintained by the City of Whitefish and there is no fee for entry. A local nonprofit, Whitefish Animal Group (WAG), works in an ongoing partnership with the City to raise funds and provide leadership for future improvements to the park. According to the park's designer, the City of Whitefish estimates 30,000 visitors a year visit Hugh Rogers WAG Dog Park, including visitors from all over North America who come to the area as tourists and travelers looking for great dog friendly areas to visit.¹

¹ "Building a Great Dog Park: An Overview." <http://beargrassla.com/building-a-great-dog-park-an-overview>. February 27, 2015.

Surfacing Type	Pros	Cons	Notes
Natural Grass Turf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiar surface for most dogs • Comfortable underfoot for dogs • Stays cool in summer • Low initial cost for seeding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wears down to dirt with heavy use • Develops low, muddy spots • Requires rest periods • Expensive replacement and maintenance • Surface is not ADA compliant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preferred surfacing by many owners • Best in large dog parks where heavy activity will be distributed, rather than focused in one small area • Paved paths through turf areas focus user traffic on an ADA compliant surface
Wood Mulch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural material • Ease of long-term maintenance/replacement • Neutral temperature fluctuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be uncomfortable underfoot for dogs • Unless it is specifically specified and installed as such, standard wood mulch is not ADA compliant • Dog waste can be difficult to locate/remove 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use in concentrated areas only as necessary
Loose Gravel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural material • Ease of long-term maintenance/replacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface is not ADA compliant • Can be uncomfortable underfoot for dogs • Gravel, especially pea gravel, is dangerous underfoot and can cause slipping injuries • Dog waste can be difficult to locate/remove 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use in concentrated areas only as necessary • Appropriate use includes installation near dog wash/water station to ensure water drainage
Sand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural material • Neutral temperature fluctuation • Ease of long-term maintenance/replacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can attract cats • Can hide dog waste and other items • Surface is not ADA compliant 	
Compressed/Stabilized fine stone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entire surface is ADA compliant • Easy to locate and remove dog waste • Natural aesthetic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial installation more expensive than above surface types • Can get hot in summer 	
Artificial Turf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entire surface is ADA compliant • Easy to locate and remove dog waste • Does not require rest or rejuvenation time like natural turf 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expensive initial installation • Requires regular cleaning to disinfect • Requires installation of sprinklers for cleaning/heat regulation • Difficult/expensive to repair. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best surface for small dog parks (under 1 acre) where heavy use is concentrated in a small area • Good for use on hills or mounds in dog parks

Table 3.4: Dog Park Surfacing Analysis

Dog Waste Stations/Receptacles

Dog waste stations and trash cans must be provided to address dog waste management. The Denver Dog Parks Master Plan requires a minimum of four bag dispenser and trash can stations throughout each park. Other municipalities and dog park groups recommend at least one waste station per acre up to at least four per acre. Regardless of the minimum number of waste stations required, it is important to locate the waste stations in locations where they can be easily accessed and maintained by maintenance staff.

Site Amenities for Play

Options for design themes and individual amenities varies widely, just as individual dogs and owners differ in personality and recreation needs. While simply having the opportunity to run off-leash and socialize with other dogs is beneficial for our canine companions, added play or design elements can support better quality play and socialization than a turf field alone.

Many dog parks include dog agility equipment such as small bridges, tunnels, and jumps. There is a nationwide trend toward making public parks and playgrounds more natural or naturally-themed, and this trend applies to dog parks as well. Dogs have been reported to respond well to inclusion of varied terrain and natural materials within dog parks.⁴ Elements to support dog play include:

- Inclusion of trees of varying species and typologies (salt tolerant varieties)
- Inclusion of varied topography, including hills, mounds, and dips
- Use of natural materials such as wood beams or logs and natural stone boulders
- Incorporation of varied surface materials, such as natural grass, natural crushed stone, wood mulch, and sand, where feasible
- Agility equipment, surface treated appropriately for durability for public dog park use

PUBLIC SAFETY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The top concerns of municipal governments, members of the public, and dog parks visitors are consistently related to public safety issues at dog parks. It is the goal of public parks to contribute positively to public health in a safe manner. Introducing formally sanctioned areas for canine recreation can detrimentally introduce perceived issues related to dog aggression, illness and vaccinations, and the possibility of public health concerns arising from the proliferation of dog waste.

Rules and Regulations

Mitigation measures for these public safety concerns begin with clear, unambiguous, enforceable rules and regulations guiding the acceptable use of dog park facilities. While there are a great number of potential rules that could be posted, it is best to keep posted rules concise and to a minimum in order to encourage dog park visitors to actually read the text. Best practices regarding specific rules and regulations posted include:

- Dogs are required to wear a collar with current license and rabies tags
- Maximum 2 dogs per owner/handler per visit
- No female dogs in heat allowed in dog park
- No puppies under 4 months allowed in dog park
- Aggressive dogs are not allowed and any dogs exhibiting aggression must be removed by owner immediately
- Dog leash laws apply up to dog park fenced boundaries
- Dog leash to be removed inside double gate; dogs shall not wear leashes inside the dog park for their own safety

⁴ Metcalfe, John. "The Anatomy of a Great Dog Park." CityLab. www.citylab.com April 14, 2017.

Design Typologies: Making a Great Dog Park*Beau's Dream Dog Park, Lancaster, PA****Case Study: Beau's Dream Dog Park, Lancaster, PA***

Beau's Dream Dog Park in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, has been ranked one of the best dog parks in the country. This 4 acre neighborhood dog park was developed into a destination dog park when a local resident won the Beneful Dream Dog Park contest in 2012. This award provided \$500,000 and professional design services to develop the park. The park is owned and maintained by the City of Lancaster and there is no fee for entry.

The park is divided into separate fenced sections for small and large dogs and each area includes a splash pad for dogs. A central shaded seating pavilion allows owners to socialize. The large dog side includes a paved path and a roller-coaster style wooden bridge, as well as a poured in place rubber surfacing area in the shape of a pond. The small dog side includes a hill in the shape of a tennis ball and a tunnel. All surfacing, aside from the rubberized "pond" area, is artificial turf.



Photograph at top of page by Susan Jane Golding

Rules and Regulations, continued

- Dogs shall not be left unattended at any time
- Children under the age of 16 must be accompanied by an adult when inside the dog park
- No children under the age of (xx) allowed inside the dog park (Age varies; should be determined by City's legal team and risk management personnel)
- No food or treats, for humans or dogs, are allowed in the dog park
- No dog toys are allowed in the dog park
- Owner/handler must fill in any holes dug by their dogs
- Owner/handler must pick up and dispose of any solid dog waste
- Owners are legally responsible for their dogs and any injuries/damages caused by their dogs
- Hours shall be clearly posted
- Noise rules
- Posted procedure for reporting violations of posted rules or of dog bites and other emergencies that occur within the park (may include notice to call 911, to call Animal Control, or other)

The following rules and regulations are often also included but have been listed separately as they are difficult to enforce and therefore require additional consideration:

- Requirement that dogs be current on parasite treatment and vaccinations including distemper, and parvovirus
- Requirement that all dogs using the dog park be altered (i.e. spayed or neutered)
- No excessive shouting by dog owners/handlers
- Owners/handler must have voice control over dog
- Professional dog trainers are prohibited from using park for training purposes unless permission has been secured from the City

Posted Signs

Factors contributing to effective signage include

- Place the signs in visible locations, close to the park entry gate
- Utilize a minimum amount of signs to focus attention on the most important information
- Employ high-contrast colors (i.e. white background, black text)



- Incorporate the City seal onto signs to clearly convey park ownership/management
- If a dog park is managed in collaboration with a community group, then clearly post that group's name and contact information
- Post hours of operation
- Post signs identifying large and small dog park areas, as well as identifying any separately fenced special use areas

Accessibility and Safety

As public amenities, future City of Clovis dog parks must provide equitable access to park users in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). At minimum, provisions shall include an unobstructed path of travel between the nearest public access point (sidewalk or accessible parking spots in parking lot) through the double-gated dog park entry and extending into the dog park. In addition to these basic provisions, best practices for universal access and inclusivity from other dog parks include:

- Use of surfacing that does not inhibit use by wheelchairs, walkers, or strollers
- Provision of a looped path at least 4' wide and made of compliant surfacing to allow full use of the park to all park users
- Ensure access to potable water is available
- Accessibility to nearby restroom facilities is recommended
- Provide for seating in shaded areas within the dog park and along an accessible path of travel from the dog park entrance

Best practices related to designing and maintaining safe public parks are appropriate at dog parks. These include:

- Provision of overhead site lighting for visibility and law enforcement monitoring
- Maintain landscape materials to provide a clear line of sight; do not allow for obscured areas that prevent direct line of sight visibility
- Maintain reasonable cleanliness and maintenance of facilities to avoid cyclical crime/defacing (per the "broken window" theory)
- Avoid opaque vertical architectural materials or solid walls within the dog park to avoid blocking line of sight

MAINTENANCE STANDARDS

The integration of public dog parks into municipal park facilities requires an increased level of personnel hours and maintenance in comparison to public parks without dog parks. Dog parks not only require additional maintenance hours, but also typically are associated with an increase in hours required by local Animal Services and/or Law Enforcement to respond to complaints from park users. A survey of nationwide municipal dog park plans shows that staffing requirements typically increase as a result of these requirements.

Site maintenance best practices procedures for municipal dog parks include:

- Design dog parks to have crushed stone underneath fencing extending 30" horizontally from the base of the fence to discourage digging and protect fencing from landscaping machinery
- Regular emptying of garbage receptacles and re-lining receptacles
- Regular site maintenance including removal of garbage, debris, and dog waste
- Regularly top off dog waste baggies (if provided)
- Annual and/or seasonal review of site amenities, fencing, and gates to ensure safety compliance
- Annual and/or seasonal check of potable water (drinking fountains)
- Annual and/or seasonal check of sprinklers/irrigation system components
- Annual and/or seasonal maintenance of trees and other landscape materials
- Annual maintenance of ground surface treatment
- Regular rotation of turf areas to allow for turf rest periods

FUNDING AND PARTNERSHIPS

The primary responsibility in developing municipal dog parks is to provide functional and safe amenities for the public. It falls to the City of Clovis to provide additional work hours and supplies dedicated to these new assets. For this reason, many municipalities with dog parks seek to expand opportunities for partnerships, sponsorships, grants, or other financial assistance to help maintain dog parks.

Funding

Cities leverage a variety of funding opportunities to create and maintain municipal dog parks. While ongoing maintenance typically comes out of the City's General Fund or from Landscape Maintenance Districts (LMDs), funds for the development of new dog parks may be leveraged from public or private sources. Some options for development funds include:

- Negotiations with private developers requiring additional in-lieu funding to add dog parks to municipal parks
- Negotiations with private developers requiring new parks built out by developer include dog parks (pinpoint specific locations; not all new parks must include dog parks)
- Exploration of public and private grant opportunities
- Identify County funding and develop a jointly-managed dog park facility



Partnerships and Sponsorships

In essence, dog parks support a specific enthusiast group - in this case, dog owners. As with many other specialty enthusiast amenities available to the public, dog parks are strengthened through having organized groups which take ownership of their area of choice. Best practices from across the country show that dog park clubs, or organized enthusiast groups, play an important role in self-policing, maintaining, and improving dog parks.

For example, as part of its master planning process, the City of Denver identified the critical role citizen interest groups play in dog park operations. As a result, the City assisted in the creation of a citizen-led dog enthusiast group, now formally established as Denver Dog Owners Group (Denver DOG). In the City of Seattle, Citizens for Off-Leash Areas (COLA) maintained 13 of the City's 14 dog parks, as noted in Seattle's 2016 People, Dogs & Parks Plan.

Regionally, the City of Fresno has partnered with the nonprofit Fresno Furry Friends to develop the popular dog park at Woodward Regional Park. In this arrangement, the nonprofit sponsor is responsible for all improvements to the site, while the City retains ownership and performs basic maintenance. The Fresno State Pre-Veterinary Club adopted Fresno's Basin AH1 dog park and regularly conducts events at the dog park, including vaccination clinics.

CHAPTER 4

Design Standards



DESIGN STANDARDS



INTRODUCTION

The following recommended design standards for future City of Clovis dog parks have been shaped by the public needs analysis and best practices study. The intent of these standards is to provide a toolkit for planning and implementation of future Clovis dog parks. Each category includes design and technical information geared to streamline the process of dog park implementation as the City of Clovis continues to add off-leash canine recreation areas to its municipal assets.

DOG PARK SIZE

The overall size of a dog park determines the types of amenities that will be present. In order to provide meaningful recreational assets to dog owners and their canine companions, future City of Clovis dog parks are recommended to be at least one acre in size. Dog parks one acre and larger may be divided into separate areas for small and large dogs, which was a high priority for the public as indicated by the public survey. This will also concentrate the maintenance staffing efforts, whereas numerous smaller parks add significant demands to the regular maintenance schedules of City staff.

Three recommended classifications of dog parks by size are listed below. Each dog park type description includes the size and typical amenities that may be included in these typical dog parks.

Pocket Dog Parks

We recognize that, while larger dog parks are preferable, they are not always feasible. Pocket dog parks are dog parks less than one acre in size. These parks are appropriate in infill situations (i.e., built into existing parks and neighborhoods).

Pocket Dog Parks less than .5 acre should not be divided into separate fenced areas, but rather offer a single area for dogs of all sizes. Alternative surfacing to standard turf grass is recommended in Pocket Dog Parks less than .5 acre total, as the small park size will see heavy use and require constant maintenance and replacement to keep natural grass alive. Instead, surfaces such as stabilized decomposed granite or artificial grass are recommended.

Amenities at Pocket dog parks may include:

- Drinking fountain with standard, ADA accessible, and dog bowl height fixtures
- Dog waste bags dispenser(s)
- (2) Garbage receptacles
- Shade structure over benches/gathering area

Neighborhood Dog Parks

Parks one to five acres in size are the most desirable and may be incorporated into proposed City of Clovis public parks across the City to provide equitable access to dog parks for all residents. Neighborhood Dog Parks of one to five acres of dedicated dog space may provide at least two separate fenced areas for small and large dogs.

Grass surfacing or a mixture of surfacing types are appropriate at Neighborhood Dog Parks. These parks typically will include a restroom facility (outside the dog park fenced area) as well as an off-street parking lot.

Amenities at Neighborhood dog parks may include:

- Drinking fountain with standard, ADA accessible, and dog bowl height fixtures
- Dog waste bags dispenser(s)
- (2) Garbage receptacles per acre
- Shade structure over benches/gathering area in each fenced portion (i.e. in small dog and large dog areas)
- Play elements such as seating-height rocks, a sand digging pit, or small hills

Destination Dog Parks

Destination dog parks, or regional dog parks, provide amenities at a scale that will draw visitors from outside the City of Clovis and across the region. Destination Dog Parks are five or more acres and may include trails, natural or artificial water play opportunities, training areas, natural play areas, and more. The City of Clovis may choose to develop a destination dog park in the future as part of a regional park or natural park and trails project.

Dog Park Type	Park Size	Service Area
Pocket	<1 Acre	1/2 Mile
Neighborhood	1-5 Acres	1 Mile
Destination	>5 Acres	Region

Table 4.1: Dog Park Size Standards

PARK DESIGN TYPOLOGY

At its most basic, an off-leash dog park is a securely fenced area where dogs can engage in recreation and play off-leash. This does not mean, however, that dog parks can or should be designed without an over arching design theme, similar to the way other public parks are designed. Dogs enjoy mental and physical stimulation as part of recreation, and creative elements which address this need are important components of a dog park. Manipulation of landform to create hills or valleys within the dog park and the use of varied materials to stimulate touch and scent are common ways that dog parks can incorporate basic design elements to increase their recreation value. Incorporation of vertical elements other than trees into dog parks also helps attract dogs' attention and deflect some of the urine concentration away from trees.

Overall aesthetics of future City of Clovis dog parks should be woven into the character of the existing City of Clovis parks into which they are added. Walkways, signage, and entries into the dog parks may feature plantings or aesthetic patterns/materials used elsewhere in the park for continuity. Ground level plantings are appropriate at the entry way, but should be installed behind a short concrete curb or raised behind a low seating-type concrete wall in order to protect them from anxious dogs headed to the dog park entrance.



Public survey respondents were favorable to the idea of a dog park designed with natural aesthetics, and specifically listed a mixture of surface materials as a preferred surface treatment. A design strategy incorporating multiple surface types might for example include natural grass for large open play areas with thoughtfully placed areas of sand for digging. Large natural rocks are an excellent option within areas of sand or stabilized decomposed granite as they provide not only visual and sensory interest but also provide a feature to draw marking behavior away from tree trunks.

PARKING AND CIRCULATION

Off-street parking is recommended at future City of Clovis dog parks. Off-street parking will reduce the vehicular impact on the surrounding neighborhoods. Off-street parking lots also offer proximate ADA accessible parking spaces to the dog park entry, providing equitable access for all park users. Parking lots and accessible paths of travel must be developed in compliance with federal ADA regulations and any local requirements.

Pedestrian access routes to the dog park must be designed to meet and exceed all relevant ADA regulations. A minimum width of 4' for sidewalks is recommended, in a durable, low-maintenance surface such as concrete. Accessible paths shall lead from the parking lot and/or park entrance to and extend through the double-gated dog park entry, and continue into the dog park.

ADA compliant pathways should be provided not only leading into future City of Clovis dog parks, but also moving through the parks. This allows dog owners to experience the park with their canine companions and elevates the recreational experience of the dog park within the City's municipal assets. Paths may be concrete or stabilized decomposed granite with concrete mow curb edges.

SITE FEATURES

Posted Signs

Signs posted at the entrance to the dog park must list important dog park rules. Text should be kept to a minimum in order to emphasize the importance of the rules. The City logo and a phone number for lodging complaints are recommended. Below is shown an example mock-up of the dog park rules and regulations signage, based upon the Temporary Dog Park Rules and Regulations approved by City Council Resolution 18-124.



CITY OF CLOVIS

DOG PARK RULES & REGULATIONS

Patrons shall use the dog park at their own risk.

All dogs must be vaccinated and licensed with the City of Clovis.

Licenses must be worn by dogs in the dog park and visible at all times.

Unaltered dogs, dogs in heat, and aggressive dogs are not allowed.

Dogs younger than 4 months are not allowed.

Dog owners/handlers must remove waste left behind by their dog(s).

No more than 2 dogs per responsible person allowed at one time.

Owners are responsible for their dogs and any injury caused by them.

Children under 12 years old must be supervised by an adult.

Food, alcoholic beverages, and smoking are prohibited within the dog park.

Dogs must be leashed outside the dog park.

Remove dog leash between the two entrance gates.

Animals other than dogs are not allowed in the dog park.

FOR EMERGENCIES CALL: 911

FOR NON-EMERGENCIES CALL: (559) 324-2800

TO REPORT A MAINTENANCE PROBLEM CALL: (559) 324-2600

DOG PARK HOURS: 8:00 AM - DUSK

In addition to the parks rules sign, additional signs or community notices may be posted in a kiosk near the parking lot or dog park entrance. The kiosk is particularly relevant at destination dog parks which pull users from across the City and the region. Kiosk design may include a simple vertical surface or cabinet for posted signs and a horizontal overhead roof element which may be decorative or functional to provide shade.

Surface Materials

Public survey responses indicated a strong desire for natural grass surfacing in future City of Clovis dog parks. Implementation of turf grass surfacing in dog parks requires special consideration as it will see abuse specific to off-leash canine recreation, including digging and the damage inflicted by concentrated continual application of dog waste to the surface. Additionally, turf grass requires significant water application, something that the design of future dog parks must take into consideration as the cost and availability of water in the region continues to fluctuate.

Turf grass is best utilized in flat, open areas of dog parks. These areas should have good drainage. The grass seed or turf recommended is a hardy turf grass mix appropriate to the region. Grass species with a high salt tolerance such as creeping red fescue, perennial ryegrass, and tall fescue will hold up to damage from dog urine better than other species. Examples of appropriate grass options include:

- Hardy Bermuda Grass or Bermuda Grass blends
- Tall Fescue blends, such as a Tall Fescue/Bluegrass blend
- A specialty dog park grass, such as DOG TUFF grass by Plant Select

Turf grass must be maintained at a height of 5” or less. Shorter grass allows dog owners and maintenance staff to more effectively locate and remove dog waste. Overseeding with annual ryegrass may also help maintain lawns in a usable fashion over time.



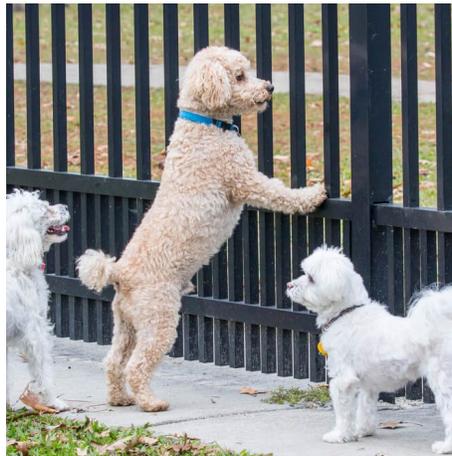
For some particularly small dog parks, such as those less than half an acre in size, alternate surfacing such as artificial turf, decomposed granite, or wood mulch may be appropriate. The concentration of heavy use in an area this small damages natural vegetation, requiring continual replacement and significant maintenance time and costs. Instead, artificial turf or stabilized decomposed granite surfacing are preferable in Pocket dog parks. Some models of artificial turf are designed specifically for use in dog parks and are impregnated with anti-bacterial qualities. Artificial turf dog parks will require a modified irrigation system in order to rinse and cool the artificial grass, particularly in the warm months.

Surface types may also be mixed within dog parks. This will provide visual and sensory interest for human as well as canine dog park visitors. Constructed hills and mounds are excellent applications for artificial grass, for example. Stabilized decomposed granite is an appropriate choice for areas which receive excessive shade or which experience water run-off, such as immediately underneath or adjacent to drinking fountains or other water sources.

Fencing

The most important characteristic of fencing used for off-leash dog parks is that it must deter dogs escaping over, under, or through the fence. While 4' high fencing is acceptable, 6' fencing is preferred as many large dogs are capable of jumping over a 4' fence. Fencing of 6' high is especially recommended when adjacent to roadways.

Chain link fencing is appropriate fencing for a dog park in that its close texture effectively mitigates the possibility of dogs escaping through the fence. Chain link fencing maintenance must include regular review of the ground line to ensure damage is not degrading the integrity of the lower portion, enabling small dogs to escape. Chain link fencing may also be vinyl-coated for a different aesthetic if desired.



Wrought iron decorative metal fencing is also appropriate for dog parks. The spacing of the vertical pickets, however, must be close enough at the bottom 2' of the fence such that small or narrow dogs cannot escape through. For example, many manufacturers offer “puppy panels” which reduce picket spacing from 4” to 2” for the bottom 2' of the fence.

Best practices for fence footing design have shown that in order to reduce incidents of dogs digging under fencing and the possibility of dogs escaping underneath, a concrete curb should be installed at the base of the fence along the entire length. The curb may then be buffered with a stabilized decomposed granite border, discouraging both digging and mower damage from degrading the fence.

Entry gates at dog parks of all sizes must be double-gated to avoid loose dogs escaping from the park. Parks with separate areas for small and large dogs should have separate double-gates for entry to each of the two sides of the park. These pedestrian gates shall comply with City and federal regulations regarding accessible gate dimensions, construction, and handle mechanisms. The outer gate must feature a lock or an area which may be chained and locked in the event the park is closed for maintenance or other reason by the City.

Maintenance gates are recommended through the exterior and interior/shared fence line to enable access by maintenance vehicles. Maintenance gates shall adhere to current City of Clovis design standards for width, construction, and locking mechanisms.

Fixtures

Site fixtures incorporated into City of Clovis dog parks must be durable and able to withstand the unique stresses of the dog park environment. Powder-coated steel is the recommended material for site fixtures due to its durability and availability in the market. Concrete is also durable but may discolor or degrade over time if it suffers continuous exposure to salinity, such as is present in dog urine.



Dog Park Fixtures: Dog Waste Bag Dispenser; Drinking Fountain with Standard, ADA, and Dog Bowl fixtures; Bag Dispenser/Garbage Receptacle Combination with Hand Sanitizer attached; Dog Bowl with Dog Mister feature; Standalone Dog Bowl Drinking Fountain.

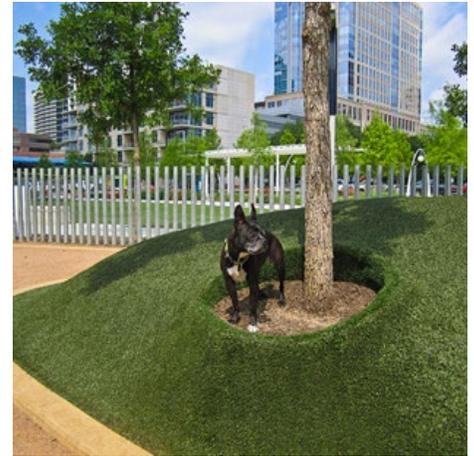
During the public survey portion of the Dog Park Master Plan research process, respondents indicated a strong preference for shade features, separate small and large dog parks, and drinking fountains with dog bowls. Respondents also desire shaded seating areas for dog owners. In line with these preferences, recommended typical fixtures to be included within City of Clovis dog parks include:

- Drinking fountain with standard-height fixture, ADA accessible fixture, and dog bowl height fixture.
- Overhead shade structure to provide shade over an ADA accessible seating area.
- Benches situated underneath or proximate to shade shelter.
- Dog waste bag dispenser(s).
- Garbage receptacles (2 per acre at minimum; to be placed in locations proximate to maintenance access gates)
- Features such as natural rocks or raised concrete seat walls to draw marking behavior away from vulnerable tree trunks.

Shade

The provision of shade within municipal parks is important for both the comfort and safety of park users. Seating and gathering areas should be located in shaded areas, with shade provided elsewhere throughout the park. Shade may be provided by a manufactured shade structure or by shade trees.

Good dog park design includes both manufactured and natural shade features. The shade structure is ideally positioned at the entrance or over the main seating/gathering area, while trees are planted throughout the park. Trees support a more natural appearance within the park, a design quality which public survey respondents preferred. Trees should be selected for salinity tolerance, as they will be affected by high levels of dog urine.



Lighting

Sports field lighting is not required for dogs parks, as City of Clovis dog parks will close at dusk each day. Pedestrian-scale lighting is recommended on all access paths and adjacent to the entry gate. Lighting fixtures shall be consistent with the style and technical specifications approved by the City for use throughout the City’s municipal parks.

Plants

Plant materials included within dog parks must not only meet the City’s standards for water conservation and other factors, but must also be appropriate for the specific stresses placed upon plants by the users of a dog park. Namely, plants must be able to tolerate saline conditions due to the salinity issues caused by concentrated application of dog urine. Further, vegetation within and surrounding the dog park should be assessed for toxicity to dogs and allergy issues. Toxicity is important as dogs may ingest parts of the plants. Allergy issues are particularly important for the human visitors to the park in order to provide user comfort.

Technology

In an era when many park users are socializing or doing business via mobile phone while at the park, many parks districts have begun to weave web-enabled recreation opportunities into public spaces. These may include games, quizzes, or other challenges that engage with park users. Planning for the use of apps and other interactive virtual recreation opportunities within future City of Clovis dog parks may be considered as a way of connecting with dog park visitors.

Surface Drainage

Outdoor recreation amenities must take into account the surface drainage of a site and how it reacts to the natural elements. Parks are engineered when initially built to drain in a specific manner in order to provide maximum usability to the public following rain events. The angle of the ground directs water to flow toward drains, low points, or basins to manage water.

A challenge with retrofitting existing park sites, as is specifically recommended in this Dog Park Master Plan, is that new recreation amenities may conflict with the existing site engineering managing surface drainage within a park. As a result, dog parks retrofitted into existing parks may encounter low spots which are subject to periodic inundation following rain. Industry best practices for managing surfacing drainage at existing sites typically require intensive construction and temporary closure of a site to allow for access by heavy machinery.

For intermittent low spots in an otherwise level area, porous soils similar to those found onsite may be filled in to low areas and new sod (or typical surfacing material, if different) placed over the top. Low spots lying within a park's engineered low point or within basins may require more intensive fixes. Typical practices which may be used to retroactively amend a site to alleviate low spots and periodic flooding include the following:

- The lowest area may be excavated to a depth of 18" or more, then a base course of clean crushed stone installed for drainage, topped with geotextile fabric to prevent particulates from clogging the space between the crushed stones, then topped with surface material to include decomposed granite (preferred) or another well-draining material, such as wood mulch or rock cobble.
- Installed in combination with the above, Dry Wells or French Drains may be installed sub-surface to distribute water throughout the sub-surface crushed rock drainage layer. Dry Wells may be especially effective in small basin areas with no other drainage outlet.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The implementation of municipal off-leash dog parks provides both benefits and risks to the community. Design features within dog parks can preemptively provide some risk mitigation. These include:

- Ensure the park is large enough (hence size requirements stated earlier in this chapter). Small parks and pinch-points within larger parks create concentrated areas of interaction which may trigger fear or aggression in dogs.
- Clearly post rules and regulations pertinent to public health, safety, and welfare (see Posted Signs section, this chapter).
- Maintain grass height to a low height (5" recommended maximum) to reduce "lost" dog waste and to avoid supporting pest populations.
- Manage flooded areas, up to and including temporary closure of the dog park area experiencing flooding, in order to minimize risk of waterborne illnesses to dogs and humans.
- Provide dog waste bags and sufficient garbage containers to encourage dog owners to pick up after their dogs and dispose of the waste appropriately.
- Establish a maintenance schedule to remove garbage and waste regularly.

Outside of the design, monitoring the parks to ensure compliance with rules and regulations is an important piece of risk management. While park rules may state that unvaccinated dogs, dogs in heat, and children are not allowed in the park - all of which are factors that contribute to significant health and safety risks in a dog park - dog park patrons must feel some accountability to abide by these rules.

CHAPTER 5

Recommendations



RECOMMENDATIONS



INTRODUCTION

The long range success of municipal dog parks is dependent upon four key factors. The parks must provide appropriate level of service to the citizens of Clovis and offer equitable access to users throughout the City. Operations and maintenance needs must be clearly identified and additional personnel time accounted for in order to support dog parks. Funding requirements must be identified and appropriate partnerships developed with private organizations and citizens for successful long-term management. Finally, the City Code must incorporate language governing the regulations in place for this new component of the City's municipal assets.

LEVEL OF SERVICE AND FUTURE GROWTH TRENDS

Dog parks acreage should continue to expand in relation to the overall growth of the City's population and adjust as needed as the specific needs of residents may evolve over time. During the public feedback period and through the public survey, citizens described the desire for many small dog parks throughout the City. At the same time, most respondents to the public survey indicated the desire to drive 10 minutes or less to dog parks. This indicates the public would prefer to fulfill a level of service measured in equitable access of parks to the majority of residents.

Parks should therefore serve a 10-minute or less driving radius and be distributed across the City so as to minimize overlapping service areas. Planning dog parks into centrally-located parks within concentrated housing developments is one way to keep this amenity convenient to the majority of the population. At the same time, if the City of Clovis wishes to establish itself as a dog-friendly destination for visitors in the future, it may consider developing a large dog park into its park system in the future. A park featuring natural or artificial water features would draw users through the warm summer months.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Dog parks are a high-maintenance component for municipal recreation districts. Dog waste must be managed regularly to avoid potential health risks, and both surfacing and site amenities receive rough treatment from playful canines. The City and community must be prepared to engage in maintenance services at dog parks on a daily basis.

Service	Frequency
Dump trash cans and re-line	Daily
Check doggie waste bag dispenser and top off supply	Daily
Clean up any debris/trash/abandoned items (dog toys, bowls, etc.)	Daily
Mow, weed-eat, spray fence lines, rodent control, turf care	Bi-Weekly
Check and repair the fence line as needed	Monthly
Service and repair Drinking Fountain/Pet Fountain	Annually

Table 5.1: Breakdown of Dog Park Maintenance Services

Special maintenance consideration must be given to maintaining safe, usable surfacing and access at City dog parks. Turf surfacing will be under repeated heavy use and will require a regular rest period in order to maintain the longevity of the grass. This may be achieved by shutting down a dog park completely and referring users to a different dog park, or by shutting down one portion of the fenced area (i.e. the “large dog” area) of a dog park while leaving the other portion (in this case, the “small dog” area) open for use, then switching, at least once per year.

FUNDING AND PARTNERSHIPS

Municipal off-leash dog parks offer an excellent opportunity to engage in public-private partnerships for the development, maintenance, and programming of these valuable municipal assets. A number of strategic partnerships and funding mechanisms may be employed to increase the public's sense of ownership of these assets and ensure ongoing volunteer, financial, and other community support.

The four methods listed in table 5.2 show priority Partnership opportunities the City may pursue to develop productive relationships to support the construction and management of the best dog park facilities possible.

Method	Purpose	Appropriate Applications
Community Partnerships	Increase revenue stream while providing local businesses with exposure through City dog parks and programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase and construct new facilities. • Share or cover operational and/or capital replacement costs. • Offset marketing and promotion costs.
Crowdfunding	Leverages public interest to fund specific projects with no long-term financial commitment required by the City.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best for special interest, unique projects. • Suitable for destination activities that are "one of a kind" in the area, such as specific equipment or amenities within a dog park.
"Friends of Dog Parks" Program	Group of community members which leads fundraising efforts, solicits feedback from the public related to specific park locations/amenities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best utilized on small projects to offset staff costs via volunteers. • May provide construction for small or specialty parks amenities. • Often used so that a local interest group which is a 501(c)3 may accept donations on a project's behalf.
Naming Rights	Sale of naming rights for new construction of dog parks or individual amenities (plazas, shade shelters, etc.) in order to pay for development or costs associated with the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides revenue for facility improvements and purchase of needed equipment. • Sponsorship of programs and events. • Sponsorship and assistance with promotion and marketing.

Table 5.2: Recommended Funding and Partnership Methods and Applications

The City would be well-served to clearly communicate the opportunities for private and public partnerships to support its municipal dog parks. Clear requirements and benefits are to be agreed upon by Parks and Recreation staff and approved by City Council as needed. For example, specific monetary/amenity contributions or volunteerism commitments may give a citizen or group specific rights over naming, visible signage provided at the park, or other recognition. In turn, the monetary or amenity contributions become the property of the City for use at the dog park location agreed upon, and volunteerism commitments must be met in order to maintain the partnership agreement.



AMENDMENT TO CITY CODE

Chapter 6.1 of the City of Clovis Municipal Code contains comprehensive regulations for the control and ownership of dogs and other domesticated animals. Key articles include:

Chapter	Article	Subjects Included
6.1	2	Licenses; Collars and Display of Tags; Associated Penalties
6.1	3	Animals at Large; Menacing Animals
6.1	5	Vaccinations; Removal of Dog Waste; Spay/Neuter Requirement

Table 5.3: Clovis Municipal Code Sections Relating to Dogs

Chapter 10.3, Section 10.3.03 is dedicated to the regulation of “Dogs on Leashes in Parks.” The current text reads,

No person having the control or care of any dog shall permit such dog to enter or remain in a park unless such dog shall be led by a leash of suitable strength not more than six feet (6') in length. The owner or attendant of such dog shall be responsible for, and make good, any damages caused in any event by such dog, even if on a leash. The person having the control or care of any dog shall immediately remove and dispose of in an appropriate manner any solid defecation from such dog. (Ord. 97-10, eff. June 5, 1997)

In order to ensure the proposed City of Clovis municipal off-leash dog parks are compliant with City Municipal Code, appropriate verbiage is recommended to amend item 10.3.03. In order to streamline the inclusion of appropriate language into this section of the Code, the language may be added within the same section.

If the City Council desires additional clarity in the form of an additional section, then the new code will follow 10.3.03 and be clearly titled “Dogs in posted off-leash areas.”

Text specifically setting forth code for the regulation of municipal off-leash areas is to include:

- Statement regarding lawful use of off-leash areas at public parks must be in accordance with Municipal Code.
- Statement requiring compliance with existing Municipal Codes regulating vaccination, licensing, display of tags, and spay/neuter policy.
- Statement requiring compliance with existing Municipal Codes relating to aggressive or menacing animals and policies regarding stray animals.
- Statement requiring compliance with Municipal Codes assigning owner responsibility to removal and disposal of animal defecation.
- Individual items as deemed appropriate by the City with regard to specific policies, such as minimum age required of dog handler, number of animals permitted per handler, hours of operation, age or health requirements for dogs, removal of noisy/aggressive animals, etc.
- Statement requiring compliance with all applicable state and local laws without limitation to the code requirements listed herein.

Upon finalization and adoption of the revised Municipal Code with appropriate verbiage for off-leash area use, the new dog park rules shall be available for citizens and other users of City of Clovis parks to read. A website dedicated to the City's off-leash areas for canine recreation would be an appropriate venue to share updates to the Municipal Code, as well as dog park rules and regulations. For a full list of City of Clovis approved dog park site rules and regulations, see City Council Resolution 18-124, approved September 2018.

Example text from San Jose Municipal Code:

7.40.050 - Dogs in posted off-leash areas

A. It is unlawful for any dog owner/guardian or person with a right to control a dog to permit the dog to be unrestrained on a posted off-leash area in violation of this section.

B. Both the dog owner/guardian and person with a right to control a dog in a posted off-leash area must comply with all of the following conditions:

1. No dog may be in a posted off-leash area except when in the charge, care, custody, or control of a person at least thirteen (13) years old.
2. No animals other than dogs may be in any posted off-leash area.
3. Dogs are only permitted in the posted off-leash area during posted hours of operation.
4. No person may have more than two (2) dogs in a posted off-leash area at any one (1) time.
5. Any dog in a posted off-leash area must be at least four (4) months of age, vaccinated for rabies, and currently licensed by the city or other jurisdictions. All persons entering the posted off-leash area are responsible for ensuring that their dog is not sick, in heat, injured, less than four (4) months of age, or displaying aggressive behavior toward other dogs or humans in the posted off-leash area.
6. Any person having charge, care, custody, or control of a dog in a posted off-leash area must: a. Carry at all times a suitable container or other suitable instrument for the removal and disposal of dog feces; b. Promptly remove and properly dispose of any waste deposited by the dog; c. Quiet or remove the dog if it disrupts or disturbs the reasonable and comfortable use of the area; d. Have in his or her possession a leash for such dog that must be worn by the dog, and physically held by the owner/guardian, at all times the dog is not in the posted off-leash area; and e. Comply with all other applicable state and local laws, including without limitation those contained in this title that govern the health, safety, and maintenance of dogs.

C. Compliance with this section does not relieve any person of liability for damages arising out of his or her use of a posted off-leash area.

Example text from Salt Lake City Municipal Code:

A. With the exception set forth in subsection B of this section, it is unlawful for the owner or person having charge, care, custody or control of any animal to allow such animal at any time to run at large. The owner or person charged with responsibility for an animal found running at large shall be strictly liable for a violation of this section, regardless of the precautions taken to prevent the escape of the animal and regardless of whether or not such owner or person knows that the animal is running at large. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be deemed guilty of a civil violation and shall be penalized as provided in section 8.04.521, "Appendix A", of this chapter.

B. Dogs shall be permitted to run off leash only in areas of parks and public spaces specifically authorized by city ordinance, specifically designated by the director of public services as "off leash areas", and clearly identified by signage as such. Said areas shall be as follows:

- 1) designated areas of Memory Grove park known as the Freedom Trail section,
- 2) the municipal ballpark, also known as Herman Franks park, except for the fenced youth baseball diamonds and playground area,
- 3) designated areas of Jordan park, and
- 4) designated areas of Lindsey Gardens.

While in such areas dogs shall at all times remain under control of the dog's owner or custodian. "Under control" means that a dog will respond on command to its owner or custodian. The foregoing notwithstanding, the public services department may conduct additional experiments in other areas of the city for possible future legislative enactment establishing such areas as "off leash areas", provided such experiments are conducted in accordance with the guidelines approved by the city council in its resolution 101 of 1999. (Ord. 29-02 § 8, 2002: Ord. 31-00 § 2, 2000: Ord. 102-99 § 1, 1999: Ord. 83-99 § 1, 1999: Ord. 84-98 § 1, 1998: Ord. 67-98 § 1, 1998: Ord. 24-89 § 2, 1989: prior code § 100-1-10)

DOG PARK RULES AND ENFORCEMENT

Effective enforcement of the established rules and regulations for the City of Clovis's dog parks is key to the continuing success and safe operations of these municipal assets. In addition to the clearly stated rules and regulations posted at each dog park, the City may choose to develop a web page dedicated to dog parks within the Parks Division section of the City website. This page would list all pertinent information including rules, information regarding licensing a dog in the City, dog park locations and amenities, and contact information for City staff who can answer questions related to dog parks.

Pending public use of the City' first dog parks, there may be a period of time where animal control or other law enforcement personnel must patrol the dog parks to ensure the public is utilizing the parks correctly. This learning curve period may require informational meetings or other outreach assistance for the public as they learn how to use a dog park appropriately. The number for animal control and/or the police department must be clearly listed on the parks rules signs in order for park users to have a resource in the event of incidents at the park.

CHAPTER 6

Dog Park Concept Plans



DOG PARK CONCEPT PLANS



INTRODUCTION

The goal of the following conceptual dog park plans is to provide three different municipal dog park designs at different existing City of Clovis parks. These designs include recommended materials, site amenities, and other relevant programmatic elements based upon the research and design standards set forward in the Dog Park Master Plan. This chapter will address design typologies, site opportunities, and limitations for each.

SITE SELECTION

The City of Clovis Parks Master Plan established seven categories of parks. These are:

- Pocket Parks (<1 Acre)
- Neighborhood Parks (1-2 Acres)
- Area Parks (3-20 Acres)
- Community Parks (15-100 Acres)
- Regional Parks (100+ Acres, Multi-jurisdictional)
- Basin Parks (5-20 Acres, Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control Facilities)
- School Parks (Joint-Use Recreational Facility with Clovis Unified School District)

During preliminary research and planning phases of the Dog Park Master Plan study, potential existing parks were selected that might be candidates for future dog parks. These parks were selected based upon best practices regarding the recommended size of dog parks for maximum recreation value and included parks across the City of Clovis.

Namely, dog parks should ideally be one acre or larger in size. Therefore, an existing park must provide at least one acre of vacant space on site in order to be considered viable candidates for the construction and implementation of a dog park at that location. Future City of Clovis dog parks should also be constructed within parks that are publicly owned and maintained by the City of Clovis.

Given these criteria, the following park categories were eliminated from consideration:

- Pocket Parks: Below minimum size desired for dog parks.
- Neighborhood Parks: Do not offer enough vacant land onsite to achieve minimum size desired for dog parks.
- Regional Parks: The dog parks identified in the Dog Park Master Plan will be City facilities, not multi-jurisdictional facilities.
- Basin Parks: Basin parks were considered through the public survey phase of the project, but it was determined that utility basins are not compatible with dog parks due to conflicts between utility requirements and demands for public accessibility.
- School Parks: Dog parks are not compatible with joint-use educational recreation facilities and would not be wholly owned/maintained by the City.

The candidate parks were therefore drawn from the City’s Parks Master Plan categories of Area Park and Community Park. Parks that are part of Home Owners Associations (HOAs) were not considered.

Candidate Parks

Twelve existing City of Clovis parks fit the parameters for site selection established through best practices research and site requirements. Each site is listed below and is accompanied with notes regarding the park’s size, ranking by participants in the public survey, and site analysis comments.

Park Name	Size (Acres)	Public Survey Ranking	Comments
Area Parks			
Century Park	5.00	1	No parking onsite.
Cottonwood	2.84	2	No restrooms, no parking onsite.
Gettysburg	4.82	4	Lack of substantial open acreage within park.
San Gabriel	2.98	6	Lack of substantial open acreage within park.
Pasa Tiempo	5.47	3	Suitable site, acreage is available onsite.
Westcal II (Dakota & Baron)	2.60	7	Lack of parking, lack of open acreage.
Peach Alluvial / Railroad	6.74	5	Suitable site, may require parking lot.
Helm Ranch	2.10	8	Open acreage limited.
Community Parks			
Dry Creek	17.90	2	Suitable site
Letterman	11.24	4	Suitable site, open space adjacent to parking lot.
Sierra Bicentennial	18.20	1	Opportunity to expand/improve temporary dog park.
Sierra Meadows	12.00	3	Suitable site, may require additional parking lot.

Table 6.1: Existing City of Clovis Parks which Meet Preliminary Selection Criteria

Site Selection

Parking on-site was deemed a high priority in order to best serve park users and avoid traffic congestion in the surrounding neighborhoods. Therefore, parks without parking lots were eliminated from consideration.

Dog licenses in the City currently number 4,340. Licenses are distributed across City zip codes, as shown below:

- 2,243 licenses are currently held by residents of 93611
- 1,234 licenses are currently held by residents of 93612
- 863 licenses are currently held by residents of 93619

These numbers show that most dog licenses are held by dog owners living in the central part of the City. A centrally located park is a high priority, followed by a park in the southwest quadrant of the City.

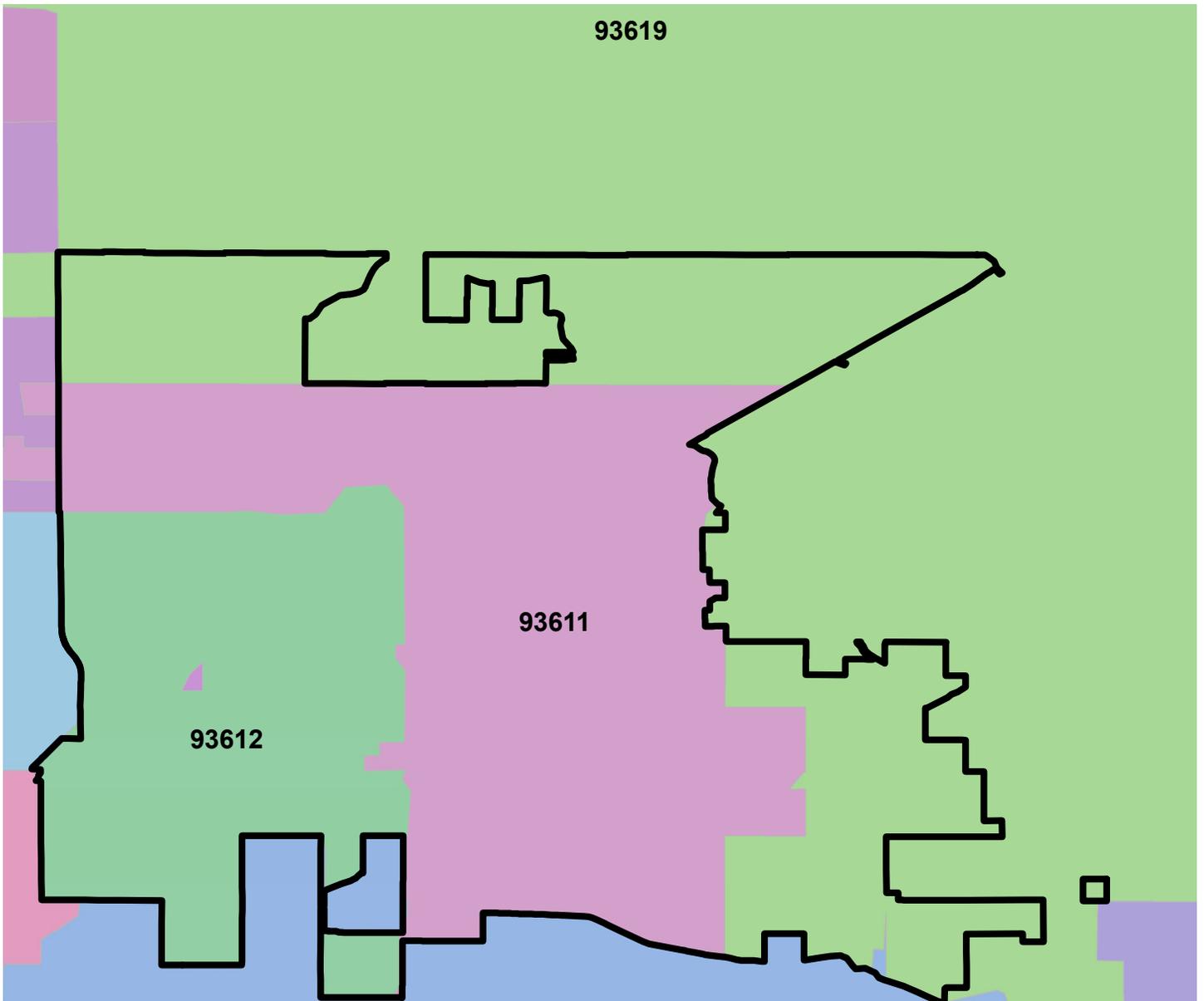


Figure 6.1: City of Clovis Zip Codes

During the public survey portion of the Dog Park Master Planning process, the majority of respondents indicated they would prefer to drive 10 minutes or less to the nearest dog park, followed by respondents who indicated they preferred to drive 15 minutes or less to the nearest dog park. A 10-15 minute drive translates to roughly a 5-6 mile radius from each park.

Priority Sites Identified

After a thorough analysis of the City's existing parks, three parks were selected for preliminary development of concept plans and budget development. The three parks developed as concept plans include:

- Pasa Tiempo Park
- Letterman Park
- Sierra Bicentennial Park

These parks were selected because they meet the criteria for acreage of unprogrammed space in order to accommodate a dog park onsite. They each also provide parking lots and restrooms, important features to provide visitor comfort and reduce traffic pressure upon surrounding neighborhoods.

From among the candidate sites which met all of these criteria, the selected parks were chosen in order to spread the first three City of Clovis dog parks across the city. Equitable distribution of recreation amenities across a city is a national best practice as well as a guiding vision for the future development of the City of Clovis, and dog parks are no exception. Rather than choosing sites in close proximity to one another, these three parks are distributed amongst the southwest, southeast, and central portions of the City.

Figure 6.2 shows the three proposed dog park locations with two-mile radii mapped from the center of each park. This image shows that the majority of the City's citizens will reside within two miles, approximately a twenty minute walk, of a municipal dog park when all three are completed. Further, by only counting census tracts where a majority of land lies within a 2 mile radius of the three proposed dog parks, and dividing by a total population found from census tracts which are at least partially contained within Clovis city limits, 85% of the population will be within a two mile walk of one of the three proposed dog parks, with 15% outside the two mile radius.

By mapping drive times onto the City amongst candidate dog parks, it was determined that Sierra Bicentennial Park, the public's first choice park for a future dog park, is a ten minute drive from the northwest and northeast-most points of the City boundary. Letterman Dog park's service area covers the southwestern portion of the City, while Pasa Tiempo provides coverage across the southeastern portion. With this distribution of dog parks, all citizens of Clovis will be within a ten minute drive of a dog park, and most will be within a five minute drive.

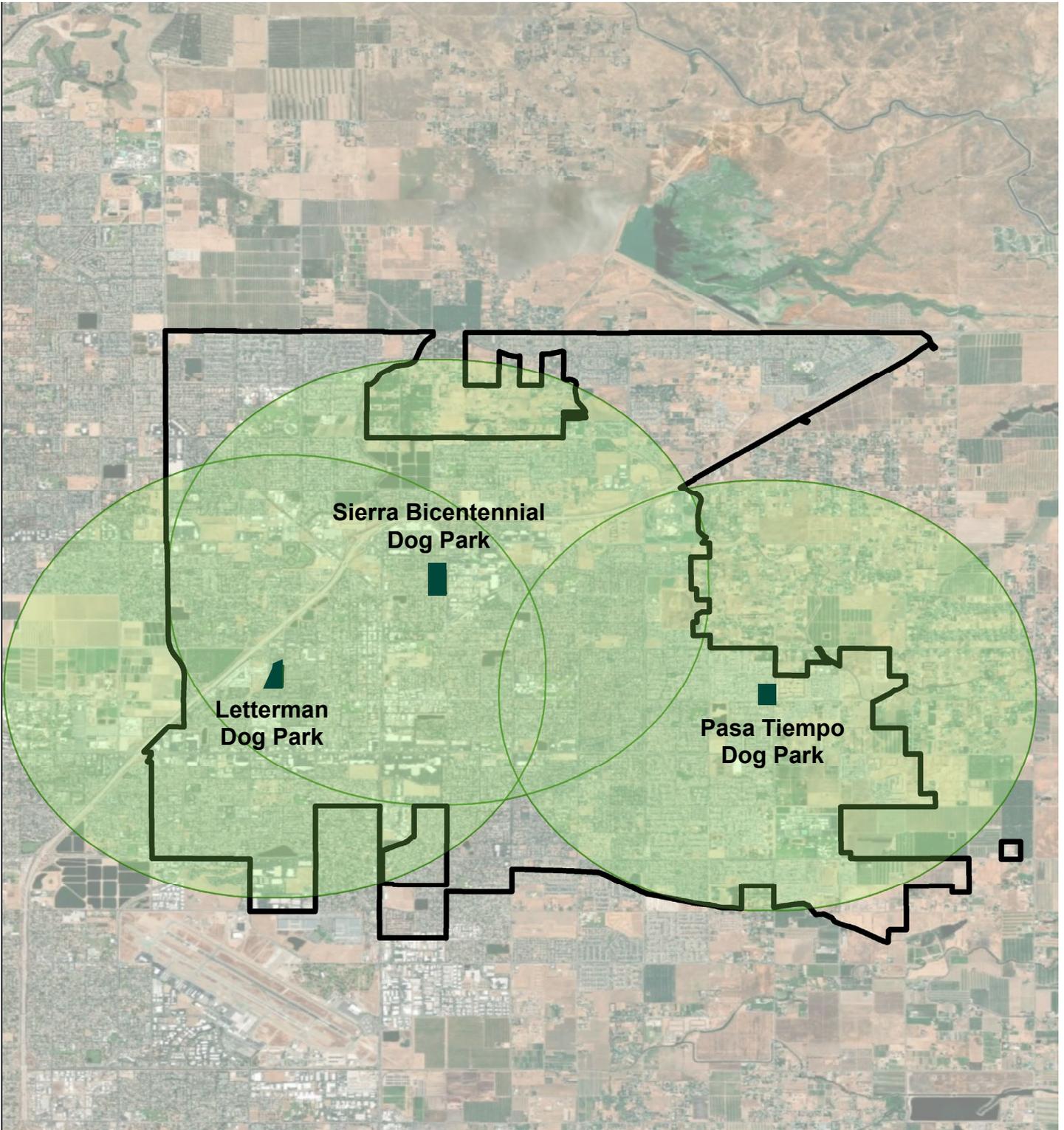


Figure 6.2: Recommended Future City of Clovis Dog Parks Shown with 2 Mile Radii

PASA TIEMPO DOG PARK

Park Facts

Pasa Tiempo Park is a neighborhood park with a large playground area, passive recreation and picnic opportunities, a restroom, and parking lot. At 5.47 acres, the park is designed with all current programming within the central circular design element. The area East of the circular path and West of De Wolf Avenue has been selected as the location for the proposed dog park at this location.

Design Typology

The dog park geometry reflects the larger park geometry. The fence dividing the two halves of the park is an extension of a radius of the central circular portion of the park. One shared double-gated entry provides access to the separately fenced small and large dog areas. The dog parks share a walkway down the central fence line to encourage socialization amongst owners. The shade structure along this walkway provides respite from sun and inclement weather. Clusters of seating allow for continued socialization or quiet contemplation while owners supervise their dogs. Dog waste bag dispensers will be located in each half of the park. An 18" stabilized decomposed granite surface is proposed around the inside of the fence line, to assist in reducing digging and improving surface quality along the fences for the duration of the life of the park.

Pasa Tiempo Dog Park

Stats at a Glance:

- » *Total Dog Park Area: .80 Acre*
- » *Small Dog: .26 Acre*
- » *Large Dog: .41 Acre*
- » *(4) Benches*
- » *(4) Waste Receptacles*
- » *(2) Dog Waste Bag Holders*
- » *(2) Drinking Fountains with Dog Basins*
- » *(1) Shade Structure*
- » *(2) Dog Waste Bag Dispensers*

Special Factors

There are currently young trees planted in this area. As they mature, they will provide natural shade throughout the turf interior of the dog park. The proposed concept design shows additional planter beds added to the east and west of the dog park to shield dogs from park noise to the west and from road noise to the east.

Budget Estimate

The conceptual design shown for Pasa Tiempo Dog Park is estimated at approximately \$229,811 to complete. This number does not include irrigation retrofits as those will depend upon the specific layout existing in the area and should be developed alongside construction documents. The estimate does not include any lighting retrofits.





1 Tree/Decomposed Granite Surfacing



2 Bench



3 Waste Receptacle



4 Double-Gated Entry



5 Shade Structure



6 6' Chain Link Fence set in Concrete



7 Decomposed Granite Border



8 Drinking Fountain w/ Dog Bowl



9 Dog Waste Bag Dispenser



LETTERMAN DOG PARK

Park Facts

Letterman Park is an established and heavily programmed 11.24 acre community park. The park currently includes playgrounds, picnic shelters, a restroom facility, skate park, and veteran's memorial. The area immediately east of the canal and north of the well site has been selected for development into the dog park.

Design Typology

The design includes a pedestrian pathway for access which extends from the parking lot to the existing dead-end path south of the playground. The looping shape of the pathway provides a buffer between pedestrians with leashed dogs and the playground and is designed to encourage dog owners to walk around the playground and avoid direct conflicts with that area. The dog park includes separate double-gated entries to the small and large dog parks. A large patio area includes shade structures and seating for dog owners. Dog waste bag dispensers will be located in each half of the park. An 18" stabilized decomposed granite surface is proposed around the inside of the fence line, to assist in reducing digging and improving surface quality along the fences for the duration of the life of the park.

Letterman Dog Park

Stats at a Glance:

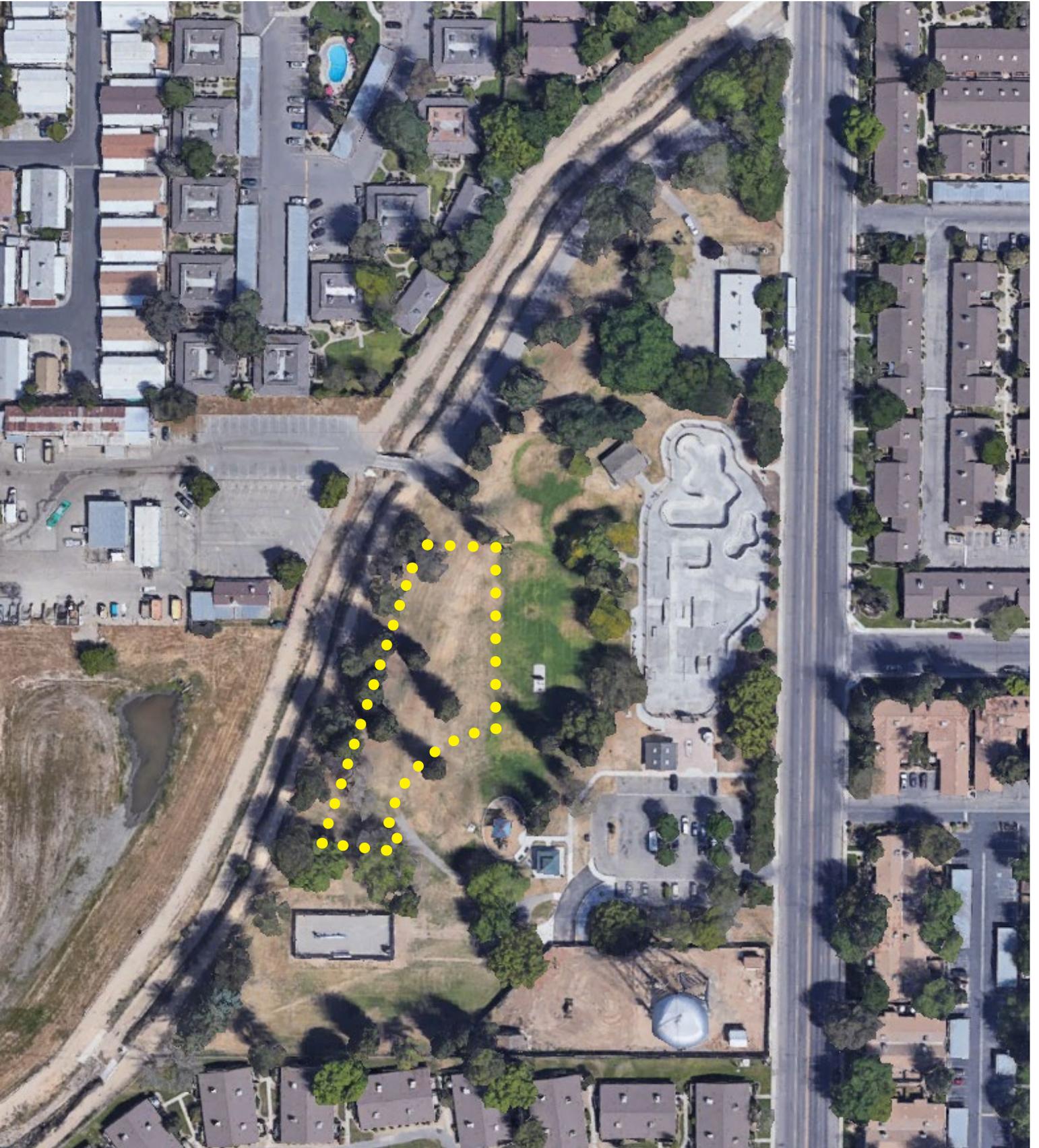
- » *Total Dog Park Area: .80 Acre*
- » *Small Dog: .24 Acre*
- » *Large Dog: .50 Acre*
- » *(6) Benches*
- » *(2) Waste Receptacles*
- » *(2) Dog Waste Bag Holders*
- » *(2) Drinking Fountains with Dog Basins*
- » *(3) Shade Structures*
- » *(2) Dog Waste Bag Dispensers*

Special Factors

A 30' buffer is provided between the proposed dog park fence line and the canal to the west. Modifications to the design may be required during the construction documentation phase pending easement requirements. Planter beds are proposed between the dog park and the playground to the east in order to buffer against potential noise/sight conflicts.

Budget Estimate

The conceptual design shown for Letterman Dog Park is estimated at approximately \$267,570 to complete. This number does not include irrigation retrofits as those will depend upon the specific layout existing in the area and should be developed alongside construction documents. The estimate does not include any lighting retrofits.





1 Bench



2 Waste Receptacle



3 Drinking Fountain with Dog Bowl



4 Shade Structure



5 Double-Gated Entry



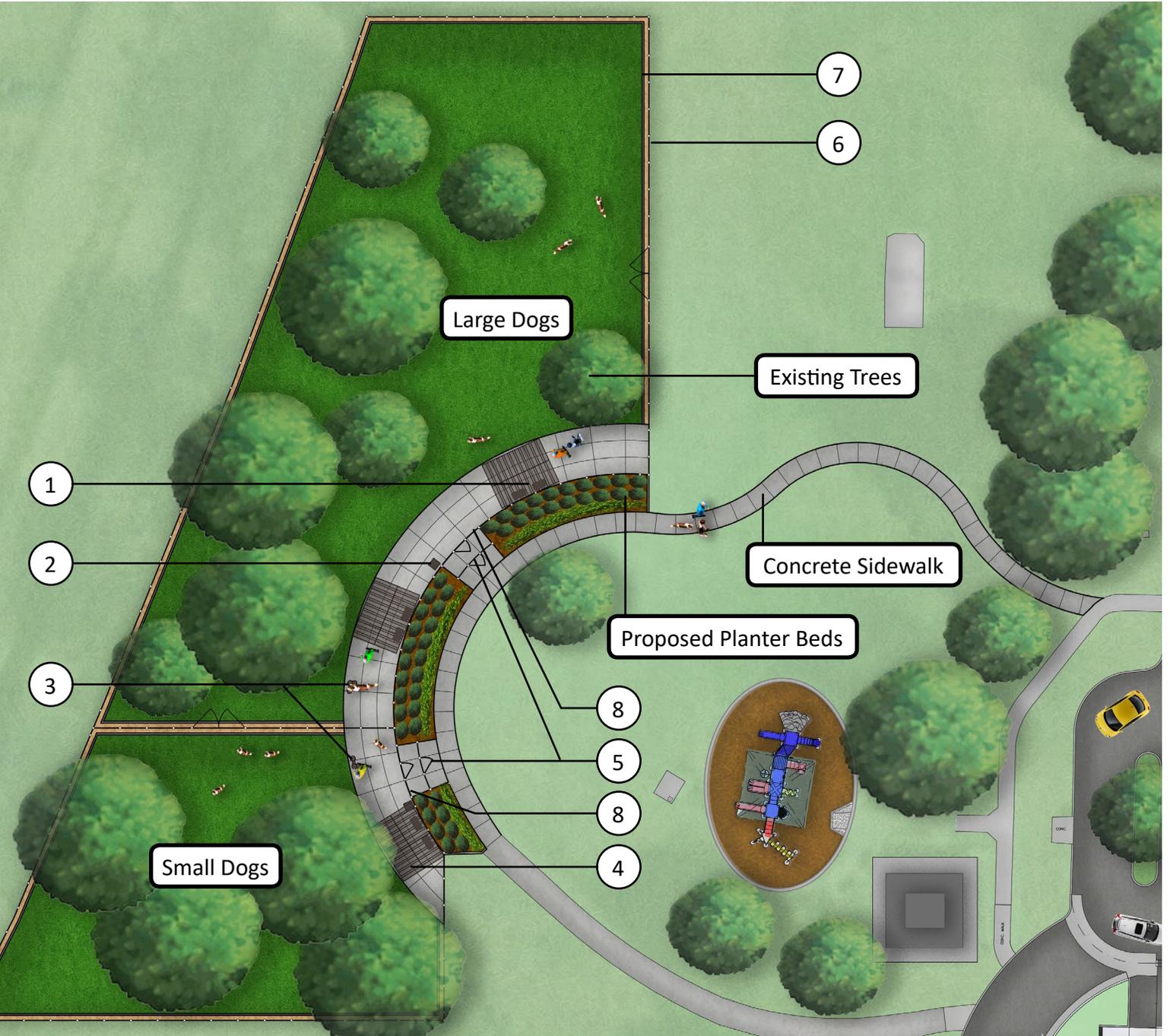
6 6' Chain Link Fence set in Concrete



7 Decomposed Granite Border



8 Dog Waste Bag Dispenser



SIERRA BICENTENNIAL DOG PARK

Park Facts

Sierra Bicentennial Park is a beloved and established community park and the site of the City's first "pilot project" dog park. At over 18 acres and featuring restrooms, parking lots, batting cages, sports fields, and walking paths, the park is located centrally within the City. This park is included as a priority site for a future dog park in order to expand the existing temporary dog park.

Design Typology

The current temporary dog park is located in an area between paths immediately west of the batting cages and batting cages parking lot. The proposed concept plan for a permanent future dog park maintains the existing double-gated entry at the current location and extends pathways and fencing throughout both halves of the park. In addition, concrete curbing is proposed at the foot of the fence in order to prevent wear and digging damage. The proposed plan shows an increase in overall size from .47 acre to .79 acre, a 68% increase. The small dog area is shown extended from 5,082 square feet to 11,590 square feet, while the large dog area is extended from 15,313 square feet to 22,619 square feet. Other improvements include expanded paved walkways, a shade structure, groups of benches for socializing, dog bowl drinking fountains in each area, and additional waste receptacles.

Sierra Bicentennial Dog Park Stats at a Glance:

- » *Total Area: .79 Acre*
- » *Small Dog: .27 Acre*
- » *Large Dog: .52 Acre*
- » *(8) Benches*
- » *(2) Waste Receptacles*
- » *(2) Dog Waste Bag Dispensers*
- » *(2) Drinking Fountains with Dog Basins Only*
- » *(1) Shade Structure*

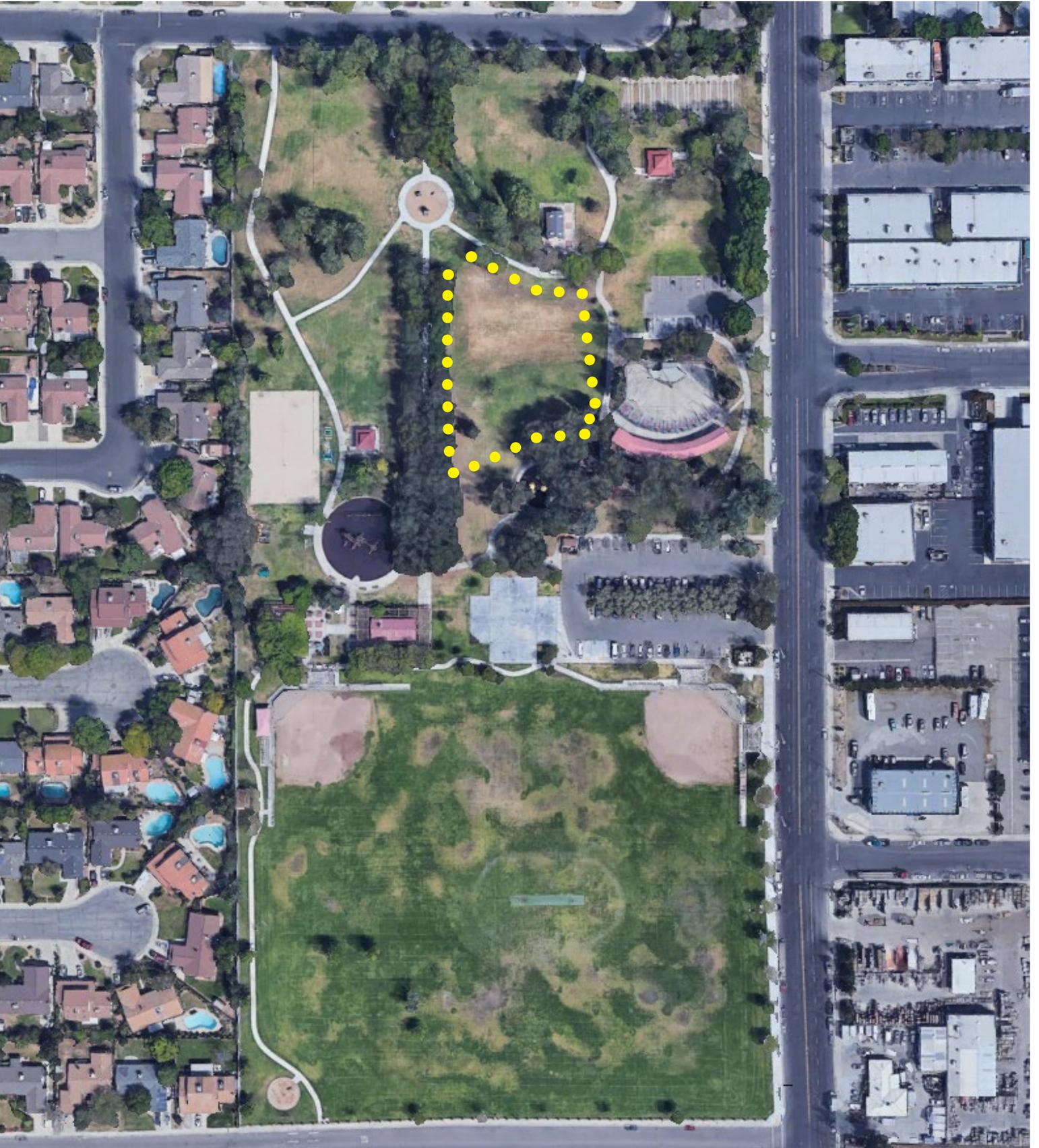
Special Factors

The area currently used as the temporary dog park spans level ground to low ground within the existing basin area on site. During construction documentation for this project, it may be determined that grading to create the paved walkways must be redesigned in light of specific stormwater requirements. Offsets of at least 15' have been provided between the surrounding pathways and the dog park fence line in order to reduce conflicts within the park.

Unlike the Pasa Tiempo and Letterman Dog Park conceptual plans, the Sierra Bicentennial Plan does not feature stabilized decomposed granite around the inside of the fence line. This is due to the fact that most of the fence line is located in a basin, and the decomposed granite would likely suffer and become costly to maintain due to regular water exposure.

Existing materials including poured concrete, 6' chain link fencing, and site fixtures (benches, dog waste bag holders, dog park rules sign, double-gated entry, and maintenance gates) may be re-used from the existing temporary dog park materials. Rails may be added to the chain link fencing to reinforce the fence's strength and resilience.





A special factor affecting the dog park location at Sierra Bicentennial Park is the dog park's location at the park's engineered low point. The basin-type area currently occupied by the temporary dog park is known to experience periodic inundation following rain events. In an effort to mitigate the localized flooding in this area, the City may choose from several options.

First, many cities experiencing similar issues at public dog parks simply close an area of a dog park that is experiencing flooding until the water subsides and the area is safe for all users. This option is the simplest, but will place stress upon the other half of the dog park (in this case, the small dog area at Sierra Bicentennial Dog park). Once there are multiple Dog Parks within the City, the impact of closure will be lessened as residents may be notified they need to use an alternate dog park due to seasonal closure of the affected site.

In order to directly reduce the presence of standing water, expensive and site-intensive construction activities to encourage infiltration and distribution of the standing water may be required. These include installation of subsurface dry wells, French drains/level spreaders, or crushed stone drainage infrastructure. These subsurface interventions may be topped with a decomposed granite (DG) or rock cobble surface. Providing water storage capacity sub-surface in the form of a dry well, drain, or porous base course will encourage standing water to penetrate the surface rather than create risk management concerns in the form of standing water on site.

The proposed dog park design for the Sierra Bicentennial Dog Park seeks to balance dog park user needs with budget reality. The proposed design and budget includes a moderate re-grading of the lowest points of the basin to re-focus water drainage toward one specified low point. By concentrating the water at one low point rather than allowing the water to distribute within low points throughout the basin area, the design seeks to keep as much of the dog park area dry and usable as possible. Sub-surface storage in the form of a crushed stone base course is also recommended at the lowest point to mitigate issues of standing water to the extent feasible.

Budget Estimate

The conceptual design shown for Sierra Bicentennial Dog Park is estimated at approximately \$127,475 to complete. This number does not include irrigation retrofits as those will depend upon the specific layout existing in the area and should be developed alongside construction documents. The estimate does not include any lighting retrofits.

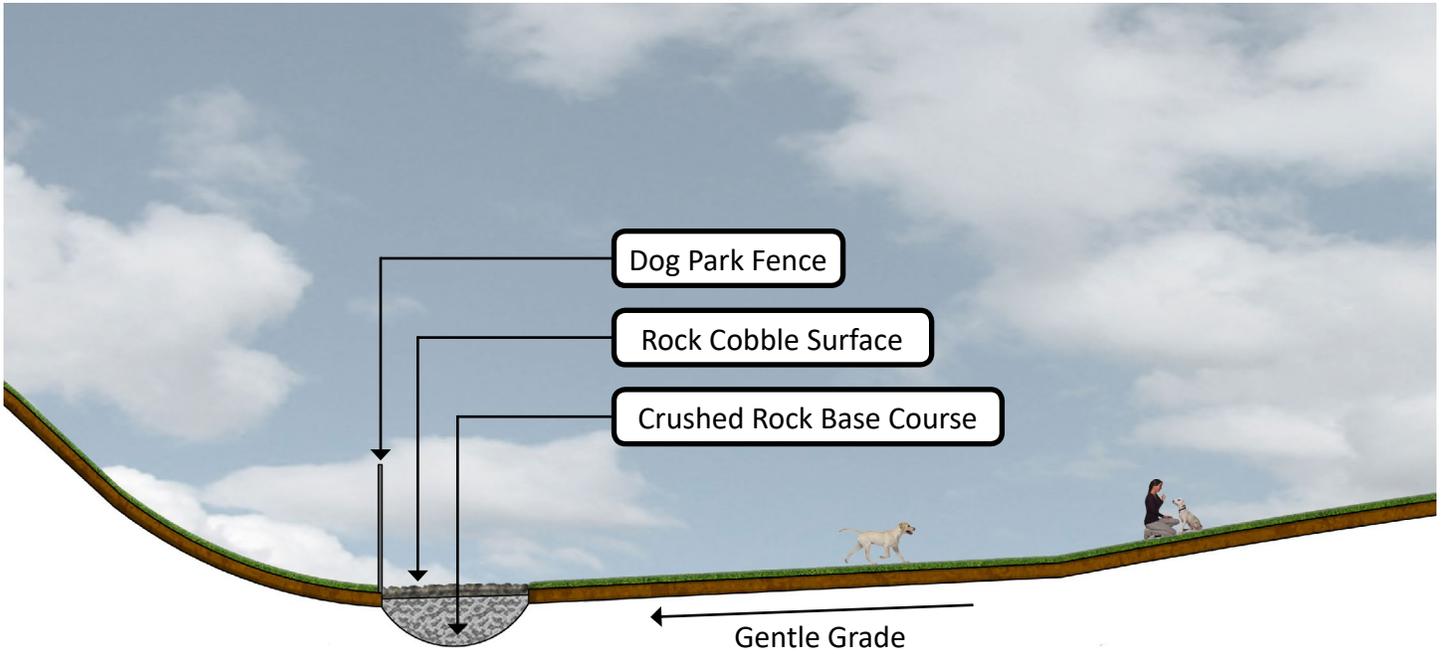


Figure 6.3: Section view of proposed approach for re-grading basin at Sierra Bicentennial Dog Park to focus water drainage to a specific point. A crushed stone base course underneath the low point will help water percolate into the soil, and stone cobble surfacing keeps the low point clear of turf or other materials that may become degraded when inundated by water.

NOTE: Drawing is not to scale; ground plane angles are exaggerated to demonstrate concept.



1 6' Chain Link Fence set in Concrete



2 Shade Structure



3 Dog Basin Drinking Fountain



4 Waste Receptacle



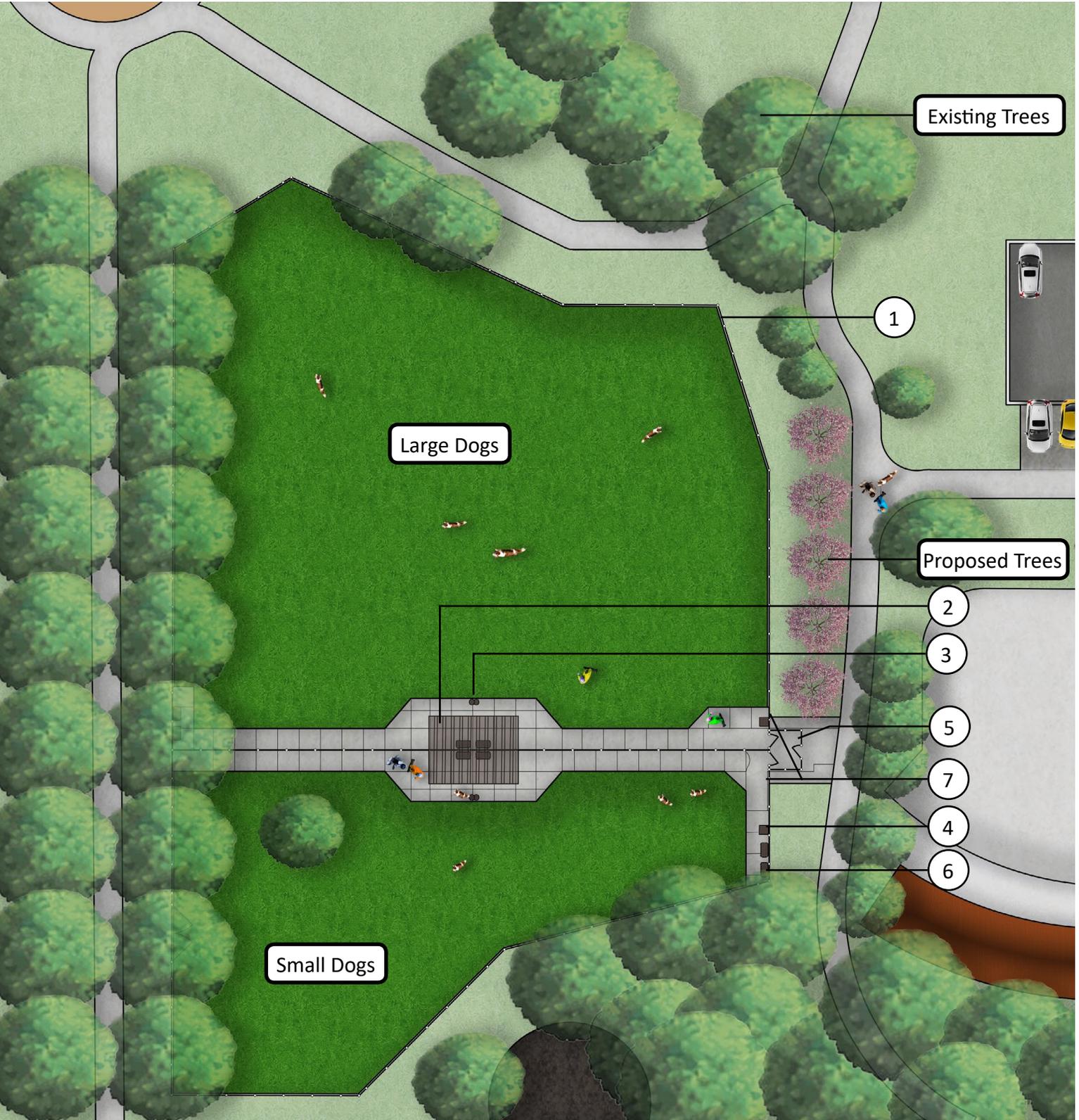
5 Double-Gated Entry (Existing to Remain)



6 Bench (Match Existing)



7 Dog Waste Bag Dispenser



APPENDIX A

Concept Plan Estimates



PASA TIEMPO DOG PARK CONCEPTUAL PLAN

Pasa Tiempo Dog Park: Engineer's Estimate

ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANT.	UNIT COST	AMOUNT	
A. Site Preparation					
1	Site Grading (Rough/Fine)	SF	4,441	\$ 0.25	\$ 1,110.25

					SUB-TOTAL
					\$ 1,110.25
B. Flatwork / Surfacing / Walls					
1	Natural colored 6" Conc. Flatwork	SF	4,441	\$ 10.00	\$ 44,410.00
2	Decomposed Granite w/stabilizer	SF	1,059	\$ 19.60	\$ 20,756.40
3	6" Concrete Mow Curb	LF	478	\$ 23.58	\$ 11,271.24
4	6' Galvanized Chain Link Fence	LF	913	\$ 60.00	\$ 54,780.00
5	6' Galvanized Chain Link Pedestrian Gate	EA	3	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 10,500.00
6	6' Galvanized Chain Link Double Maintenance Gate	EA	2	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 13,000.00

					SUB-TOTAL
					\$ 154,717.64
C. Furnishings / Equipment / Structures					
1	Bench, concrete	EA	4	\$ 1,750.00	\$ 7,000.00
2	Waste Receptacle, concrete	EA	4	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 12,000.00
3	Dog Waste Bag Dispenser	EA	2	\$ 200.00	\$ 400.00
4	Drinking Fountain w/Dog Bowl	EA	2	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 14,000.00
5	Shade Shelter	EA	1	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00
6	City Park Rules Sign	EA	1	\$ 428.00	\$ 428.00

					SUB-TOTAL
					\$ 48,828.00
D. Lighting					
1	TBD				\$ -

					SUB-TOTAL
					\$ -
E. Planting					
1	Turf (Hydroseed)	SF	25,098	\$ 0.25	\$ 6,274.50
2	Soil Conditioning & Amendments	SF	5,915	\$ 0.55	\$ 3,253.25
3	Bark Mulched Area	SF	5,915	\$ 0.75	\$ 4,436.25
4	Shrub - 5 Gal.	EA	118	\$ 25.00	\$ 2,950.00
5	24" Box Tree	EA	20	\$ 350.00	\$ 7,000.00

					SUB-TOTAL
					\$23,914.00
F. Irrigation Controls & Distribution					
1	TBD, pending existing site-specific equipment and layout				\$ -

					SUB-TOTAL
					\$ -
G. Miscellaneous					
1	Maintenance (60 Day)	SF	31,013	\$ 0.04	\$ 1,240.65
2	Bonding	EA	1	\$ -	\$ -

					SUB-TOTAL
					\$ 1,240.65

TOTAL **\$229,810.54**

Pasa Tiempo Dog Park: Annual Water Use and Cost Estimate

*Note: All dog parks included in this document are considered “Special Landscape Areas” as recreation areas under the current State of California Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO).

ESTIMATED ANNUAL TOTAL WATER USE DATA

Hydrozone Type	Plant Factor (PF)	Irrigation Method	Irrigation Efficiency (IE)	Local Evapo-transpiration Rate (ETo)	Hydrozone Area (Sq. Ft.)*	Special Landscape Area (Sq. Ft.)*
Turf/High	0.8	Spray	0.71	53.3	31,013	31,013

MAXIMUM APPLIED WATER ALLOWANCE (ANNUAL)

MAWA = (ETo)(0.62)((0.7xLA)+(0.3xSLA))
 MAWA = (53.3)(0.62)((0.7x31,013)+(0.3x31,013))
 MAWA = 1,024,856 Gallons

ESTIMATED ANNUAL WATER COST

Current irrigation costs at Pasa Tiempo Park are \$0.53 per 1,000 gallons. At current values, the annual cost to irrigate the proposed Dog Park at the maximum applied water allowance will be \$543.17.

Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) Legend:

- Eto = Reference Evapotranspiration (inches per year)
- 0.62 = Conversion Factor (to gallons)
- 0.7 = ET Adjustment Factor
- LA = Landscape Area (includes Special Landscape Area)
- HA = Hydrozone Area (areas to be irrigated at similar rate according to plant type)
- 0.3 Additional Water Allowance for SLA

Pasa Tiempo Dog Park: Annual Maintenance Cost Estimate Worksheet

The worksheet below shows how the various maintenance tasks associated with construction of a dog park will affect regular maintenance operations. From this list of tasks, costs may be extrapolated by adjusting for current City rates.

Certain tasks noted below may be combined with existing maintenance tasks and schedules at each park site. For example, maintenance staff may incorporate the mowing, fence-check, and lawn care tasks into existing practices already in place at each park. This list of tasks is subject to additions or deletions as the dog park projects are built as site amenities may change.

Task	Frequency	Hours Required	Est. Total Hours per Year	Estimated Maintenance Costs per Hour	Total Cost per Year
Dump trash cans and re-line	Daily	.25	90		
Check the dog waste bag dispenser and top off dog waste bags	Daily	.25	90		
Clean up any debris/trash, abandoned toys/equipment, etc.	Daily	.25	90		
Mow, weed-eat, spray fence lines, rodent control, water turf (same schedule as other turf in area)	Bi-Weekly	2	52		
Check and repair fence line if needed	Monthly	4	48		
Repair the drinking/pet fountain if needed	Annual	8	8		

Pasa Tiempo Dog Park: Estimated Project Construction Timeline

Task	Month 1-4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8	Month 9
Construction Documentation and Permitting	X					
Construction Bidding		X				
Site Preparation and Grading			X			
Installation of Utilities (water)			X	X		
Installation of Hardscape			X	X		
Installation of Site Amenities (Fencing, Shade Structures, Benches, Receptacles)				X	X	
Planting and Plant Establishment Period					X	X

LETTERMAN DOG PARK CONCEPTUAL PLAN

Letterman Dog Park: Engineer's Estimate

ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANT.	UNIT COST	AMOUNT
A. Site Preparation				
1 Site Grading (Rough/Fine)	SF	4,931	\$ 0.25	\$ 1,232.75

			SUB-TOTAL	\$ 1,232.75
B. Flatwork / Surfacing / Walls				
1 Natural colored 6" Conc. Flatwork	SF	4,931	\$ 10.00	\$ 49,310.00
2 Decomposed Granite w/stabilizer	SF	1,267	\$ 19.60	\$ 24,833.20
3 6" Concrete Mow Curb	LF	754	\$ 23.58	\$ 17,779.32
4 6' Galvanized Chain Link Fence	LF	992	\$ 60.00	\$ 59,520.00
5 6' Galvanized Chain Link Pedestrian Gate	EA	4	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 14,000.00
6 6' Galvanized Chain Link Double Maintenance Gate	EA	2	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 13,000.00

			SUB-TOTAL	\$ 178,442.52
C. Furnishings / Equipment / Structures				
1 Bench, concrete	EA	6	\$ 1,750.00	\$ 10,500.00
2 Waste Receptacle, concrete	EA	2	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 6,000.00
3 Dog Waste Bag Dispenser	EA	2	\$ 200.00	\$ 400.00
4 Drinking Fountain w/Dog Bowl	EA	2	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 14,000.00
5 Shade Shelter	EA	3	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 45,000.00
6 City Park Rules Sign	EA	1	\$ 428.00	\$ 428.00

			SUB-TOTAL	\$ 76,328.00
D. Lighting				
1 TBD				\$ -

			SUB-TOTAL	\$ -
E. Planting				
1 Turf (Hydroseed)	SF	27,573	\$ 0.25	\$ 6,893.25
2 Soil Conditioning & Amendments	SF	1,452	\$ 0.55	\$ 798.60
3 Bark Mulched Area	SF	1,452	\$ 0.75	\$ 1,089.00
4 Shrub - 5 Gal.	EA	65	\$ 25.00	\$ 1,625.00

			SUB-TOTAL	\$10,405.85
F. Irrigation Controls & Distribution				
1 TBD, pending existing site-specific equipment and layout				\$ -

			SUB-TOTAL	\$ -
G. Miscellaneous				
1 Maintenance (60 Day)	SF	29,025	\$ 0.04	\$ 1,161.12
2 Bonding	EA	1	\$ -	\$ -

			SUB-TOTAL	\$ 1,161.12

TOTAL **\$267,570.24**

Letterman Dog Park: Annual Water Use and Cost Estimate

*Note: All dog parks included in this document are considered “Special Landscape Areas” as recreation areas under the current State of California Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO).

ESTIMATED ANNUAL TOTAL WATER USE DATA

Hydrozone Type	Plant Factor (PF)	Irrigation Method	Irrigation Efficiency (IE)	Local Evapo-transpiration Rate (ETo)	Hydrozone Area (Sq. Ft.)*	Special Landscape Area (Sq. Ft.)*
Turf/High	0.8	Spray	0.71	53.3	29,025	29,025

MAXIMUM APPLIED WATER ALLOWANCE (ANNUAL)

$$MAWA = (ETo)(0.62)((0.7 \times LA) + (0.3 \times SLA))$$

$$MAWA = (53.3)(0.62)((0.7 \times 29,025) + (0.3 \times 29,025))$$

$$MAWA = 959,160 \text{ Gallons}$$

ESTIMATED ANNUAL WATER COST

Current irrigation costs at Letterman Park are approximately \$0.13 per 1,000 gallons. Part of the irrigation water for this park is drawn from a standard City meter, while the majority of the water is drawn from canal surface water from the adjacent canal. At current values, the annual cost to irrigate the proposed Dog Park at the maximum applied water allowance will be \$124.69.

Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) Legend:

- Eto = Reference Evapotranspiration (inches per year)
- 0.62 = Conversion Factor (to gallons)
- 0.7 = ET Adjustment Factor
- LA = Landscape Area (includes Special Landscape Area)
- HA = Hydrozone Area (areas to be irrigated at similar rate according to plant type)
- 0.3 Additional Water Allowance for SLA

Letterman Dog Park: Annual Maintenance Cost Estimate Worksheet

The worksheet below shows how the various maintenance tasks associated with construction of a dog park will affect regular maintenance operations. From this list of tasks, costs may be extrapolated by adjusting for current City rates.

Certain tasks noted below may be combined with existing maintenance tasks and schedules at each park site. For example, maintenance staff may incorporate the mowing, fence-check, and lawn care tasks into existing practices already in place at each park. This list of tasks is subject to additions or deletions as the dog park projects are built as site amenities may change.

Task	Frequency	Hours Required	Est. Total Hours per Year	Estimated Maintenance Costs per Hour	Total Cost per Year
Dump trash cans and re-line	Daily	.25	90		
Check the dog waste bag dispenser and top off dog waste bags	Daily	.25	90		
Clean up any debris/trash, abandoned toys/equipment, etc.	Daily	.25	90		
Mow, weed-eat, spray fence lines, rodent control, water turf (same schedule as other turf in area)	Bi-Weekly	2	52		
Check and repair fence line if needed	Monthly	4	48		
Repair the drinking/pet fountain if needed	Annual	8	8		

Letterman Dog Park: Estimated Project Construction Timeline

Task	Month 1-4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8	Month 9
Construction Documentation and Permitting	X					
Construction Bidding		X				
Site Preparation and Grading			X			
Installation of Utilities (water)			X	X		
Installation of Hardscape			X	X		
Installation of Site Amenities (Fencing, Shade Structures, Benches, Receptacles)				X	X	
Planting and Plant Establishment Period					X	X

SIERRA BICENTENNIAL DOG PARK CONCEPTUAL PLAN

Sierra Bicentennial Dog Park: Engineer's Estimate

*Note: Estimate assumes re-use of the following fixtures currently installed on site:

- 534 linear feet of 6' chain link fence
- 425 square feet poured-in-place concrete flatwork
- (2) 12' wide double maintenance gates in 6' chain link
- (2) Metal park benches
- Dog waste bag dispensers
- Dog park rules sign
- Double-gated entry to remain in place

ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QUANT.	UNIT COST	AMOUNT
A. Site Preparation				
1 Site Grading (Rough/Fine)	SF	3,350	\$ 0.25	\$ 837.50

		SUB-TOTAL		\$ 837.50
B. Flatwork / Surfacing / Walls				
1 Natural colored 6" Conc. Flatwork	SF	3,050	\$ 10.00	\$ 30,500.00
2 6" Concrete Curb at Fence Footing	LF	671	\$ 25.00	\$ 16,775.00
3 6' Galvanized Chain Link Fence	LF	353	\$ 60.00	\$ 21,180.00
4 Top and Bottom Rails added to Existing Chain Link Panels	LF	534	\$ 15.00	\$ 8,010.00
5 Stone Cobble Surfacing	SF	300	\$ 6.50	\$ 1,950.00
6 Aggregate Base Course	CY	11	\$ 35.00	\$ 385.00

		SUB-TOTAL		\$ 78,800.00
C. Furnishings / Equipment / Structures				
1 Bench, to match existing	EA	6	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 9,000.00
2 Waste Receptacle, concrete	EA	2	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 6,000.00
3 Drinking Fountain (Dog Basin only)	EA	2	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 7,000.00
4 Shade Shelter	EA	1	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00

		SUB-TOTAL		\$ 37,000.00
D. Lighting				
1 TBD				\$ -

		SUB-TOTAL		\$ -
E. Planting				
1 Turf (Hydroseed)	SF	31,100	\$ 0.25	\$ 7,775.00
2 Soil Conditioning & Amendments	SF	125	\$ 0.55	\$ 68.75
3 24" Box Tree	EA	5	\$ 350.00	\$ 1,750.00

		SUB-TOTAL		\$9,593.75
F. Irrigation Controls & Distribution				
1 TBD, pending existing site-specific equipment and layout				\$ -

		SUB-TOTAL		\$ -
G. Miscellaneous				
1 Maintenance (60 Day)	SF	31,100	\$ 0.04	\$ 1,244.13
2 Bonding	EA	1	\$ -	\$ -

		SUB-TOTAL		\$ 1,244.13

TOTAL \$127,475.38

Sierra Bicentennial Dog Park: Annual Water Use and Cost Estimate

*Note: All dog parks included in this document are considered “Special Landscape Areas” as recreation areas under the current State of California Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELo).

ESTIMATED ANNUAL TOTAL WATER USE DATA

Hydrozone Type	Plant Factor (PF)	Irrigation Method	Irrigation Efficiency (IE)	Local Evapotranspiration Rate (ETo)	Hydrozone Area (Sq. Ft.)*	Special Landscape Area (Sq. Ft.)*
Turf/High	0.8	Spray	0.71	53.3	31,100	31,100

MAXIMUM APPLIED WATER ALLOWANCE (ANNUAL)

MAWA = (ETo)(0.62)((0.7xLA)+(0.3xSLA))
 MAWA = (53.3)(0.62)((0.7x31,100)+(0.3x31,100))
 MAWA = 1,027,731 Gallons

ESTIMATED ANNUAL WATER COST

Current irrigation costs at Sierra Bicentennial Park are approximately \$2.16 per 1,000 gallons. At current values, the annual cost to irrigate the proposed Dog Park at the maximum applied water allowance will be \$2,220.

Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELo) Legend:

- Eto = Reference Evapotranspiration (inches per year)
- 0.62 = Conversion Factor (to gallons)
- 0.7 = ET Adjustment Factor
- LA = Landscape Area (includes Special Landscape Area)
- HA = Hydrozone Area (areas to be irrigated at similar rate according to plant type)
- 0.3 Additional Water Allowance for SLA

Sierra Bicentennial Dog Park: Annual Maintenance Cost Estimate Worksheet

The worksheet below shows how the various maintenance tasks associated with construction of a dog park will affect regular maintenance operations. From this list of tasks, costs may be extrapolated by adjusting for current City rates.

Certain tasks noted below may be combined with existing maintenance tasks and schedules at each park site. For example, maintenance staff may incorporate the mowing, fence-check, and lawn care tasks into existing practices already in place at each park. This list of tasks is subject to additions or deletions as the dog park projects are built as site amenities may change.

Task	Frequency	Hours Required	Est. Total Hours per Year	Estimated Maintenance Costs per Hour	Total Cost per Year
Dump trash cans and re-line	Daily	.25	90		
Check the dog waste bag dispenser and top off dog waste bags	Daily	.25	90		
Clean up any debris/trash, abandoned toys/equipment, etc.	Daily	.25	90		
Mow, weed-eat, spray fence lines, rodent control, water turf (same schedule as other turf in area)	Bi-Weekly	2	52		
Check and repair fence line if needed	Monthly	4	48		
Repair the drinking/pet fountain if needed	Annual	8	8		

Sierra Bicentennial Dog Park: Estimated Project Construction Timeline

Task	Month 1-4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8	Month 9
Construction Documentation and Permitting	X					
Construction Bidding		X				
Demolition of Existing Fence, Concrete Paths			X			
Site Preparation and Grading			X			
Installation of Utilities (water)				X		
Installation of Hardscape				X		
Installation of Site Amenities (Fencing, Shade Structures, Benches, Receptacles)				X	X	
Planting and Plant Establishment Period					X	X

APPENDIX B

City Parks Suitable for Dog Parks



DOG PARK SELECTION CRITERIA MATRICES

INTRODUCTION

In order to assess the suitability of individual municipal park sites for future dog parks, it is helpful to analyze the assets of each park that would contribute to its suitability. For example, dog park design best practices and public feedback provided during this Master Plan process indicate that dog parks must be a certain size at minimum (1 acre minimum, preferably larger), and should provide adequate parking and potable water lines. Listing each park and indicating whether or not it provides one of six key components is a helpful exercise to visually convey the pros and cons of different City park assets for development of future dog parks.

The following matrices list City of Clovis parks and matrices are separated by park type as delineated in the 2018 City of Clovis Parks Master Plan.

POCKET PARKS

Park Name	Size (Acres)	Off-Street Parking	Restrooms	Basin Onsite	Existing Lighting	Drinking Fountain	Comments
Fifth Harvard	0.17				X	X	
Helm Holland	0.16				X		
Kiwanis	0.30				X	X	
Music Avenue	0.16				X	X	
West End Couplet	0.07						
Bullard/ Fifth Couplet	0.12						
Liberty	1.50	X			X		
Tenaya Sun Ranch	0.06						

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Park Name	Size (Acres)	Off-Street Parking	Restrooms	Basin Onsite	Existing Lighting	Drinking Fountain	Comments
Arrowhead	0.30						
Gallery	0.50				X	X	
TR3759 / Monte Vista 10	1.16				X	X	
TR3944 / Birchwood Estates	0.65				X	X	
TR4035 / Monte Vista 21	1.20				X	X	
TR4096 / Northwood Estates	0.46				X	X	
TR4161 / Monte Vista 26	0.35				X		
TR4176 / Silverton 2	0.88				X	X	

Park Name	Size (Acres)	Off-Street Parking	Restrooms	Basin Onsite	Existing Lighting	Drinking Fountain	Comments
TR4532 HOA	0.40						
TR4177 / Westcal	1.00				X	X	
TR4194 / Seville	0.78				X	X	
TR4215 / Williamsburg II	0.66				X	X	
TR4256 / Blackhorse Estates II	0.75				X	X	
TR4360 / Monte Vista 31	0.93				X	X	
TR4433 / California Countrywood	1.90				X	X	
TR4530 /Rancho Paloma II	1.07				X	X	
TR4556 / Sun River	0.39						
TR5565 / Palmina Park	1.60				X	X	
TR4632 / Fox Run	1.39				X	X	
TR4854 / Cambridge Colony	1.34				X	X	
Portland	0.40				X		
TR4854 / Quail Hollow	1.41				X		
TR4958 / Countryside	0.92				X	X	
TR4980 / Summit 4	1.16				X	X	
TR4998 HOA	0.60				X		
TR4996 HOA	0.70						
TR5002 / Pinnacles	1.03				X	X	
TR5025 /Town & Country	0.61					X	
Sierra View	0.80				X	X	
TR5046 /Town & Country	1.15				X	X	
TR5115 / Bean Park	1.42				X	X	
TR5146 /Woods/ Lennar	1.50				X	X	
TR5168 / East West	1.52				X		
TR5192 / Riordan/ Bermuda Triangle	0.78				X	X	
TR5194 / Trail/Linear Park	1.10				X		
TR5254 / Camden Place	0.63				X	X	
TR5264 / European Parc	1.29				X	X	
TR5277 / Summit 5	1.36				X	X	
Pasa Tiempo North	1.60				X		
TR5484 / Los Arbolitos	2.75				X	X	
Linear	1.50				X	X	
TR5602 /Harlan Ranch HOA	0.50				X	X	
TR5602 /Harlan Ranch HOA	0.20				X		

Park Name	Size (Acres)	Off-Street Parking	Restrooms	Basin Onsite	Existing Lighting	Drinking Fountain	Comments
Wawona Ranch Dry Creek Trail	2.20					X	
TR6142 / Bunny Park	0.30				X	X	
TR5950 / Grove Park	0.80				X	X	
TR6086	0.20						
TR6114 / Bunny South	0.28						
T5605 / Regent	0.36						
T6143 / Wilsons	0.21						
Pump House	1.15						
TR5486 /Harlan Ranch HOA	0.30				X	X	
TR5486 / Olive Tree Park HOA	0.50				X	X	
TR5486 / Serenity Park HOA	0.40				X	X	

AREA PARKS

Park Name	Size (Acres)	Off-Street Parking	Restrooms	Basin Onsite	Existing Lighting	Drinking Fountain	Comments
Century Park	5.00						
Treasure Ingmire	1.19	X	X		X	X	
Cottonwood	2.84				X	X	
TR4762 / Deauville	3.73				X	X	
Gettysburg	4.82	X	X		X	X	
San Gabriel	2.98		X		X	X	
Pasa Tiempo	5.47	X	X		X	X	
TR4975 / Thornburn	3.91		X		X	X	
TR4248 / Westcal II	2.60				X	X	

Park Name	Size (Acres)	Off-Street Parking	Restrooms	Basin Onsite	Existing Lighting	Drinking Fountain	Comments
Peach Alluvial / Railroad	6.74	X	X		X	X	
Harlan Ranch	4.00	X	X		X	X	

COMMUNITY PARKS

Park Name	Size (Acres)	Off-Street Parking	Restrooms	Basin Onsite	Existing Lighting	Drinking Fountain	Comments
Dry Creek	17.90	X	X		X	X	
Dry Creek Trailhead	3.30	X	X		X	X	
Letterman	11.24	X	X		X	X	
Sierra Bicentennial	18.20	X	X		X	X	
Sierra Meadows	12.00	X	X		X	X	

BASIN PARKS

Park Name	Size (Acres)	Off-Street Parking	Restrooms	Basin Onsite	Existing Lighting	Drinking Fountain	Comments
Basin 1E	0.42	X		X	X	X	
Basin S/Helm Ranch	2.10	X	X	X	X	X	
Rotary	13.35	X	X	X	X	X	

APPENDIX C

Public Survey Results



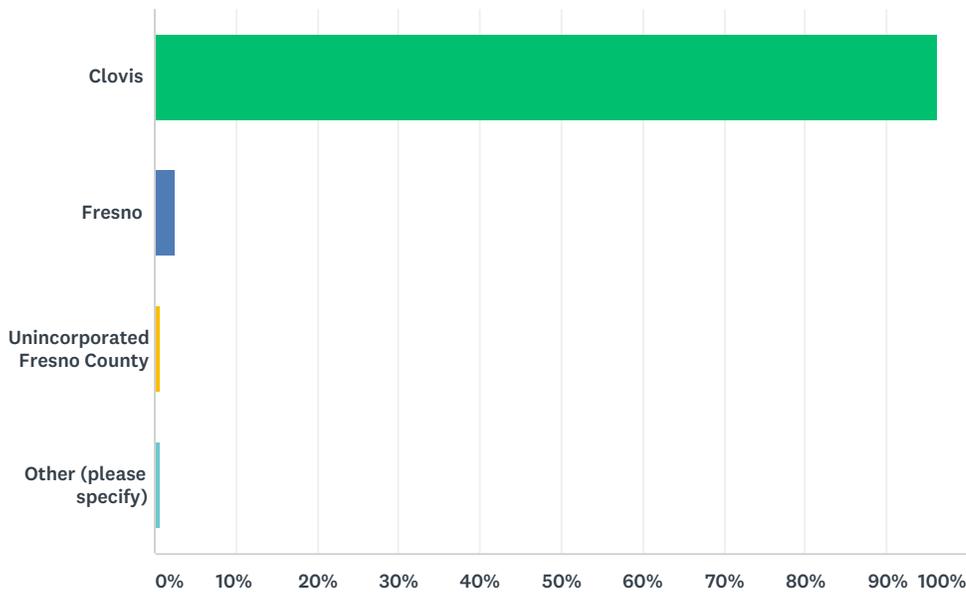
PUBLIC SURVEY RESULTS

INTRODUCTION

The public survey was administered online using the survey hosting website Survey Monkey. The survey was posted for two weeks, from September 26th, 2018 through October 10th, 2018. During this time, 321 respondents completed the survey. The tables below show the data compiled for each question.

Q1 Are you a resident of:

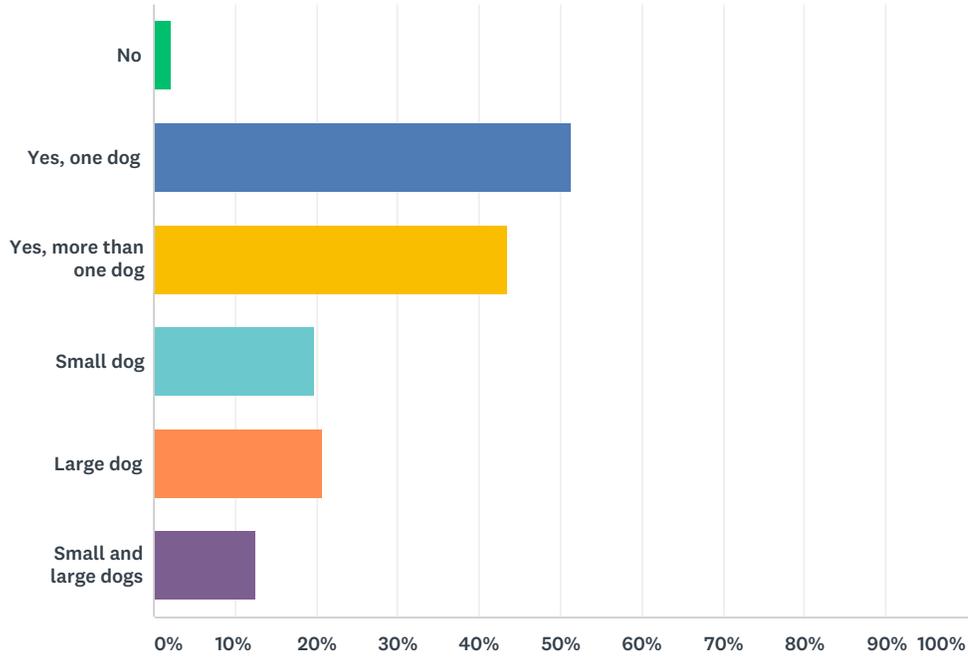
Answered: 320 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Clovis	96.25%	308
Fresno	2.50%	8
Unincorporated Fresno County	0.63%	2
Other (please specify)	0.63%	2
TOTAL		320

Q2 Do you own a dog currently? (check all that apply)

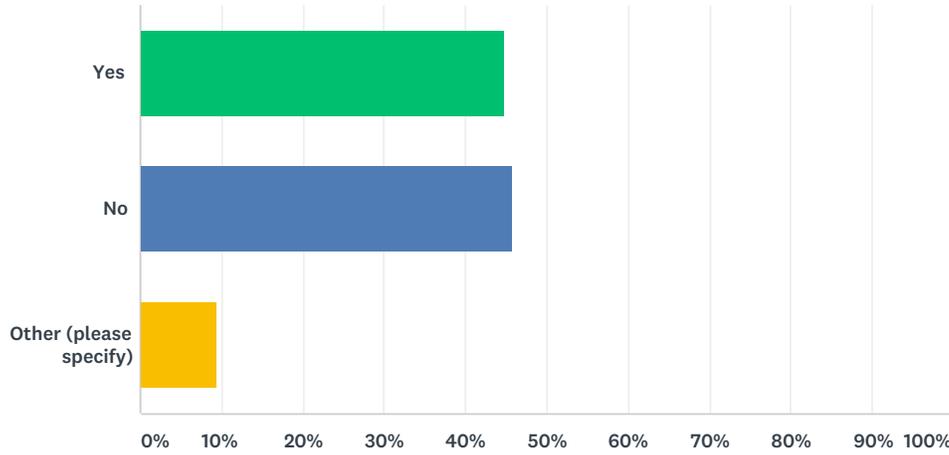
Answered: 320 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
No	2.19% 7
Yes, one dog	51.25% 164
Yes, more than one dog	43.44% 139
Small dog	19.69% 63
Large dog	20.63% 66
Small and large dogs	12.50% 40
Total Respondents: 320	

Q3 Do you currently visit dog parks with your dog?

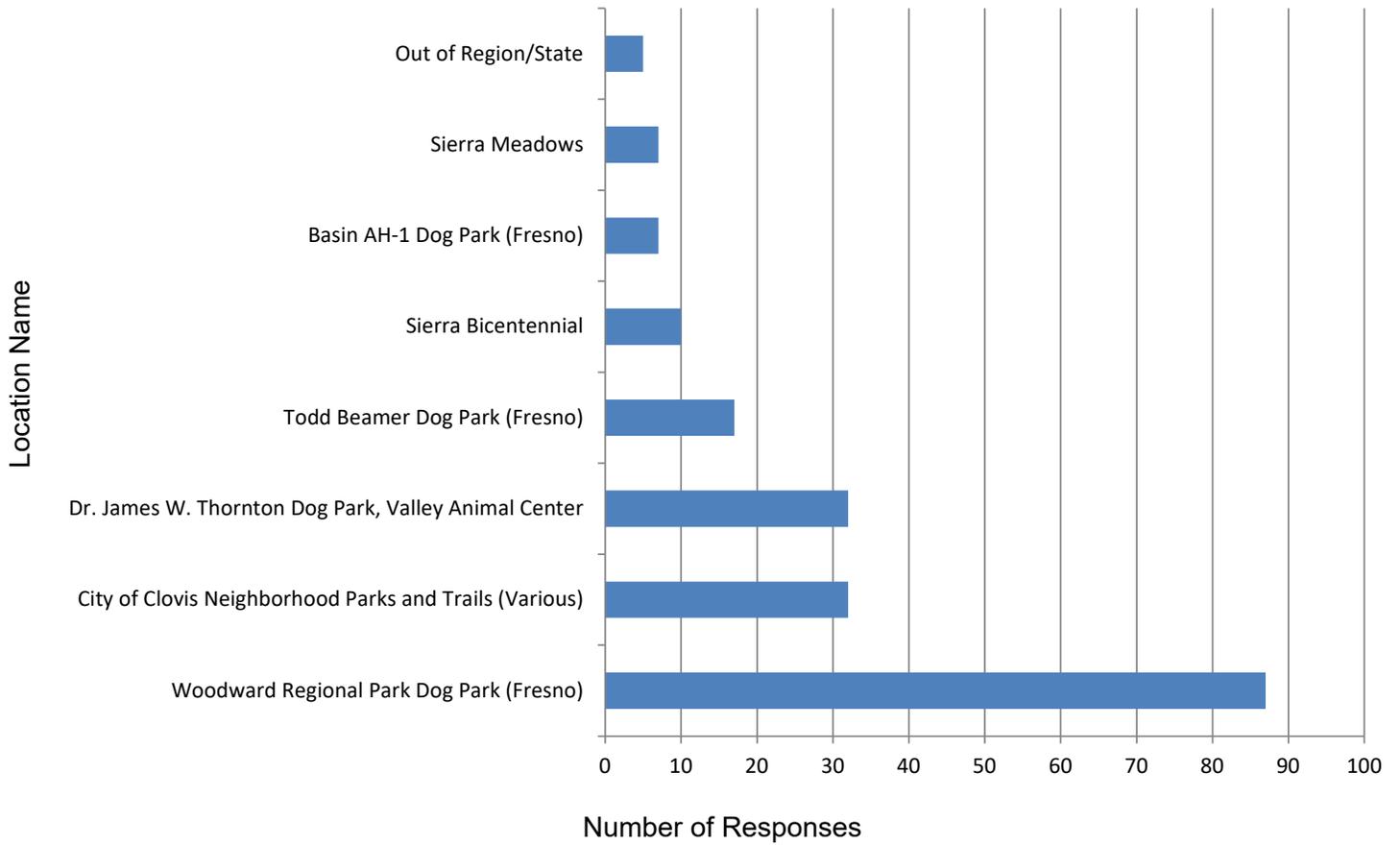
Answered: 319 Skipped: 2



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	44.83%	143
No	45.77%	146
Other (please specify)	9.40%	30
TOTAL		319

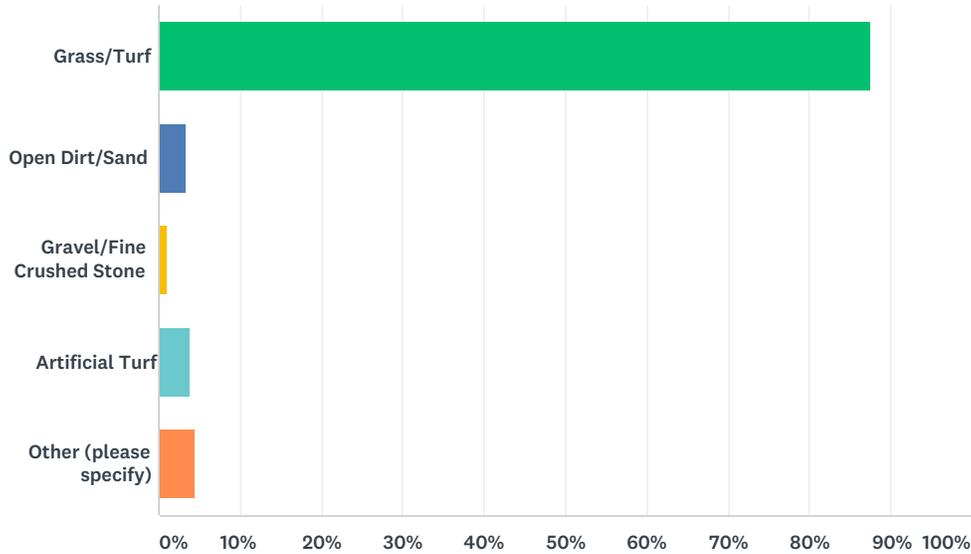
Q4 Which dog parks or other parks/facilities do you currently visit with your dog?

Answered: 196 Skipped: 125



Q5 Of the dog parks you have visited, which is your favorite surface type?

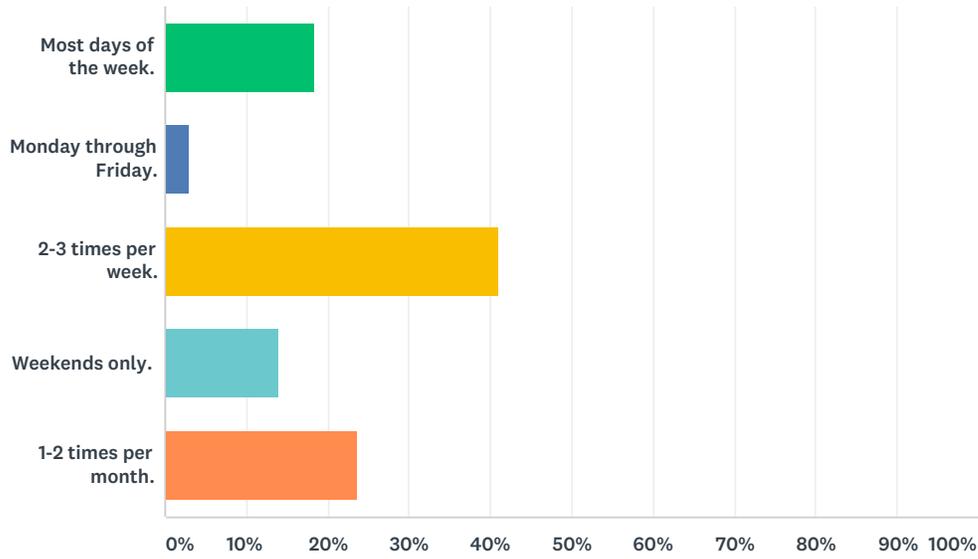
Answered: 273 Skipped: 48



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Grass/Turf	87.55%	239
Open Dirt/Sand	3.30%	9
Gravel/Fine Crushed Stone	1.10%	3
Artificial Turf	3.66%	10
Other (please specify)	4.40%	12
TOTAL		273

Q6 How often do you anticipate you would visit a public, off-leash dog park in Clovis?

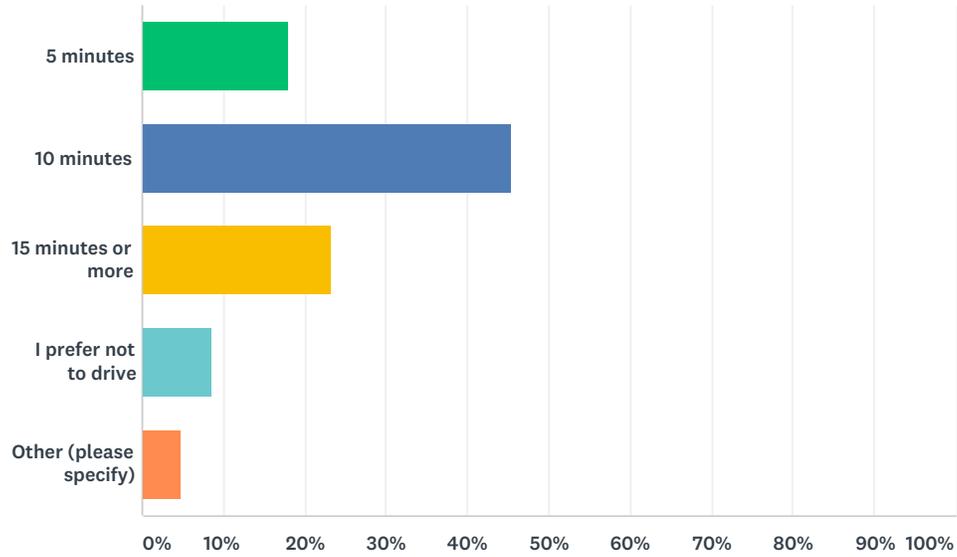
Answered: 305 Skipped: 16



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Most days of the week.	18.36%	56
Monday through Friday.	2.95%	9
2-3 times per week.	40.98%	125
Weekends only.	14.10%	43
1-2 times per month.	23.61%	72
TOTAL		305

Q7 How far would you drive to use a City of Clovis dog park?

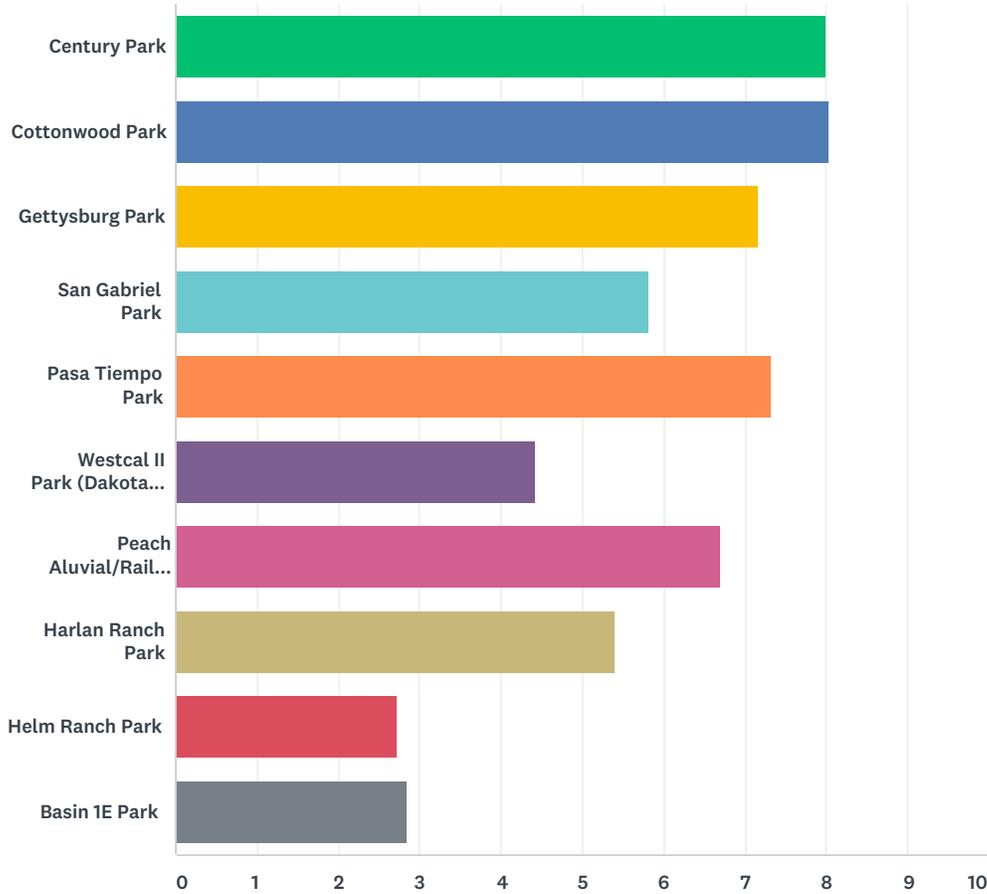
Answered: 311 Skipped: 10



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
5 minutes	18.01%	56
10 minutes	45.34%	141
15 minutes or more	23.15%	72
I prefer not to drive	8.68%	27
Other (please specify)	4.82%	15
TOTAL		311

Q8 Which of the following City of Clovis Area Parks do you prefer for a dog park location? (Please rank your top 3 choices)

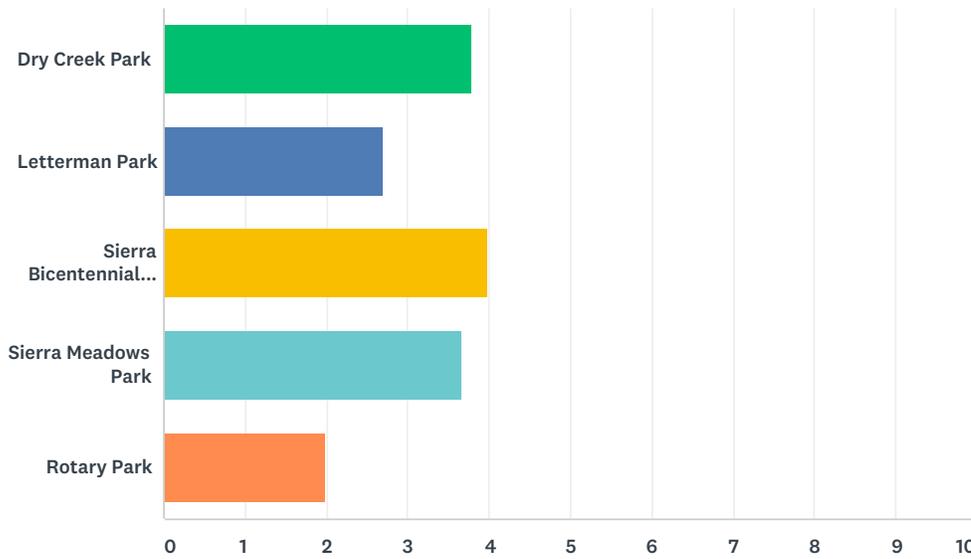
Answered: 300 Skipped: 21



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL	SC
Century Park	18.11% 46	25.59% 65	30.71% 78	11.81% 30	4.72% 12	3.54% 9	1.97% 5	1.18% 3	0.79% 2	1.57% 4	254	
Cottonwood Park	24.40% 61	27.60% 69	17.60% 44	9.60% 24	11.60% 29	3.20% 8	2.80% 7	1.20% 3	0.80% 2	1.20% 3	250	
Gettysburg Park	13.82% 30	21.20% 46	17.05% 37	14.29% 31	11.06% 24	7.83% 17	7.83% 17	2.76% 6	1.38% 3	2.76% 6	217	
San Gabriel Park	5.64% 11	4.62% 9	4.62% 9	18.97% 37	22.05% 43	22.56% 44	11.28% 22	5.13% 10	3.59% 7	1.54% 3	195	
Pasa Tiempo Park	30.40% 69	10.13% 23	11.45% 26	7.49% 17	14.54% 33	11.89% 27	8.37% 19	3.08% 7	2.20% 5	0.44% 1	227	
Westcal II Park (Dakota & Baron)	0.53% 1	1.59% 3	5.82% 11	6.35% 12	7.41% 14	24.87% 47	23.28% 44	16.40% 31	5.82% 11	7.94% 15	189	
Peach Aluvial/Railroad Park	17.92% 43	17.92% 43	18.33% 44	3.75% 9	5.42% 13	5.00% 12	14.58% 35	10.00% 24	4.17% 10	2.92% 7	240	
Harlan Ranch Park	14.09% 31	10.00% 22	6.82% 15	9.09% 20	2.73% 6	4.55% 10	9.09% 20	30.91% 68	9.09% 20	3.64% 8	220	

Q9 Which of the following City of Clovis Community Parks do you prefer for a dog park location? (Please rank your top 3 choices)

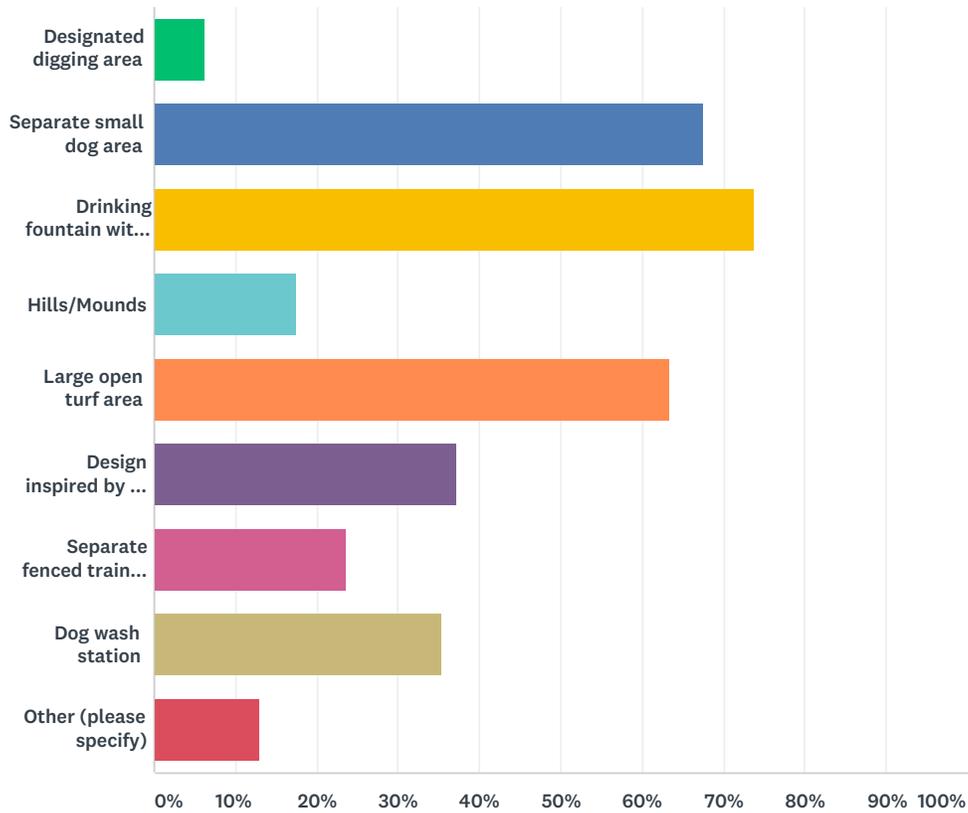
Answered: 298 Skipped: 23



	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	SCORE
Dry Creek Park	35.83% 91	20.08% 51	34.25% 87	7.09% 18	2.76% 7	254	3.79
Letterman Park	8.16% 16	14.29% 28	28.57% 56	37.24% 73	11.73% 23	196	2.70
Sierra Bicentennial Park	31.48% 85	44.07% 119	17.78% 48	3.70% 10	2.96% 8	270	3.97
Sierra Meadows Park	35.46% 89	22.31% 56	20.32% 51	16.33% 41	5.58% 14	251	3.66
Rotary Park	7.57% 14	10.81% 20	12.43% 23	10.27% 19	58.92% 109	185	1.98

Q10 Features for dogs that I would like to see in City of Clovis dog parks are: (select your top 3)

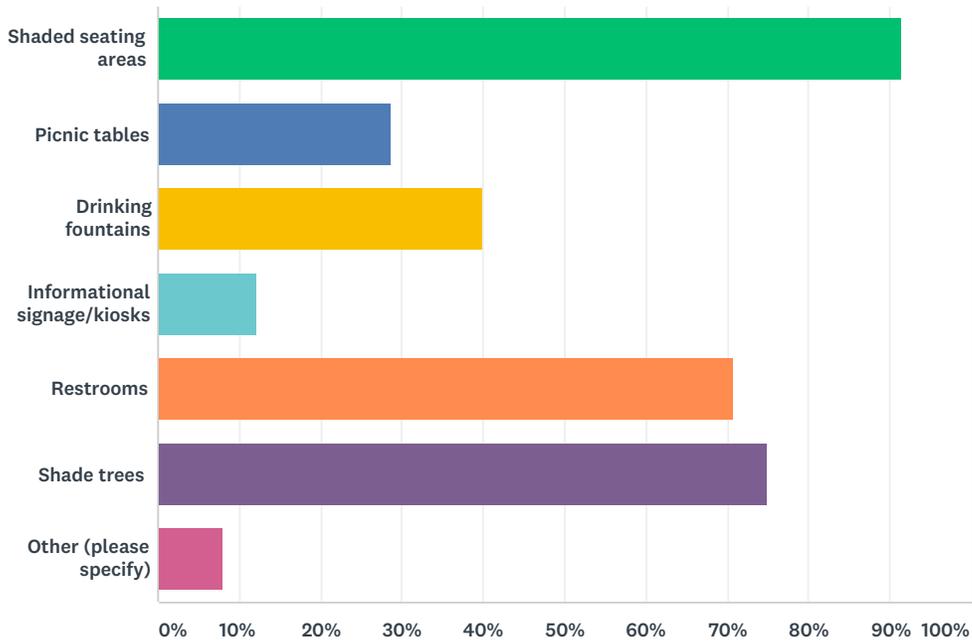
Answered: 314 Skipped: 7



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Designated digging area	6.37% 20
Separate small dog area	67.52% 212
Drinking fountain with dog bowl	73.89% 232
Hills/Mounds	17.52% 55
Large open turf area	63.38% 199
Design inspired by the natural environment	37.26% 117
Separate fenced training area	23.57% 74
Dog wash station	35.35% 111
Other (please specify)	13.06% 41
Total Respondents: 314	

Q11 Features for people that I would like to see in City of Clovis dog parks are: (select your top 3)

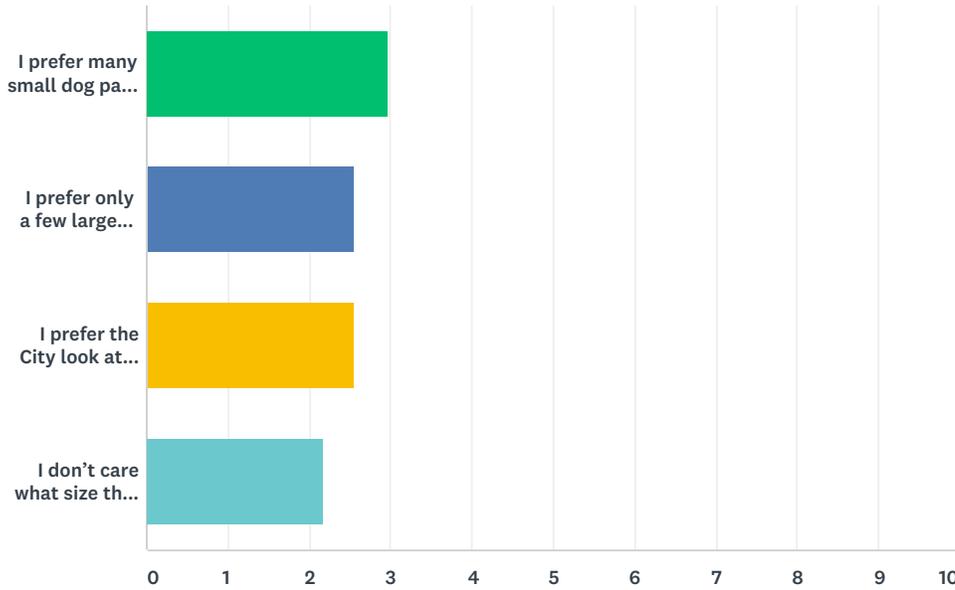
Answered: 315 Skipped: 6



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Shaded seating areas	91.43%	288
Picnic tables	28.57%	90
Drinking fountains	40.00%	126
Informational signage/kiosks	12.06%	38
Restrooms	70.79%	223
Shade trees	74.92%	236
Other (please specify)	7.94%	25
Total Respondents: 315		

Q12 Dog parks come in many shapes and sizes. What is the most important factor for you when it comes to park size and programming for the City’s future dog parks? (rank in order of importance)

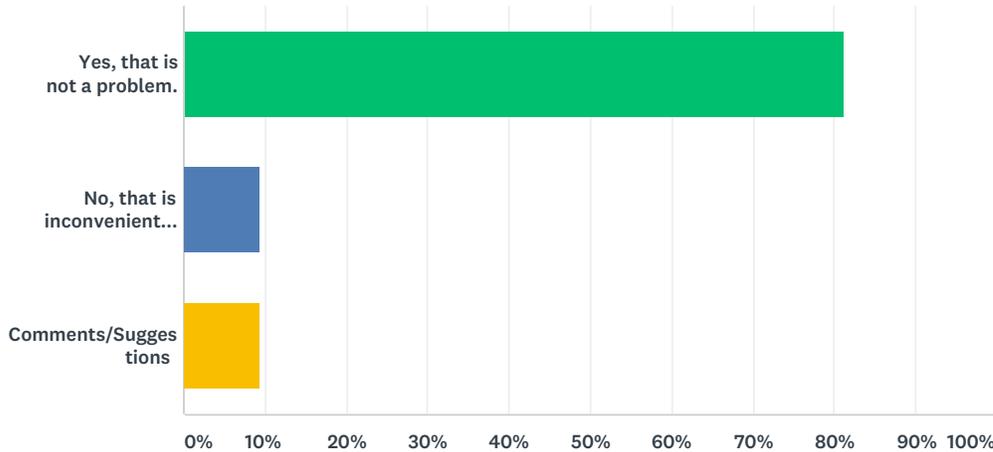
Answered: 312 Skipped: 9



	1	2	3	4	TOTAL	SCORE
I prefer many small dog parks be integrated into the City's neighborhood parks, so that the dog parks are convenient and walkable for local residents.	46.90% 136	20.34% 59	16.90% 49	15.86% 46	290	2.98
I prefer only a few large fenced off-leash parks be developed at large existing City parks with parking lots so that I can drive there with my dog.	16.43% 47	39.16% 112	28.67% 82	15.73% 45	286	2.56
I prefer the City look at developing one large parcel of rural/natural land for a destination dog park, to include trails, water activities, and other special features.	28.42% 81	20.70% 59	29.82% 85	21.05% 60	285	2.56
I don't care what size the park is, so long as there are fenced areas for off-leash dog activities at City parks.	16.03% 46	24.04% 69	21.25% 61	38.68% 111	287	2.17

Q13 Grass/turf surfacing holds up best when given "rest" periods so that the grass can recover from heavy use. This practice can reduce bare spots and low, muddy spots in grass areas. Would you be willing to travel to a different dog park for 1-2 months per year if your nearest dog park is put on a "turf recovery" rest period?

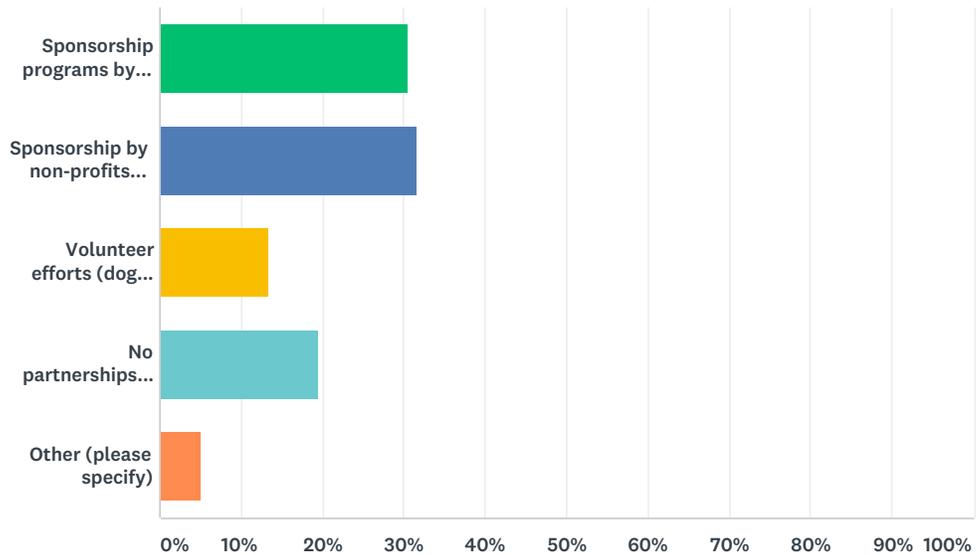
Answered: 308 Skipped: 13



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes, that is not a problem.	81.17%	250
No, that is inconvenient and I would rather use the grass until it fails.	9.42%	29
Comments/Suggestions	9.42%	29
TOTAL		308

Q14 Cities often find it helpful to team up with other entities for the construction and ongoing maintenance of municipal parks. How would you want to see dog parks funded in the future?

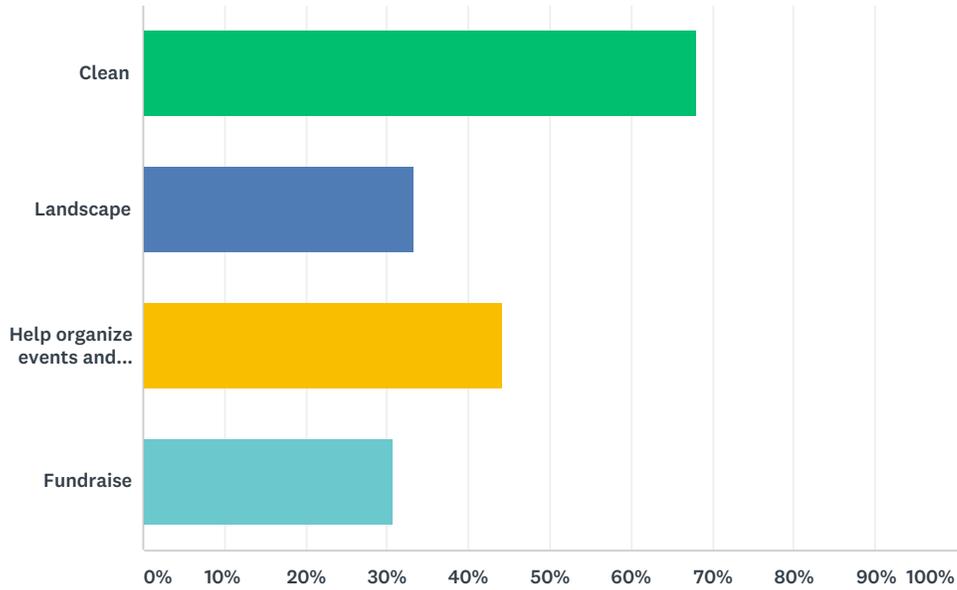
Answered: 304 Skipped: 17



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Sponsorship programs by local businesses (similar to banners at batting cages)	30.59%	93
Sponsorship by non-profits (similar to how some of Fresno's dog parks are sponsored by local groups)	31.58%	96
Volunteer efforts (dog owners associations, community work days, neighborhood fundraising, etc.)	13.49%	41
No partnerships; I'd rather pay an annual user fee for a dog park pass.	19.41%	59
Other (please specify)	4.93%	15
TOTAL		304

Q15 Would you be willing to volunteer at a local dog park to: (select all that apply)

Answered: 156 Skipped: 165



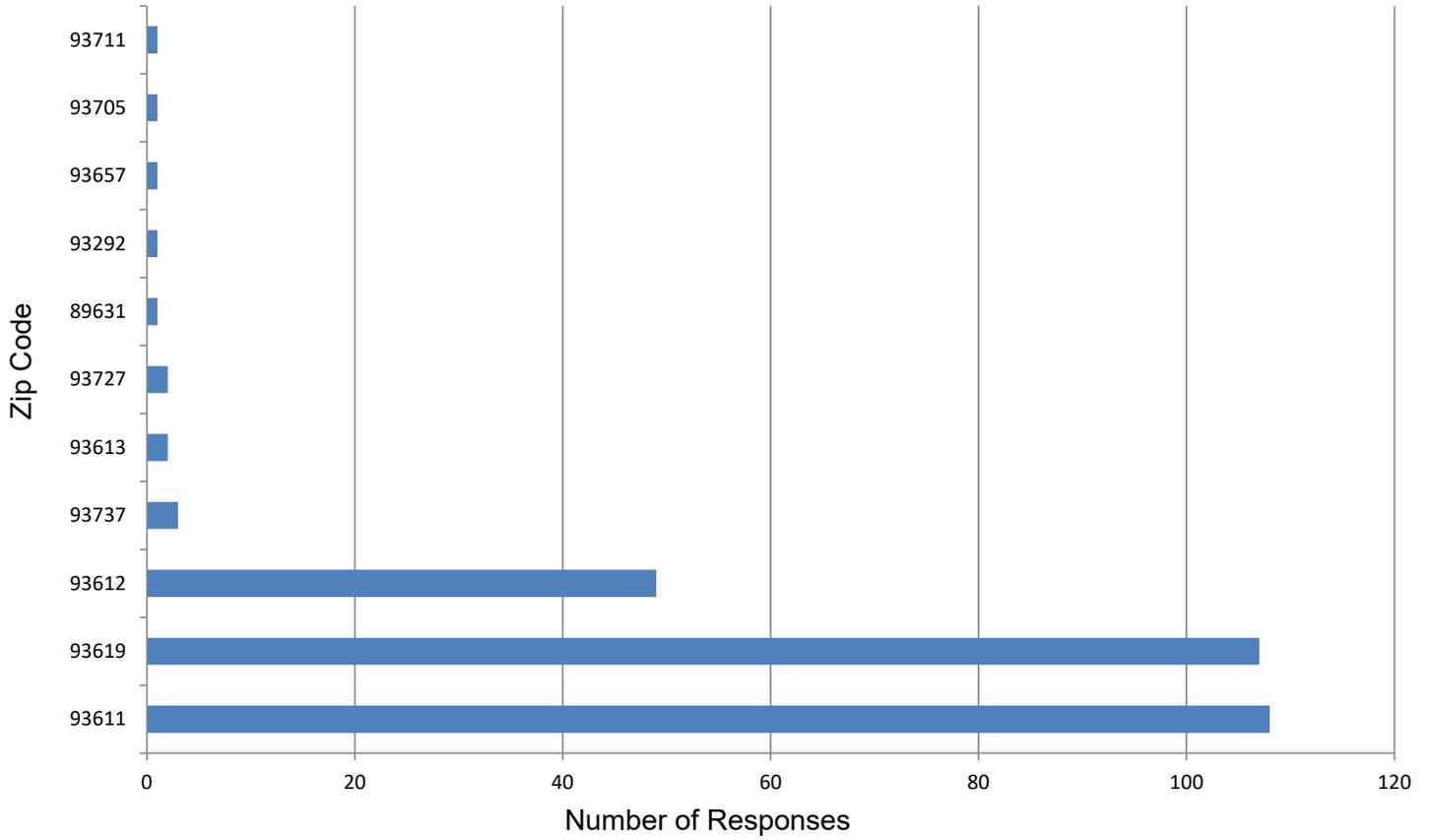
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Clean	67.95% 106
Landscape	33.33% 52
Help organize events and activities	44.23% 69
Fundraise	30.77% 48
Total Respondents: 156	

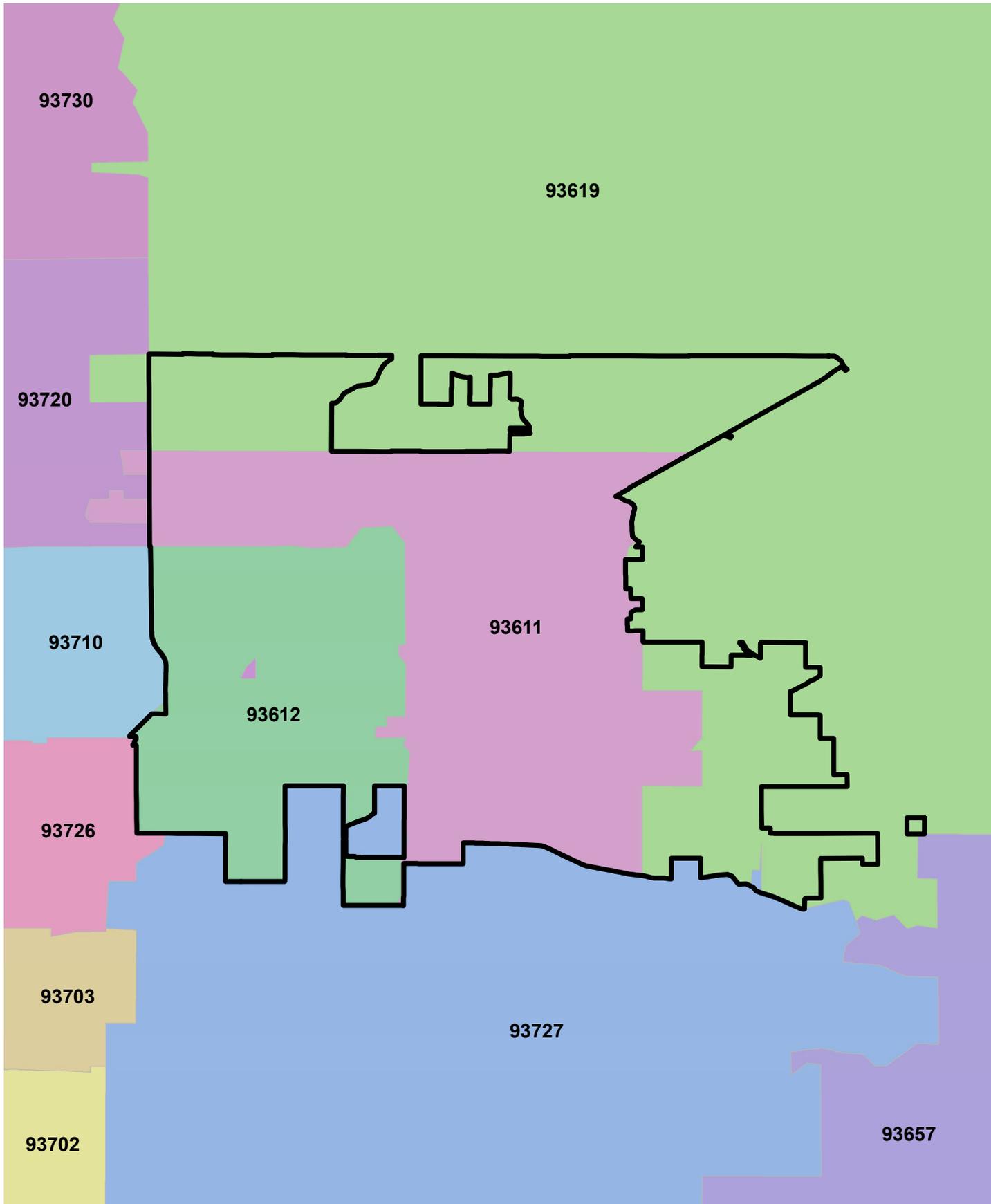
Q16 If you are interested in volunteering at a dog park, please share your name and preferred contact information (e.g. email or phone number):

Answered: 85 Skipped: 236

Q17 What is your zip code?

Answered: 276 Skipped: 45





Zip Codes Within and Surrounding the City of Clovis

