TABLE 4.8 Community Open-Space Development Standards

Activity	Space required	Area required	Facilities per population
Badminton	$1,620~\mathrm{ft}^2$	$20  imes 44  ext{ ft}$	1/5,000
Basketball			
Youth	$2,400-3,036 \text{ ft}^2$	$46 \times 84 \text{ ft}$	1/5,000
High school	$5,040-7,280 \text{ ft}^2$	$50  imes 84  ext{ ft}$	1/5,000
Collegiate	$5,600-7,980 \text{ ft}^2$	$50  imes 94  ext{ ft}$	1/5,000
Tennis	$7,200~\mathrm{ft}^2$	$36 \times 778 \; \mathrm{ft}$	1/2,000
Handball	$800-1,000 \text{ ft}^2$	$20 \times 50 \; \mathrm{ft}$	1/10,000
Ice hockey	$22,000 \; \mathrm{ft}^2$	$85 \times 200 \; \mathrm{ft}$	1/2,000
Football	1.5 acres	$180 \times 300 \; \mathrm{ft}$	1/20,000
Baseball			
Little League	1.2 acres	60-ft baseline	1/5,000
Official	3–3.85 acres	90-ft baseline	1/30,000
Soccer	$1.7-2.1 \; acres$	$225  imes 330  ext{ ft}$	1/5,000
Softball	1.5-2.0 acres	60-ft baseline	1/5,000
Golf			
Par 3	50–60 acres	_	
9 holes	50 acres/min	_	1/25,000
18 holes	110 acres/min	_	1/50,000
Playground and/or park	1.5 acres	_	1/1,000
Community park	3.5 acres	_	1/1,000 people

than 10 years, but the ADA extends the requirement to provide access to existing parks and recreation facilities. In fact, parks are specifically identified in the act as a public accommodation that must respond to the minimum requirements of the ADA, and even facilities that existed prior to the passage of the act are subject to the reasonable-accommodation test.

More than 43 million Americans are disabled by numerous different physical and mental impairments, and as our population grows older, the physiological changes of aging will bring access issues to light for even more people. New facilities and major remodeling projects are incorporating at least the minimum standards of access, but it may be more difficult to manage the adaptation of existing facilities. Certainly shrinking budgets and the characteristics of older facilities can combine to limit the resources and opportunities to provide access, but access "in the park" may mean more than simply installing a ramp or handrail in the right place. Reducing barriers to parks and open space involves an understanding of the user's needs and capability, as well the intrinsic value of the site and the desired experiences or programs. The kind and nature of the impairments that affect people are numerous, and the differences among sites and programs are so broad that any analysis must be careful in using standardized solutions or programs to address concerns of