CITY OF MEMPHIS

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

MEMPHIS MULTI-USE STADIUM DESIGN

RFI 2023-001

Addendum #1

ADDENDUM NO. 1 **February 17, 2023**

This Addendum will become part of the Contract Documents. In case of difference with previous Addenda or communications, this Addendum takes precedence. Receipt will be acknowledged by inserting the Addendum number and its date in the RFI Response.

This Addendum consists of (135) pages.

I. MODIFICATIONS/CLARIFICATIONS TO THE A/E RFI

1. The deadline for submitting questions will be end of day, Tuesday, February 21, 2023 with answers posted to the City's website by end of day, Thursday, February 23, 2023.
2. The list of M/WBE vendors certified with the City of Memphis can be located at the following site: https://memphis.mwsbe.com/FrontEnd/SearchCertifiedDirectory.asp?XID=5662&TN=memphis.
3. Pre-Submission Meeting In-Person Sign-In Sheet
4. Pre-Submission Meeting Virtual Sign-In Sheet
5. USL Stadium Development Guidelines
6. Pre-Submission Meeting Presentation

ATTACHMENTS

1. Pre-Submission Meeting In-Person Sign-In Sheet
2. Pre-Submission Meeting Virtual Sign-In Sheet
3. USL Stadium Development Guidelines
4. Pre-Submission Meeting Presentation

ATTACHMENT #1

PRE-SUBMISSION MEETING IN-PERSON SIGN-IN SHEET

Memphis Multi-Use Stadium Design

Pre-Submission Meeting

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Memphis Multi-Use Stadium Design

Pre-Submission Meeting

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ATTACHMENT #3

USL STADIUM DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

United Soccer League

STADIUM DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

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CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTIONS AND OVERVIEW

The USL Stadium Development Guidelines outline the general design recommendations fundamental to creating a stadium ideal for USL in accordance with USL and U.S. Soccer Federation venue standards.

Understanding each market contains its own set of regulatory entities, the guidelines serve as a resource for all clubs whether designing and constructing a new stadium or renovating an existing facility. Additionally, the guidelines focus on spectator comfort, access, and revenue generating opportunities while enhancing the match day experience.

CHAPTER 2 – SITE SELECTION

2.01 General

Selecting a site for a new facility can be a complex, time intensive process for multiple reasons. You can anticipate the involvement of a diverse group of individuals from specific disciplines, such as a developer, stadium management, legal assistants, surveyors, architects, engineering team (geotechnical, civil, structural, mechanical, electrical, and fire protection), urban planners, cost estimators, and a host of other consultants. Some of the key considerations that can have a bearing on how the facility ultimately looks and performs include the following:

2.02 Urban vs. Suburban

Urban Site

- Urban sites offer some advantages by already being integrated into the fabric of the community.
- Utilities are already established but they may or may not be sufficient for the demands of a stadium.
- A public transportation network is likely already in place.
- Drawbacks may include higher land costs, limited available sites, and lack of parking.
- Urban sites often have more restrictive planning and zoning requirements that could possibly limit development.

Suburban Site

- Suburban sites may be more plentiful and potentially result in lower costs and increased land availability. These conditions could offer the opportunity to include additional amenities to the stadium construction such as, a youth complex, training fields and on-site administrative offices.
- If a suburban location is selected, it is strongly recommended that the stadium be a part of a much larger development to help draw people to the stadium on non-event days.

2.03 Environmental Impact

The development team should study and understand the impact of a stadium on surrounding neighborhoods from a traffic, light spill, shadow and noise standpoint. Design decisions should be strongly considered to minimize these impacts and develop a facility that is compatible with the surrounding environment. Refer to section 9.03 Green Goal and 9.04 LEED Certification for additional facility environmental guidelines.

2.04 Access

The safety and security of guests and users is a high priority both in and around the stadium. The concern for safety extends beyond the site to include how spectators, as well as emergency response vehicles, make their way to and from the facility. A traffic consultant is recommended to assist in this understanding. Some general access questions to consider include:

- Is the highway and street infrastructure sufficient to support the expected capacity?
- Is there public transportation? What types and routes are available?

- Where are spectators and users parking?

Care should be taken to separate vehicular traffic from pedestrian circulation paths coming from parking and public transportation stops. Facility access needs for different user groups should be considered for both event days and non-event days. Those user groups include, but are not limited to team buses, VIP's, food and beverage delivery, recycling/trash services and media.

2.05 Visibility

A highly visible site near a heavily populated roadway or downtown area can have multiple benefits to a facility. From a transportation standpoint, it can ease and assist motorists' navigation to an event. Additionally, there is an enhanced opportunity for revenue generation through sponsorship signage and partnership opportunities.

2.06 Physical Nature

A site's topography and geological make-up. This can greatly impact the cost of developing a site and how people or cars access it. For instance, it may be cost prohibitive to level or terrace a site with substantial grade change in order for patrons to access the stadium. Or, a site may have a valley across it that creates a natural slope for a seating bowl at grade which could minimize costs compared to structured seating.

Subsurface materials inform the type of foundations that are required. Some material compositions may have the necessary properties to assist in supporting a stadium's structural loads, while other sites may need soil stabilizers, pilings and other costly structural foundation systems. The assistance of a geotechnical and structural engineer should be considered during this process.

2.07 Land Area

The amount of land required will vary from project to project due to the unique attributes of each facility, including site conditions, stadium capacity and the amenities provided. Approximately six (6) acres are needed for a 10,000-seat facility with basic amenities, excluding parking. The space needed for parking can vary greatly depending on available mass transit availability and local requirements.

It is essential to the safety and security of guests that adequate space for the many different activities and functions of a stadium is provided. An understanding of the team's security procedures, building operations, and ticketing will aid in determining additional space requirements. Some activities and uses to consider include:

- Pre-game bag check
- Queuing
- Supporters' gathering space
- Sponsorship activities
- Fan zones
- Loading zones
- General parking
- Team bus parking
- Ambulance parking

- Broadcast truck parking
- Amenities for tailgaters

2.08 Playing Field Orientation

Determining field orientation requires a balance of protecting fans, players and media from the surrounding elements and sustaining a healthy, grass playing surface.

- Sun angles and typical local weather conditions should be considered when determining the field orientation. Players, spectators, and media broadcast cameras should be protected from the glare of the sun during USL game times. Integrating a stadium canopy can enhance protection from the weather for all user groups. Use of a canopy must be carefully analyzed because there could be negative impact on the ability to grow and sustain a healthy grass field.
- In general, there is a recommended range of field orientation between true north-south and roughly a fifteen (15) degree NNW/SSE rotation. More specifically, FIFA states the ideal field orientation for optimizing sun on the pitch as the average direction of the sun angle at half time in an afternoon game. Refer to diagrams 2A-2B.
- Local physical characteristics of the site, views to and from the site, and prevailing weather patterns also influence optimum stadium orientation and should be considered along with solar orientation.

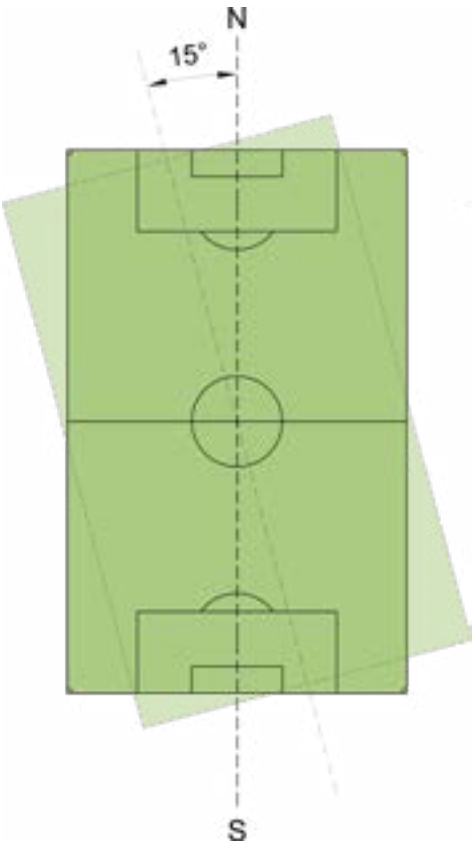


diagram 2A
Field orientation

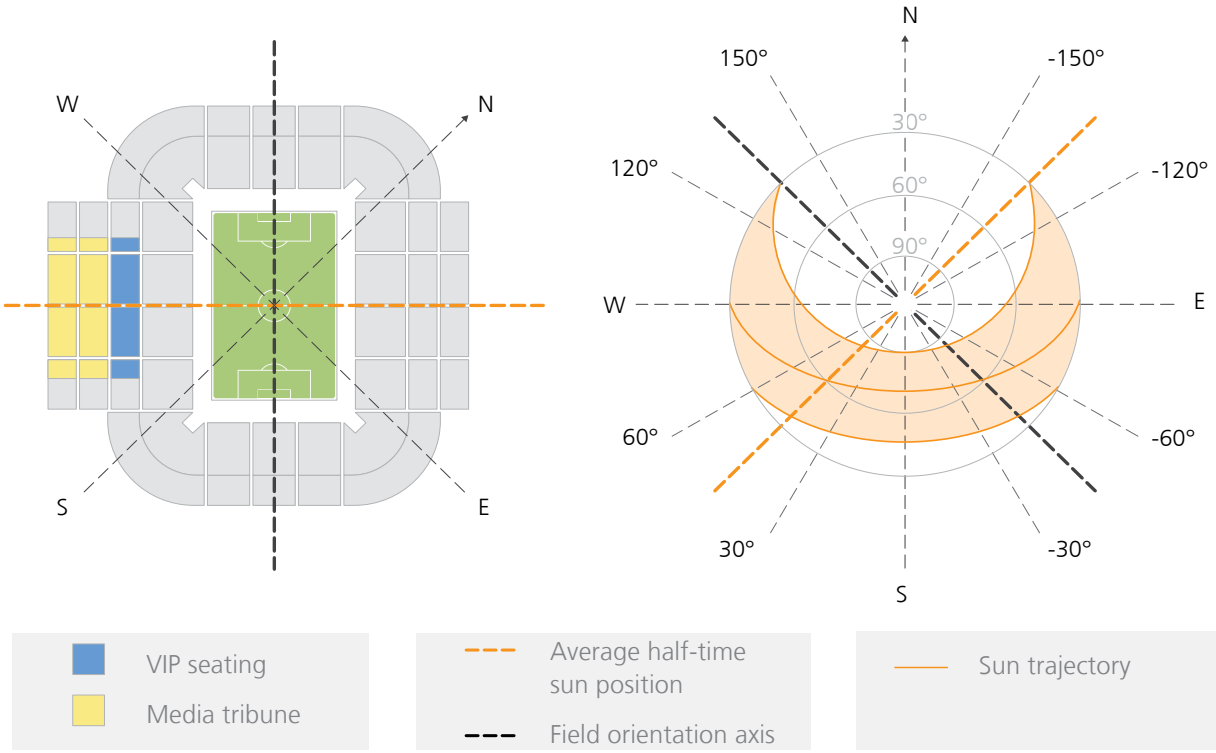


diagram 2B
(from FIFA technical recommendations)

CHAPTER 3 – PLAYING FIELD

3.01 Playing Surface

- Each stadium is required to have a playing surface that consists of natural grass or FIFA 2-Star level approved synthetic turf and, be in good playing condition.
- Proper drainage, irrigation, and ventilation systems should be installed to help maintain a healthy, durable playing field. It is highly recommended a field consultant is utilized to develop the specific approach to these systems based on the desired turf type and local climate.
- For colder climates, the use of field heating should be considered to help lengthen the duration of a quality playing surface.
- The grass length on game day must not exceed one and one-half inches (1-1/2").
- The playing area is recommended to be flat without a crown.
- No colored turf other than "green" is permitted.

3.02 Playing Field Dimensions

- Recommended playing area dimensions are 75 yards wide X 120 yards long.
- Required minimum playing area dimensions are 70 yards x 110 yards.
- Maximum playing area dimensions are 80 yards x 120 yards based on FIFA maximum field size standard for International matches, as defined in FIFA Laws of the Game 2014/2015.
- The field must remain a constant size for the duration of a season.
- The playing area cannot be combined with athletic tracks.

3.03 Field Markings

3.03a General

- The dimensions and markings of the field must be measured according to standard FIFA specifications, as outlined in their Laws of the Game.
- The markings must be clear and distinct of consistent width not more than five inches (5") wide.
- All field markings must be white.
- Lines shall mark the rectangular perimeter of the playing field.
- The two longer dimensioned lines are known as the touch lines.
- The shorter dimensioned lines are known as the goal lines or end lines.
- It is required that field markings from other sports are not present during soccer games.
- Refer to diagrams 3A-3B for Field markings and dimensions.

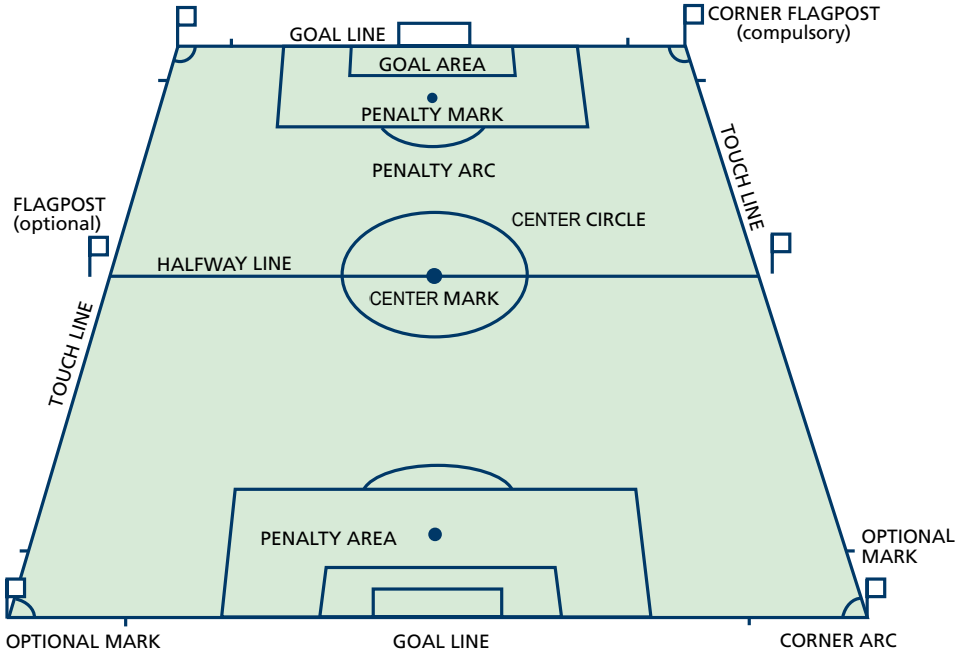


diagram 3A
Field markings
(modified from FIFA Laws of the Game)

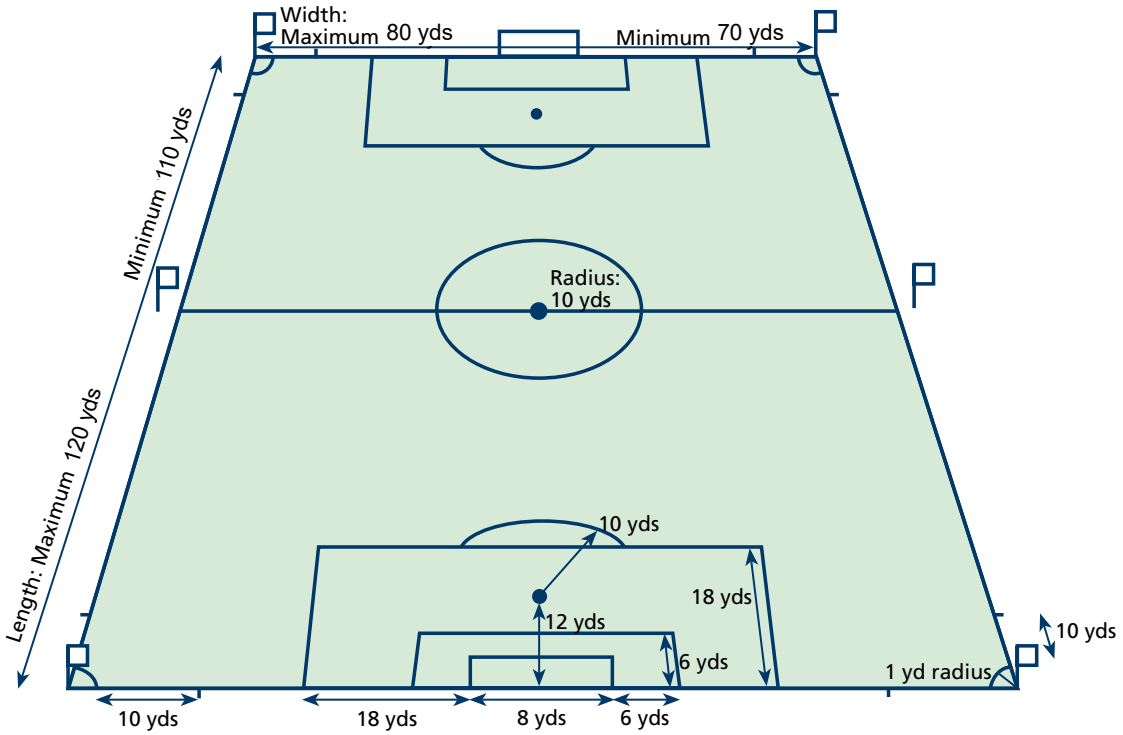


diagram 3B
Field dimensions
(modified from FIFA Laws of the Game)

3.03b Halfway Mark and Center Circle

- A halfway line shall be marked across the center of the field connecting the midpoint of the two touch lines.
- The midpoint of the halfway line is the center mark of the field.
- From the center mark a circle with a 10-yard radius shall be drawn.

3.03c Penalty Area

- At each end of the field, lines perpendicular to the goal line shall be drawn starting from a point on the goal line and eighteen (18) yards from each goalpost. Each line shall extend eighteen (18) yards into the field of play (parallel with the touch lines). A line running parallel to the goal line shall be drawn to connect the two perpendicular lines, forming a rectangle known as the "penalty area."
- Within each penalty area a penalty mark shall be made twelve (12) yards from the midpoint between and equidistant to the goalposts. An arc of a circle with a radius of ten (10) yards from each penalty mark shall be drawn outside the penalty area.

3.03d Goals and Goal Area

- At each end of the field, a line perpendicular to the goal line shall be drawn parallel on each side of the goal and six (6) yards from each goalpost. This line shall extend six (6) yards into the field of play from the goal line. A line running parallel to the goal line shall be drawn connecting the two perpendicular lines, forming the "goal area."
- Each goal shall be centered on the goal line and equidistant from that goal line's corner flags. Game day goals shall be the FIFA approved size. Goal nets are to be free of advertising.
- Requirements for any in-ground goal support sleeves or tie-downs must be coordinated with the field irrigation and draining systems.

3.03e Corner Arcs and Flag Posts

- At each of the four corners of the field, a quarter circle with a radius of one (1) yard shall be drawn inside the field of play.
- Flags on posts, not less than five (5) feet high with non-pointed tops, must be placed at the field corners.
- Optional additional flags may be placed at each end of the halfway line at a minimum distance of one (1) yard beyond the touchline.
- Corner and halfway line flags are to be free of advertising.

3.04 Bench and Technical Area

- Per the FIFA Laws of the Game, the technical area relates to matches played in stadiums with a designated seated area for technical staff and substitutes.
- Both the home and visiting team's benches shall be placed on the same side of the field as designated by the stadium field plan, and equidistant from the half way line.

- The home team shall designate the bench locations at the start of the season and can not change these locations during the season.
- The bench area shall be marked in accordance with FIFA's technical area markings and should accommodate no more than fourteen (14) persons per team.
- The technical area extends one (1) yard on either side of the designated benches and extends forward to within one (1) yard of the touch line. Refer to diagram 3C.

3.05 Auxiliary Area

An additional flat grass area that is a six (6) to eight (8) yards wide surrounding the perimeter playing

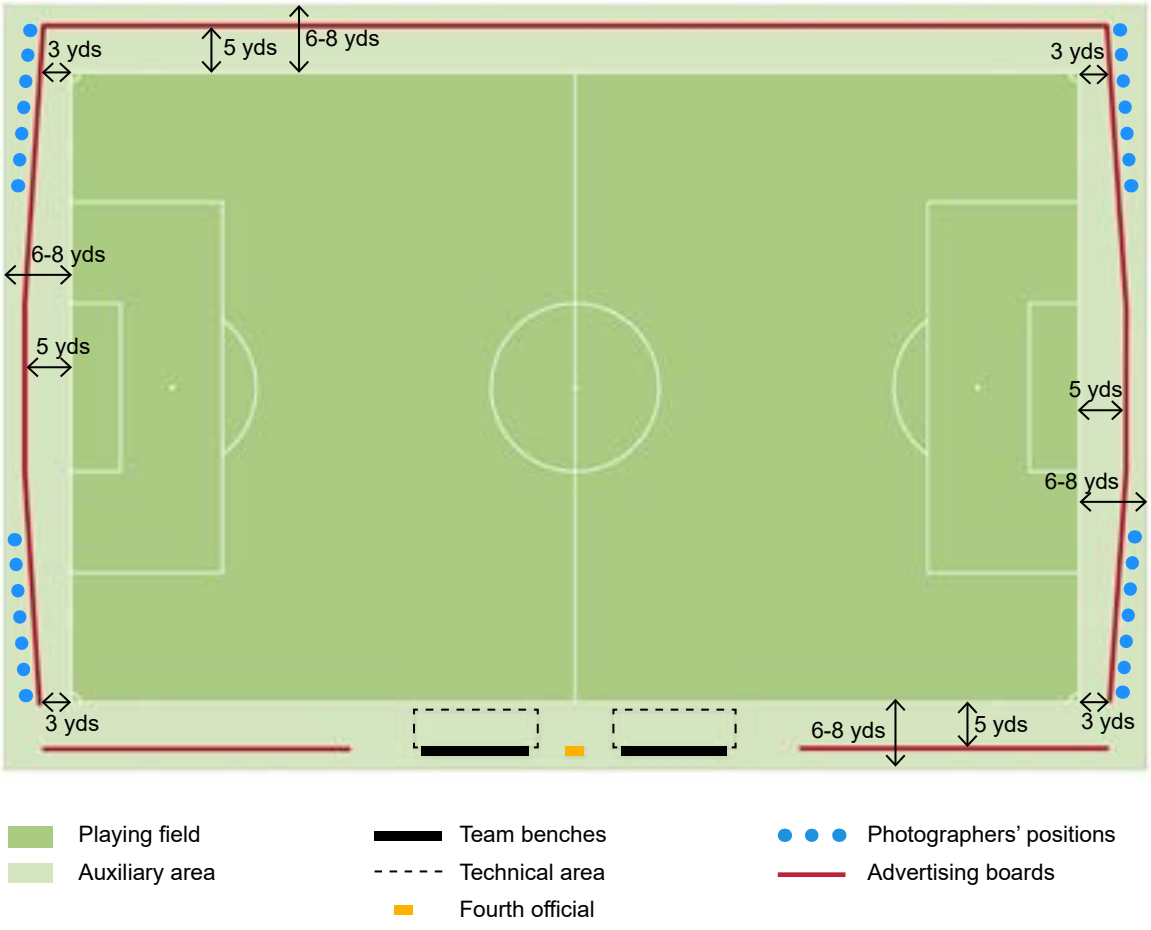


diagram 3C
Auxiliary area

area is recommended for substitute warm-up, advertising boards, ball boys and girls, circulation, security and medical attendants. Refer to diagram 3C.

3.06 Advertising Boards

- Advertising boards no taller than three (3) feet or one (1) meter high are allowed around the playing field. If static boards are utilized, they are limited to ten (10) feet wide increments.
- Electronic boards with ability to change display are recommended for enhanced sponsorship capability.
- Advertising boards should not endanger users of the field or obstruct spectators' views to the field.
- Advertising boards should be located five (5) yards from the touch lines and five (5) yards from the goal line directly behind the goal reducing to three (3) yards beyond the goal line at the corner flags. Refer to diagram 3C.
- Advertising boards should be discontinuous in front of team benches, technical areas, and access points for emergency service vehicles and teams, to and from the field.

3.07 Field Access and Control

- A large opening to access the field must be provided to accommodate emergency vehicles and field equipment.
- Consideration for all other facility uses should be taken during this process in order to plan for special access needs that may arise such as, stage set-up for concerts and access to and from the loading docks.
- Appropriate measures should be in place within a facility's operational guidelines to help prevent and control field invasion by spectators.
- The use of physical structures and barriers for field invasion control is not desired. However, if used, it should be passive in nature so as not to create safety risks to patrons.
- Depending on the facility configuration, ball stop netting should be considered to control ball spray into fan areas or out of the complex.

3.08 Ambulance/Emergency Vehicle Parking Area

A designated space must be provided to park an ambulance during an event with a clear and direct path to the field. Ideally this space is out of the public way and in close proximity to the field, first aid and medical room.

3.09 Field Lighting

Refer to section 9.01 Field Lighting for additional information.

CHAPTER 4 – TEAM AND OFFICIALS' AREAS

4.01 General

- All Locker rooms are required to be non-temporary in nature and have proper heating, cooling, ventilation and plumbing with hot and cold water. Refer to Chapter 9 – Building Systems and Sustainability for additional information.
- All Team and Officials areas must be controlled and separated from public access.
- All Team and Officials areas, as well as field entry, are required to be accessible for persons with disabilities and comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act and codes implemented by the local jurisdiction with authority.

4.02 Team Areas

- It is recommended that players and coaches have a controlled access parking or team bus parking area separate from public and media parking.
- A clear and direct route that is private and separate from public access is required from the designated team parking location to the changing rooms.
- It is recommended that the teams' routes and the officials' route are separated.
- It is recommended that team changing areas are located as close as possible to the field with direct or, nearly direct access.
- Field entry at the halfway mark is preferred with an opening wide enough for side-by-side player and escort entry.

4.03 Home Team Locker Room

4.03a Home Team Changing Area

- A changing area must be provided with a minimum twenty (20) lockers.
- Lockers are recommended to be full height and a minimum twenty-four inches (24") wide by twenty-four inches (24") deep.
- Adequate space should be provided for circulation, a chair for every locker, and laundry bins.
- An area must be provided for a coaching writing board or video coaching screen and a game clock.

4.03b Home Team Wet Area

- A wet area connected to the changing area for toilet fixtures and showers must be provided.
- The following are recommended minimum fixtures.
  - Six to eight (6-8) shower heads and drying area
  - Three (3) toilet compartments
  - Three (3) urinals
  - Four (4) wash basins, mirrors and toiletry shelves

4.03c Home Team Training Room

- A training room is recommended with space for training equipment, tables, and ice bath. If a training room is not provided, additional space in the changing area for training tables must be provided.
- The training room should include cabinet storage, countertop with sink and a small storage closet.

4.03d Multi-Purpose Room

- A room for the players near their changing area for light warm-up/cool down activities is recommended.
- The room should have durable walls, ceiling protection and be easily adaptable for other uses.
- One clean, flat wall should be included to be used for a flat panel video display/television or a projection screen.

4.03e Home Coaches Lockers

- A changing area for coaches which is separated from the players' locker room is recommended. The space should include a minimum of six (6) full height lockers with chairs and space for a small table for coaches to gather.
- A wet area should be provided adjacent and connected to the coaches' changing area. The wet area should contain:
  - Three (3) shower heads
  - One (1) toilet compartment
  - One (1) urinal
  - Two (2) wash basins

4.04 Visiting Team Locker Room

4.04a Visiting Team Changing Area

- A changing area must be provided with minimum twenty (20) lockers.
- The visiting team locker room should be separated from the Home Team Locker Room preferably on opposite sides of the mid-pitch entry corridor.
- Lockers are recommended to be full height and a minimum twenty-four inches (24") wide by twenty-four inches (24") deep.
- Adequate space should be provided for circulation, a chair for every locker, and laundry bins.
- An area must be provided for a coaching writing board or video coaching screen and a game clock.

4.04b Visiting Team Wet Area

- A wet area connected to the changing area for toilet fixtures and showers must be provided.
- The following are recommended minimum fixtures.
  - Six to eight (6-8) shower heads and drying area
  - Three (3) toilet compartments
  - Three (3) urinals
  - Four (4) wash basins, mirrors and toiletry shelves

4.04c Visiting Team Training Room

- A training room is recommended with space for training equipment, tables, and ice bath. If a training room is not provided, additional space in the changing area for training tables must be provided.
- The training room must include cabinet storage, countertop with sink and a small storage closet.

4.04d Visiting Coaches Lockers

- A changing area for coaches which is separated from the players' locker room is recommended. The space should include a minimum of six (6) full height lockers with chairs and space for a small table for coaches to gather.
- A wet area should be provided adjacent and connected to the coaches' changing area. The wet area should contain:
  - Three (3) shower heads
  - One (1) toilet compartment
  - One (1) urinal
  - Two (2) wash basins

4.05 Auxiliary Lockers

- Two additional Auxiliary Lockers Rooms are recommended to enhance the facility's ability to host additional events such as doubleheaders (Back-to-back) games.
- It is recommended that the two Auxiliary Locker Rooms are side-by-side and connected with a sliding or double door to allow space to act as one large locker room.
- Recommended minimum requirements for each Auxiliary Locker Room are as follows:
  - Twenty (20) full height lockers, eighteen inches (18") wide
  - Six (6) shower heads
  - Three (3) water closets
  - Three (3) urinals
  - Four (4) lavatories and mirrors

4.06 Officials' Area

- Two officials' changing areas (male and female) must be provided and be separated from the team locker rooms, each with a minimum five (5) full height lockers, chairs and a small table.
- A wet area adjacent and connected to each changing area should be provided. At a minimum the wet area should contain:
    - Two (2) shower heads
    - One (1) water closet and one (1) urinal (for men's)
    - Two (2) water closets (for women's)
    - Two (2) lavatories

4.07 Medical Room

- A medical room close to the locker rooms that can be used by either team must be provided.
- The room must be accessible from the field and the ambulance parking area on a route out of public view.
- Doors should be wide enough for wheelchairs and gurneys.
- The room should be large enough to accommodate a gurney, exam table, lockable cabinet, counter with sink basin and a separate toilet room.

4.08 Field Toilet

A uni-sex wheelchair accessible toilet room must be provided in close proximity to the field near the players' benches.

4.09 Laundry Room

A single Laundry Room located near the home and visiting locker rooms is recommended for use by both teams.

4.10 Additional Room Considerations

USL recommends providing additional "multi-purpose" rooms that can be converted to serve occasional-use functions at different times. These rooms might function as performer green rooms, family waiting area, locker rooms for ball kids and mascot, etc.

CHAPTER 5 – SEATING AREA

5.01 General

- USL recommended minimum facility capacity is ten-thousand (10,000) seats. If a facility does not meet the minimum recommended capacity, a phasing plan showing how the facility can expand to reach that number must be provided to the league.
- Berm and picnic seating are not discouraged but will not count toward the minimum seat count.
- All viewing areas must comply with the local authority having jurisdiction.
- Accessible seating for persons with disabilities and wheelchair positions must be available for all seating category types and comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act as well as codes implemented by the local authority having jurisdiction.
- Seating should be as close to the field as possible without encroaching the playing field auxiliary area, obstructing field access, or creating increased risk to the safety and security of the teams, officials or spectators.
- Providing a roof canopy for coverage over seating for spectators should be considered. A canopy provides the dual benefit of protection from weather as well as acoustically containing crowd energy and focusing it back on the field. If a canopy cannot be provided over the entire spectator area it should, at a minimum, be considered for premium seating products.

5.02 Sightlines

- Spectator views of the field should be clear from obstructions to a focal point at the near touchline.
- It is recommended that a spectator's line of sight be at least three and one-half inches (3.5") over the eye level of spectators in front. Refer to diagram 5A.
- Team benches, advertising boards and their placement must be considered when designing for clear spectator sightlines. Secondary sightlines of a highball or scoreboard should not be obstructed by overhangs or other structure.
- The sightline for a highball is considered to be the ability to see a point fifty feet (50') above the center mark of the field.
- Wheelchair patron sightline lines must not be obstructed by a standing spectator in front of them.
-

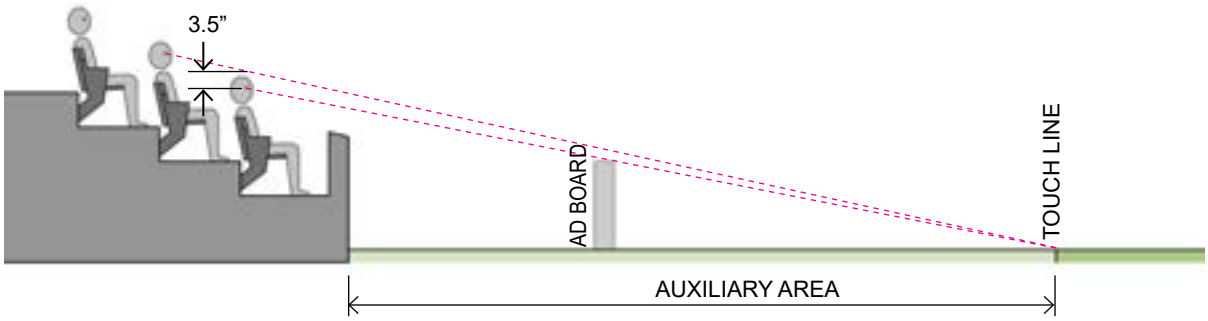


diagram 5A
Sightlines

5.03 Types of Seating Products

A facility can help maximize game day revenue by providing multiple seating and amenity options to appeal to different types of spectators. Providing four (4) to six (6) pricing points is typically sufficient for a ten-thousand (10,000) seat facility to reach most market sectors. However, each market is different and the number of price points and specific amounts of seating within a product type should be determined by someone with local market knowledge helping to create the ideal mix.

Exiting, row depth, aisles widths, seating rake, number of seats per row, handrails, etc. are required to comply with the local authority having jurisdiction.

The following are some seating types to consider:

5.03a Reserved Seating and General Admission

This group typically makes up the majority of seats in a facility. Most often these are individual, nineteen inch (19") self-rising, plastic molded seat pan and back. Typically between twenty (20) and twenty-eight (28) seats per row accessed from a common concourse.

5.03b VIP Field Seats

Premium seating located at the field adjacent to team benches often including access to an exclusive adjacent club and/or in-seat premium food and beverage service. Seats might be divided into boxed groups of four (4) to sixteen (16) seats. Seats are wider, typically between twenty and twenty-two inches (20"-22") and self-rising with padded seat and back.

5.03c Club or Loge Seats

Premium seating located in the center few sections of one or both sidelines with access to an adjacent exclusive club with premium food and beverage service. Seats may or may not be wider in this group, typically between nineteen and twenty-one inches (19"-21"), self-rising with or without padded seat and back, possibly sixteen (16) to twenty (20) seats per row between aisles or divided into box type seating.

5.03d Skyboxes or Suites

Premium seating that could be in a variety of locations such as at field level behind the goals or in an elevated tier. Skyboxes or Suites range typically from eight (8) to sixteen (16) seats each with a dedicated private room or "suite" just behind the seating with catered premium food and beverage service. Seats are typically wider than most either twenty-one or twenty-two inches (21"-22"), self-rising with padded seat and back. It is recommended that suites include a minimum of one television and a sound system which can play bowl sound or audio from the television.

5.03e Supporters' Section

Special section for a group or groups of the team's most loyal and vocal followers. These groups range from a couple dozen to hundreds and are often the ones standing, singing and leading chants. This is typically a lower priced general admission ticket with aluminum bench-type seating at eighteen or nineteen inches (18"-19") per person. This section is generally located at one end of the stadium behind the goal with twenty (20) to twenty-eight (28) seats per row. Tiered, safe-standing areas in lieu of seating could also be used for this section. Due to the tendency of spectators in this section to stand throughout a game, it is recommended

that no seating be placed behind this section. If there is seating behind, it should be separated and elevated for unobstructed views.

5.03f Family Section

Area of seating often located on the end of the stadium opposite the Supporters' Section. This is typically a lower priced general admission seat either made up of aluminum bench-type seating with back (eighteen or nineteen inches (18"-19") per person) or individual, nineteen inch (19") self-rising, plastic molded seat pan and back. Typically between twenty (20) to twenty-eight (28) seats per row accessed from a common concourse.

5.03g Away Team Supporters' Section

It is recommended that a small portion of the stadium seating be designated for away team spectators. This area should be separated from both the home team supporters' section and the family section.

As a guideline, premium product seating typically makes up about ten (10%) to twenty percent (20%) of all seating. The above list represents common seating areas in a ten-thousand (10,000) seat facility. Other variations of seating products and groups can be developed and evaluated as desired by each ownership group and their architect.

CHAPTER 6 – SPECTATOR AMENITIES

6.01 General

The safety and comfort of the users must be a priority for any facility. Spectator provisions, quality of service, and design considerations dealing with a large number of users can drastically impact the fan experience. The stadium layout and design is as important of a contributor to the overall success of the facility as the operators and personnel. The following are design items to help facilitate a better fan experience.

6.02 Accessibility

Each facility must be properly accessible to all spectators including persons with disabilities and comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act as well as codes implemented by the local authority having jurisdiction.

6.03 Entry and Egress

- Facilities should have ample space outside a secure perimeter for arrival of spectators, bag check and ticketing procedures. Care should be taken to avoid long lines and congestion.
- A facility's operational procedures for ingress should be consulted when determining the appropriate amount of space to be provided.
- Entry positions in the secure perimeter should be provided at a ratio no less than one (1) per seven-hundred and fifty (750) patrons.
- It is recommended that each entry position be approximately three (3) feet wide and controlled by facility personnel.
- Groups of entry positions should be combined to provide a primary entrance. Often a secondary grouping of entry positions is needed as some parking or patron approach may be from an opposite side.
- At a minimum egress from the seating area, concourse, and secure perimeter must meet the requirements set by the local jurisdiction having authority.

6.04 Signage and Wayfinding

- Signage or wayfinding elements should identify entrance locations so they are clearly recognizable to approaching guests.
- Signage and wayfinding is required for identification of facility amenities, seating sections, aisles, rows and individual seats.
- Additional signage for room identification and proper exit signage must be provided as required by the local authority having jurisdiction.

6.05 Vertical Circulation

- When a facility has multiple levels, stairs and elevators serving those levels are required to comply with the local authority having jurisdiction.

- When multiple floors are provided, consider a dedicated back of house service elevator for transporting food, beverage and other goods.

6.06 Concourse

- The concourse serves as both the primary circulation path for users to and from their seats and other amenities, as well as a major egress path in emergency situations.
- Care must be taken to provide proper concourse width for safe and smooth circulation.
- Concession and restroom queuing must not impede the clear usable area of a concourse. As a general guide, about four (4) square feet per person of clear concourse should be provided.

6.07 Restroom Facilities

- Men's and women's restroom facilities should be distributed relative to the seating capacities they serve. For example, if half of the seats are on one side of the stadium, then half of the required fixtures should be distributed on that side.
- Restrooms must be fully accessible to persons with disabilities and comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- Restroom entries should be clearly marked, easily identifiable and reachable from the concourse.
- Care should be taken in the layout of restrooms so that any queuing does not adversely affect the use of the concourse or nearby amenities.
- The total count of toilet fixtures must be in compliance with the local authority having jurisdiction, however, for general planning purposes the following recommendations can be used. Fixture counts should be determined based on 50/50 gender split for the stadium capacity.
-

Men's fixture count ratios:

Toilet compartments	1:100 *

(* urinals may be substituted for up to two-thirds of the toilet compartments)

Wash basins	1:200

Women's fixture count ratios:

Toilet compartments	1:55
Wash basins	1:150
Drinking fountains	1:1,000 (for both sexes)

- Family or assisted-use restrooms containing a water closet, lavatory and baby changing table should be provided at a ratio of 1 per 2,500 spectators.

6.08 Food Service

- There are many types of food service opportunities that can be provided from premium suite and club products, to permanent concession stands and portable vending carts. It is recommended that a food service consultant with local market knowledge assist in developing the right scope for the facility.
- General concessions should be distributed around the concourse in a similar manner to the restroom facilities.
- Each concession must be accessible to persons with disabilities and comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- Care should be taken in the layout of concessions and vending carts so that any queuing does not constrict or cause congestion along the concourse.

Recommended ratios for concession points of sale (POS) are:

Permanent stands:	One (1) POS / two-hundred (200) spectators
Portable stands or carts:	One (1) POS / five-hundred (500) spectators

- For general planning purposes each point of sale should have four feet (4') to five feet (5') linear counter space.
- It is recommended that a vendor commissary is provided off of the concourse to support vendors selling product in the seating areas. This is a space where vendors can turn in sales and pick up new product to sell. A secure cash room within the commissary is also recommended. Reference section 8.08 Cash Room and Vault.

6.09 Ticketing

- A primary ticket office located near the main entry should be provided with approximately six (6) ticketing windows for a ten-thousand (10,000) seat facility.
- Ticket windows must be accessible from outside the secure perimeter.
- Recommended amenities include a Ticket Manager's Office, workstations, staff restroom, storage, and vault space. If a secondary entry is provided it is recommended that a satellite ticket window accompany it. Reference section 8.08 Cash Room and Vault.

6.10 Merchandise Store and Novelty Stands

- A central, permanent merchandise store should be provided that is accessible on event days as well as non-event days. Operational procedures need to be considered so this can be accomplished without creating a ticketing or security breach.
- Additional portable novelty stands may be provided within the facility. Care should be taken in choosing locations that do not constrict or cause congestion along exit ways or circulation paths.

6.11 Fan Accommodations and Spectator Services

A space or office, accessible from the public concourse where guests can come for customer service, should be provided.

6.12 Security Office

- A centrally located security office for monitoring the crowd via security cameras should be provided. It should be clearly identifiable to patrons who may need assistance.
- The security office can serve as the central hub and command post where security personnel gather for emergency situations. Reference Section 8.17 Command Post.
- The security office should be easily accessed from both inside and outside the secure perimeter.

6.13 First Aid

- A first aid room for the treatment of minor medical emergencies must be provided.
- This first aid room should be clearly identifiable and located so it is easily accessible to spectators.
- Provisions should be made for gurneys entering and exiting out of the space, as well as providing an easy and clear route to a designated emergency vehicle waiting/pick-up area.
- The room should be equipped with a waiting area, a curtained-off bed or gurney area, a work counter with sink, medical storage, and a restroom.

6.14 Automated Teller Machines

A minimum of one ATM is recommended to be provided within the secured public area of the facility.

CHAPTER 7 – BROADCAST AND MEDIA

7.01 General

USL desires to create a broadcast product that is consistent and identifiable to the league. Technology in the broadcast arena is ever-changing, therefore it is recommended that an audio visual and technology consultant with knowledge of local and national media be hired to assist in defining exact needs. The consideration for adequate broadcast infrastructure (including future provisions) and coverage should be addressed at all stages of design and construction. Minimum capabilities shall include networked remote controlled pan tilt zoom cameras and a server to distribute video signals via the telecommunications infrastructure.

7.02 Camera Locations

- All camera positions are required to have clear unobstructed sightlines to a point one (1) yard outside of the entire perimeter of the playing field.
- Standing spectators with arms in the air must be considered when determining camera sightlines. Refer to diagram 7B.
- Each camera position should be a clear, flat area, eight feet (8′) wide x six feet (6′) deep to allow for full range of camera movement and elevated as necessary to avoid obstructions.
- Possible obstructions to spectator sightlines due to broadcast needs and requirements should be understood and avoided. This includes broadcast equipment and personnel obstructing the view of spectators, as well as the spectators obstructing the view of the broadcast equipment (cameras).
-

Primary camera positions required are as follows: Refer to diagram 7A.

1. Main Follow (elevated position on an imaginary line extended from the halfway line and facing away from evening sun).
2. Left eighteen (18) Yard Line (elevated position same height, same distance from field and on same side as the main follow camera near an imaginary line extended from the left eighteen (18) yard line).
3. Right eighteen (18) Yard Line (elevated position same height, same distance from field and on same side as the main follow camera near an imaginary line extended from the right eighteen (18) yard line).

Due to facility differences it is difficult to place an exact height for the elevated cameras. However, they should all be nearly the same elevation and between eighteen and twenty-five degree (18° - 25°) angles from the near touchline. Refer to diagram 7B.

Additional minimum recommended secondary camera positions are:

4. Reverse follow (elevated position on an imaginary line extended from the halfway line on the side opposite the main follow camera).
5. Left Goal (located at field level or slightly elevated just outside and behind the left goal).
6. Right Goal (located at field level or slightly elevated just outside and behind the right goal).

- Field Level camera platforms should be eight feet (8′) wide x eight feet (8′) deep. The additional size allows for monitors and other broadcast equipment needed for sideline reporters and technicians. The platforms should be sturdy enough to support movement without causing

vibration to the broadcast feed. Per FIFA and USL regulations, platforms can be placed no closer than eight feet (8') from the touch lines.

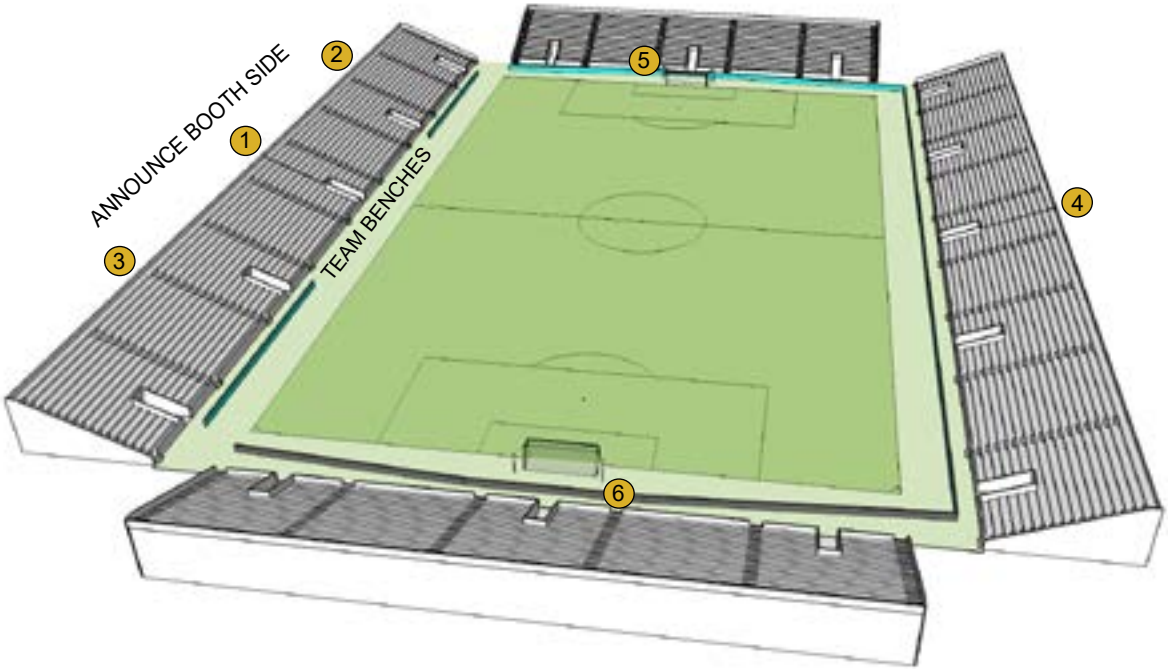


diagram 7A
Camera locations

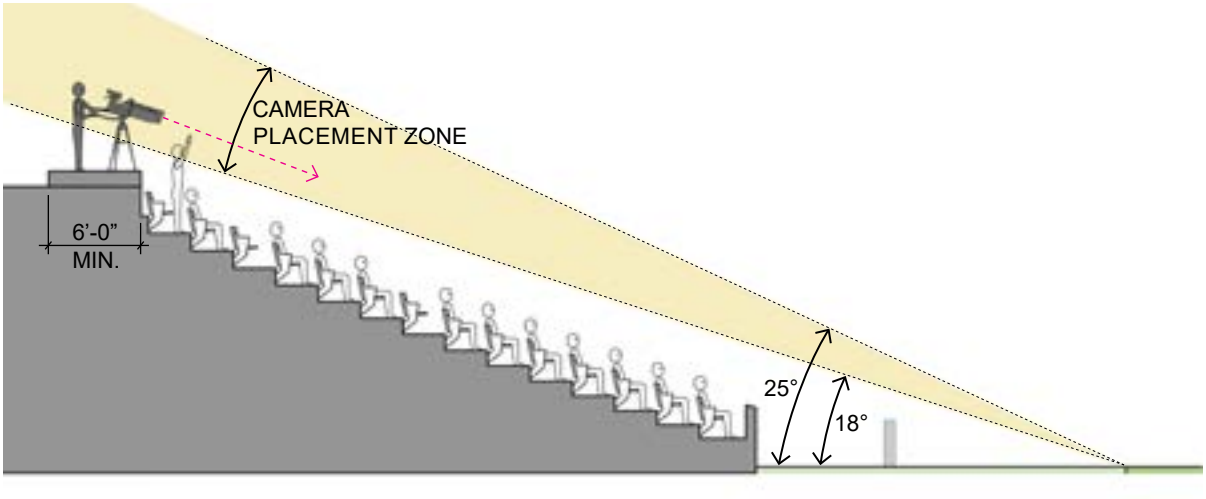


diagram 7B
Camera placement

7.03 Broadcast Booths

- Broadcast booths are enclosed, elevated rooms above the field located as close to the extended halfway line as possible and on the same side of the stadium as the Main Follow camera, facing away from evening sun.
- Each booth must have operable windows and working space for three (3) to four (4) people, side-by-side, at a front counter with clear unobstructed sightlines to a point one (1) yard outside of the entire perimeter of the playing field.
- The broadcast booth area should be separated from public spaces and have separate media access.
- The broadcast booth area should accommodate flexibility and minimal obstructions for talent and technicians. It is recommended that a lighting grid (minimum of twelve feet (12') above the floor) be used to eliminate the need for lighting stands.
- The broadcast booths are required to be provided with appropriate power and data connectivity.

The following are required for broadcast booths as listed by importance of proximity to halfway line (from closest to furthest away):

1. Main Broadcast
2. Radio 1
3. Radio 2
4. Scoreboard and PA

7.04 Press Box

- An enclosed or sheltered area adjacent to the broadcast booths should be provided for twenty (20) to thirty (30) positions for members of the writing media.
- Each position is required to have a work surface, power and Wi-Fi connection and clear unobstructed sightlines to the playing field.
- A sound system should be included allowing for local announcements and the ability to hear seating bowl sound. Reference section 9.12 Audio.

7.05 Interview Room

- An area or room for press interviews must be provided. The space should be located near the team locker rooms and easily accessible from the broadcast booths and press box.
- The interview room can be a separate room or a multi-purpose space that serves other uses on non-game days.
- Include broadcast pre-wiring between this location and the broadcast truck location.

7.06 Media Workroom

- A photography and media workroom for approximately twenty (20) persons must be provided.
- The room should be in close proximity to the post-game Interview Area.

- Tables or counter space should be provided at the back of the room to serve as a media dining area or additional overflow workstations.

7.07 Mixing Zone

- In cases where the media is not provided access to the locker rooms, a Mixing Zone along the players' route from the locker rooms and team/bus parking area must be provided. This area allows media representatives another opportunity to interview players and staff. This is particularly important if the facility is hosting international games.
- Include broadcast pre-wiring between this location and the broadcast truck location.

7.08 Flash Interview

- A Flash Interview area on the player/coaches route between the field and locker rooms is recommended. This allows the broadcast media a chance to get instant analysis from a player or coach leaving the field after half time and at the end of the game.
- The area must be big enough for an interviewer, interviewee and camera person near the field entry tunnel just outside of the main circulation path.
- An area for team and sponsor backdrop is recommended.
- Include broadcast pre-wiring between this location and the broadcast truck location.

7.09 Photography Area

- An on-field media photography area is recommended beyond the end line advertising boards to the side of the goal. Refer to diagram 3C.
- This area should be on the end of the field with the closest access to the Media Workroom.

7.10 Broadcast Compound

- A secured area in close proximity to the stadium for outside broadcast vans, satellite up-link trucks and large expandable broadcast trucks must be provided.
- The area should have a slightly sloped surface (for drainage) that can accommodate the weight of broadcast production vehicles and equipment.
- The area is required to provide a clear unobstructed view of the south and southwestern sky.
- It is recommended that an audiovisual and technology consultant with knowledge of local and national media be hired to assist in defining exact needs.
- Video production capabilities and a broadcast studio room on-site, as part of the facility, is desired but not a necessity. The desire for these functions is increased if the team administration offices are on-site.
- Minimum HD quality with an option to upgrade to 4k quality.
- Provide a minimum of one (1) 400 amp, 208Y/120 volt, 3 phase, 5-wire panelboard with two (2) sets of 200 amp cam-type single pin connectors and a color coded matching plug for each connector and one (1) 200 amp, 208Y/120 volt, 3 phase, 5-wire panelboards with one (1) set of 200 amp cam-type single pin connectors and a color coded matching plug for each connector located at each broadcast truck location.

CHAPTER 8 – FACILITY OPERATIONS

8.01 General

Operations are an important component to running a successful facility. To adequately support the operations of the facility the stadium should be designed with the appropriate infrastructure and spaces in mind. Each of the following spaces are strongly recommended, with the sizes to be defined during the development process. Some functions can share rooms or spaces as appropriate with each individual facility.

8.02 Administration and Team Operations

The administration and team operations spaces are recommended to be on-site. Consideration should be made for both administration as well as day-to-day marketing, ticketing, and other support staff for the operation of the team. Adequate offices, meeting spaces, storage, gathering/break space, and video support should be provided as needed.

8.03 Facility Operations Center

A centralized location for the day-to-day operations of the facility should be considered. A central location can capitalize on shared resources between the staff, making for an effective operational set up.

8.04 Field Maintenance Staff

Space should be provided for field maintenance staff, including work stations (desks), break area, restrooms with showers, workshop and tool storage.

8.05 Field Equipment Storage

Covered storage should be provided for the field equipment including: mowers, gators, spreaders, rakers, and other similar equipment for the ongoing maintenance of the field(s). Wherever possible provide lockable areas with overhead door access for storage of equipment. Appropriate storage of field maintenance materials such as sand, seed, fuel and chemicals should also be provided.

If providing a paint room or washdown area, include adequate ventilation and construction. The washdown area should contain any paint and fertilizer spills. The system should include water and chemical recovery as a part of the process. Consult local jurisdiction for any code required criteria.

8.06 Building Maintenance, Engineering Offices and Shops

Support spaces in this area should include building maintenance shops (including work areas, tool storage, and access to materials), office area for the building engineers to include work stations (desks), and building information storage (drawings, files, etc). Consider providing both men's and women's locker room areas with restrooms and showers.

8.07 Building Manager Office

An office for the building manager, with lockable storage, work stations (desk), and file storage all in close proximity is recommended.

8.08 Cash Room and Vault

It is recommended that a cash room and vault is located near the building manager's office, or in the food service office area. The cash room should be secure with pass through windows for the transaction of money from novelty vendors, food service, and hawkers. The vault should be a secure room unto itself with appropriate construction and hardware. It is possible to combine this area with the ticketing office vault.

8.09 Event Staff

Consideration should be made for how the facility will support the event staff. This can include space for staff uniforms, check-in rooms, storage of coats, purses, etc., and potentially gathering spaces for event staff to wait for assignments.

8.10 General Storage

Adequate storage should be provided throughout the facility. Consider the potential storage requirements during the development of the facility. Identify which items can be exposed to the weather, stored under cover, or stored in dedicated enclosed spaces. The storage should be the appropriate size and layout to accommodate items such as tables, dry goods, paper products, etc. Equal distribution throughout the facility can ease the day-to-day operations and maintenance.

8.11 Janitor Closets

Janitor closets should be located adjacent or within restrooms to ensure shared resources (plumbing). Typically, a single janitor closet within each quadrant of the concourse is recommended. A storage rack, mop sink, and locker, at a minimum, should be included for each location.

8.12 Housekeeping

Primary centralized storage should be provided for janitorial supplies, tools, and large equipment. Within the space provide a desk area for the head of housekeeping operations. Proximity to the building manager's office is recommended.

8.13 Loading / Receiving Dock and Marshalling

Space to facilitate the loading and unloading of materials should be provided. This is especially the case for multi-purpose/event venues. The dock should be able to accommodate direct access from street entry for over the road trucks and/or provide a dock leveler. A marshalling area should be located between the dock and field access for temporary storage and staging of product as it is being received.

8.14 Trash and Recycling

A truck accessible area adjacent to or as part of the dock should be provided for recycling bins, compost/organics bins, and landfill waste bins. The area should also be easily accessible from all parts of the facility.

8.15 Game-Day Operational Storage

A location for on-site storage should be considered for game-day operational set up. A single location with adequate space for all of the sign boards, nets, flags, benches, etc. should be considered. This storage area should have direct access to the field and easy access for trucks (i.e. near loading dock).

8.16 Novelty Storage

Locations for novelty storage should be considered during the design of the gates and concourse areas. This storage is most effective near the entry gates for access to promotional giveaway materials.

8.17 Command Post

A command post should be provided with easy access from the exterior for team officials and local jurisdictional emergency personnel. It should be provided with emergency power and data, along with interactive technology for facility security, fire department, and building management systems. The space can be combined with the Security Office noted in Section 6.12.

8.18 Meeting Room

Space for multi-use meeting rooms should be provided, preferably near the command post to accommodate any of the following gatherings:

- Security briefing
- Day-to-day operations meetings
- Concert event briefing, production office, and green room (sub-divided)
- Other meetings needing larger spaces
- Provide direct access to toilet/shower facility.

8.19 Supporters' Storage

A small storage area is recommended for supporter groups' flags, drums, etc. between games. This storage of approved items accessed from inside the secured perimeter eliminates additional entry time and queues created for such items to pass through the security entry sequence.

CHAPTER 9 – BUILDING SYSTEMS AND SUSTAINABILITY

9.01 Field Lighting

- Provide adequate levels of illumination for the playing surface to facilitate television broadcasts.
- Refer to Appendix I - Systems Technical Guidelines for additional technical information.
-

9.02 Building Management System and Communication Infrastructure

- Provide thermostats and remote monitoring thru web-enabled system.
- Refer to Appendix I - Systems Technical Guidelines for additional technical information.

9.03 Green Goal

- USL recommends every team join the Green Sports Alliance. The Alliance, an organization made up of over 285 members including teams, venues, and leagues, provides resources to its members in the way of better practices to identify and fund projects for energy, water, and waste reduction as well as fan engagement.
- USL recommends all teams to measure water and energy. Across the industry, the process of measuring energy and water typically leads to identifying strategies to reduce usage and improve operational costs (i.e. savings). Lighting and HVAC should be separately metered from general receptacles.
- Contact the local utility providers (water and energy) about incentive programs around water and energy savings. The utility providers may have programs to help with metering and/or commissioning (auditing) of systems for identification of areas to improve.

9.04 LEED Certification

Consider pursuing Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification for your facility. The LEED process highlights environmental excellence in strategies that support carbon reduction. LEED Certification is the industry wide recognized certification for environmental design, construction, and operations. Refer to U.S. Green Building Council for additional information.

9.05 Energy and Water Efficiency

- Energy and water efficiency are important considerations and utilization of energy efficient equipment and systems is required.
- Energy usage and water consumption shall be metered for reporting. Lighting and HVAC should be separately metered from general receptacles.
- Refer to Appendix I - Systems Technical Guidelines for additional technical information.
-

9.06 Show Power

- Temporary power for concert lighting, sound equipment etc. (located in close proximity to the stage area) shall be provided from show power panelboards to allow for easy access to the stadium electrical distribution system for special events.

- Refer to Appendix I - Systems Technical Guidelines for additional technical information.

9.07 Surveillance

- Surveillance systems shall include the use of integrated access control, video surveillance, and intrusion detection systems. Systems shall be monitored from the Command Post and Security Office.
- Access Control System (ACS) shall serve as the integration platform for the other security systems and shall use a graphical, map-based user interface. The ACS shall utilize automated video surveillance image call-ups for alarm event assessment.
    - ACS shall include the use of contactless smart cards, Personal Identification Number (PIN) keypads, and biometric readers for user authentication.
    - Doors used to separate the public from staff areas shall utilize access control.
    - Doors within access controlled areas leading to more restricted areas shall have access control.
    - Access to player areas shall make use of biometric readers for ease of token-free access.
    - Doors having access control shall be monitored for both latch bolt (or strike) position and door position sensing.
- Video surveillance system shall include the use of a Video Management System (VMS) integrated with the Access Control System (ACS).
    - VMS shall provide simultaneous live and recorded video images to authorized users.
        - Video recordings shall be RAID 5 or 6 configured for failure resistance.
        - Storage shall be provided to retain a minimum of 30 days of recording, 15 frames per second, at full camera resolution using minimally compressed H.264 compression.
    - High resolution IP-based cameras having wide dynamic range and low light sensitivity shall be network connected to the VMS. Network shall be security-specific, and may reside on shared POE network switches (aka “converged network”) via dedicated VLAN
        - Camera placement and quantities shall be arranged to provide a minimum of 45 pixels-per-foot on target in areas of interest.
        - Areas of interest include:
            - All spaces providing access to high-value assets.
            - Areas critical to continued facility operation.
            - All entrance and exit points to the facility.
            - Seating bowl.
            - Fan movement areas.
            - Approaches to restrooms.
            - All high security spaces within the facility.
- Intrusion Detection System (IDS) shall be provided to establish a duress alarm system, and to secure the highest security areas such as cash storage (vault) and cash handling areas. Duress alarms shall be placed at ticketing windows and cash handling rooms. Secondary annunciation of

the IDS shall be through the ACS. IDS shall be capable of off-site monitoring by a third party if desired.

9.08 Heating and Air Conditioning Systems

- Provide air conditioning to players', coaches', and referee areas, suites & press boxes.
- Restroom and concession areas to have exhaust fans at a minimum.
- Concession and cooking areas typically have special ductwork for grease exhaust.
- Refer to Appendix I - Systems Technical Guidelines for additional technical information.

9.09 Plumbing Systems

- Provide hot and cold water to suites, clubs, player's areas, coaches' areas, referee areas, and concessions.
- Grease waste from cooking operations at concessions and kitchens should be separately considered by code.
- Consider field drainage with storm drainage systems from roof areas.
- Design hot water systems for kitchens and shower areas.
- Refer to Appendix I - Systems Technical Guidelines for additional technical information.

9.10 Fire Prevention

- Provide sprinkler system in the buildings to meet codes.
- Refer to Appendix I - Systems Technical Guidelines for additional technical information.

9.11 Scoreboard

Scoreboard(s) shall be LED utilizing an appropriate pixel spacing to provide minimum non-pixelated HD image resolution based on the location and viewer distance. Scoreboard(s) shall allow for viewing from all bowl, suite, and field spectator locations. Scoreboard(s) shall be sized for adequate viewing from the farthest spectator location. Control shall originate from the PA/Broadcast booth.

9.12 Audio

High quality sound shall be provided to all locations within the seating bowl. The sound system shall be sufficiently loud to overcome all but the extremely loudest of crowd noise and shall provide uniform sound coverage throughout. Care shall be taken to minimize sound disturbance to locations beyond the stadium. Sound control shall occur at the PA/Broadcast booth and shall include, as a minimum, one analog mixing console, two channels of wireless microphones, and one sound effects playback computer. Electronic equipment shall be on one independent power transformer, an independent grounding system, and shall have an Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) for all equipment containing a processor.

9.13 Television

A CATV system shall distribute all channels to each television within the stadium. Signals shall be distributed via category cabling. A facility LAN connection shall also be provided to each television. Include provisions for the addition of three owner-provided signals to replace three owner-designated unwanted television channels.

9.14 Telecommunications

- Wired data receptacles should be provided at appropriate locations such as:
  - Offices
  - Point of Sale (POS) devices
  - Writing Press
  - Broadcast booths
  - Security
  - AV
  - Ticketing
  - Broadcast truck location
- Refer to Appendix I - Systems Technical Guidelines for additional technical information.

9.15 Wi-Fi

- Provide high capacity and complete coverage throughout the stadium to support a mix of back-office and fan access applications.
- Refer to Appendix I - Systems Technical Guidelines for additional technical information.

9.16 Distributed Antenna System (DAS)

- Required only if existing cellular service is inadequate to support the needs of the facility.
- Refer to Appendix I - Systems Technical Guidelines for additional technical informatio

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - Approach to Existing Facilities and Phasing Diagrams

It is the USL's desire for all existing facilities to eventually be brought up to the new stadium guidelines. It is understood these upgrades will take time and additional resources likely needing to be phased over multiple seasons. It would be impossible to define a single approach to expansion since each existing stadium, site and needs are unique. An individual strategy will need to be developed and tailored to specific conditions for each existing facility. The following diagrams A1-A4 illustrate different ways in which a hypothetical 5,000 seat stadium could expand to 10,000 seats.

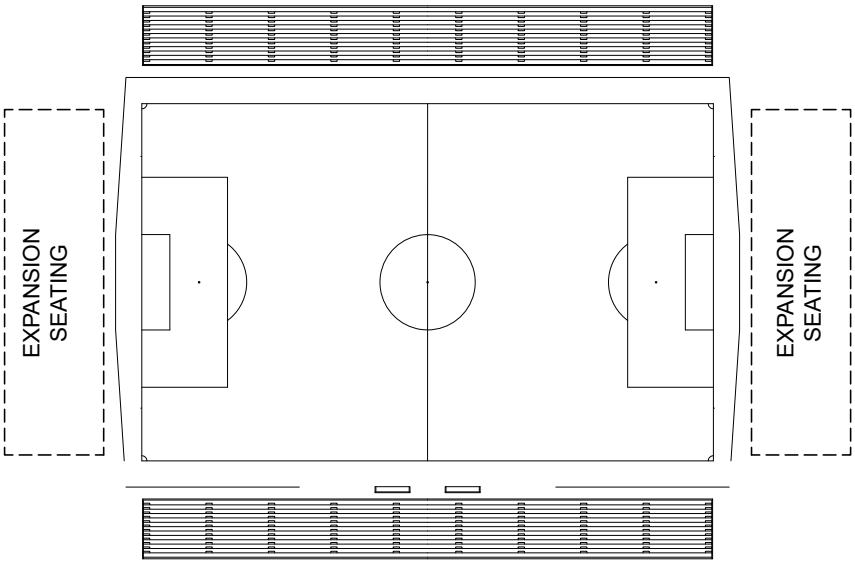


diagram A1
End Expansion

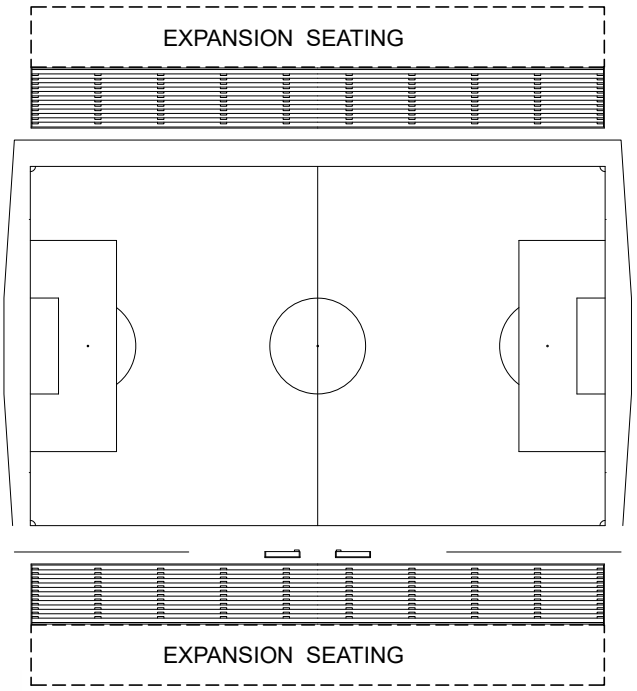


diagram A2
Side Expansion

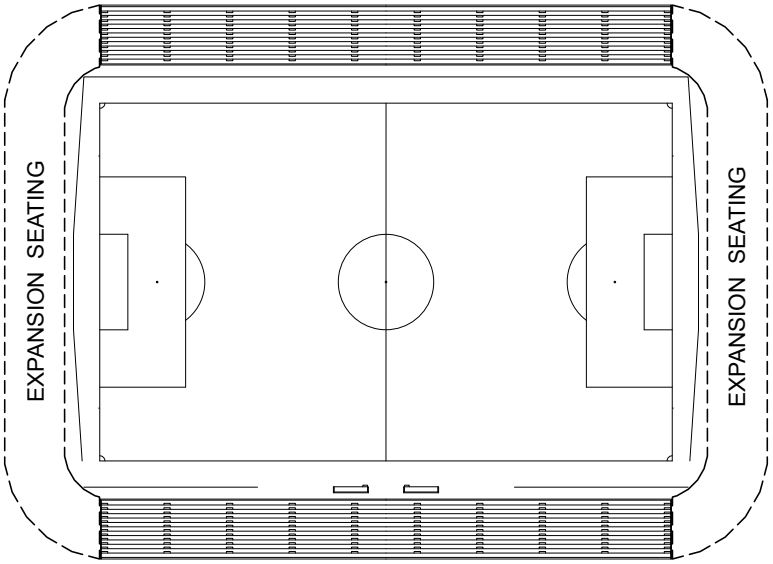


diagram A3
End and Corner Expansion

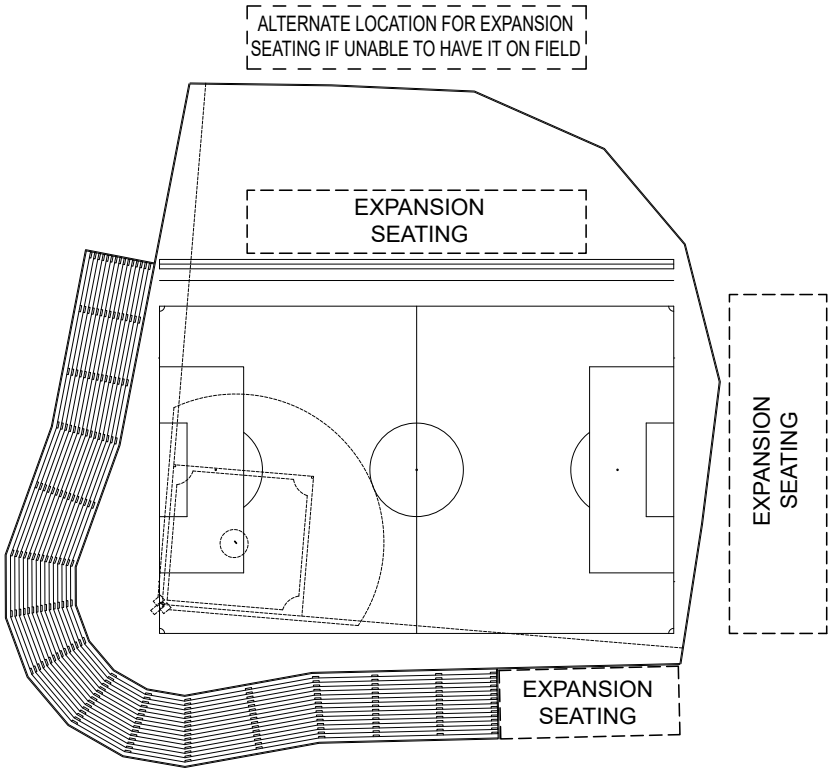


diagram A4
Baseball Facility Expansion

It may be that a USL team's stadium may develop and evolve over a period of time, from a simple community team playing ground. The following diagrams A5- A12 graphically represent a possible growth scenario of such a very basic stadium to a 10,000 seat USL facility.

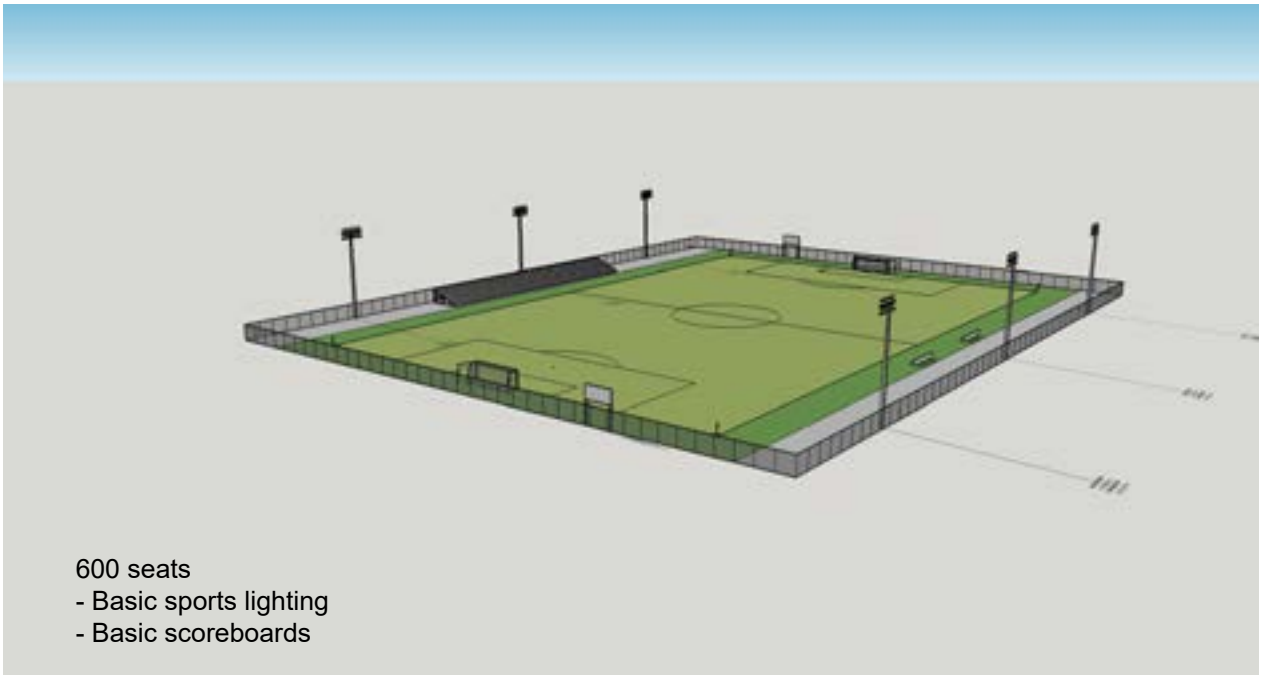


diagram A5
Facility Growth

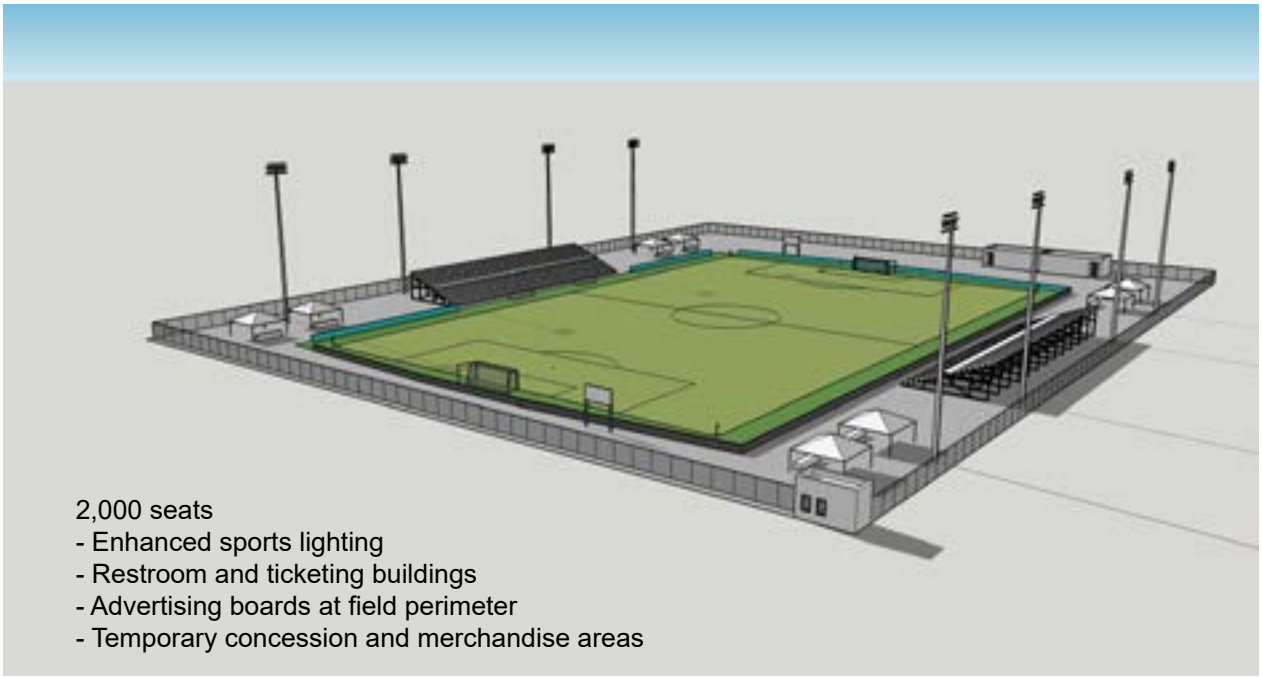


diagram A6
Facility Growth

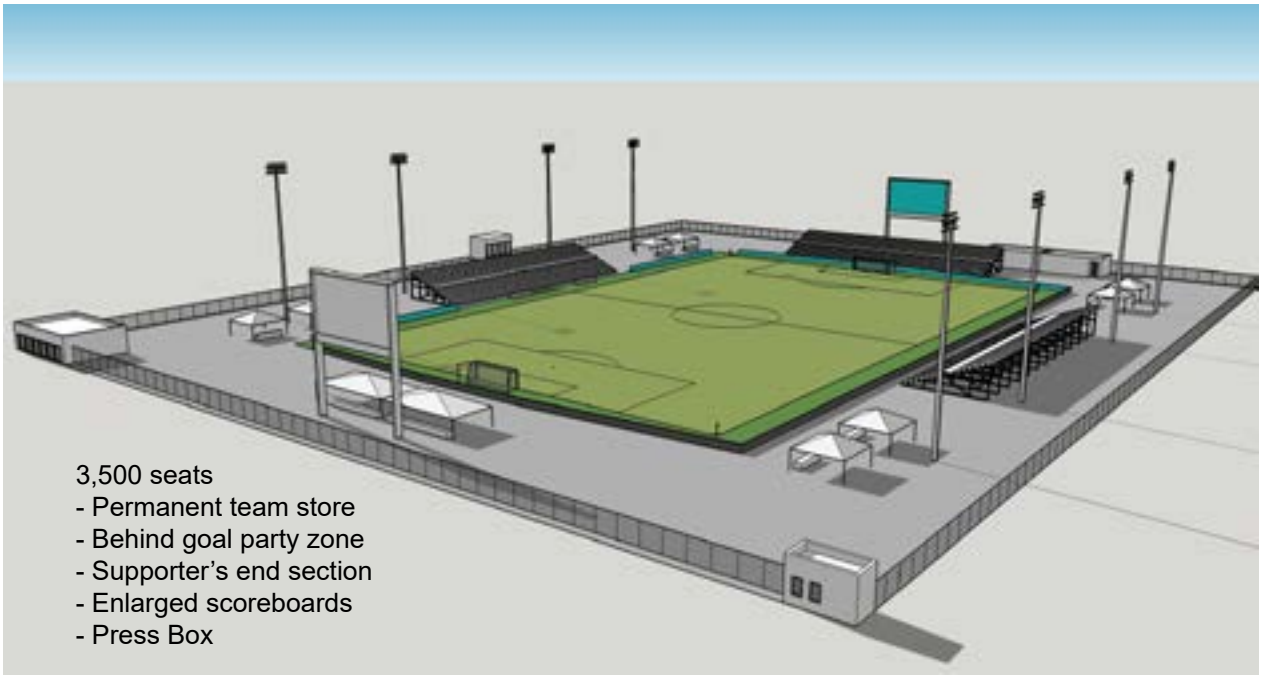


diagram A7
Facility Growth

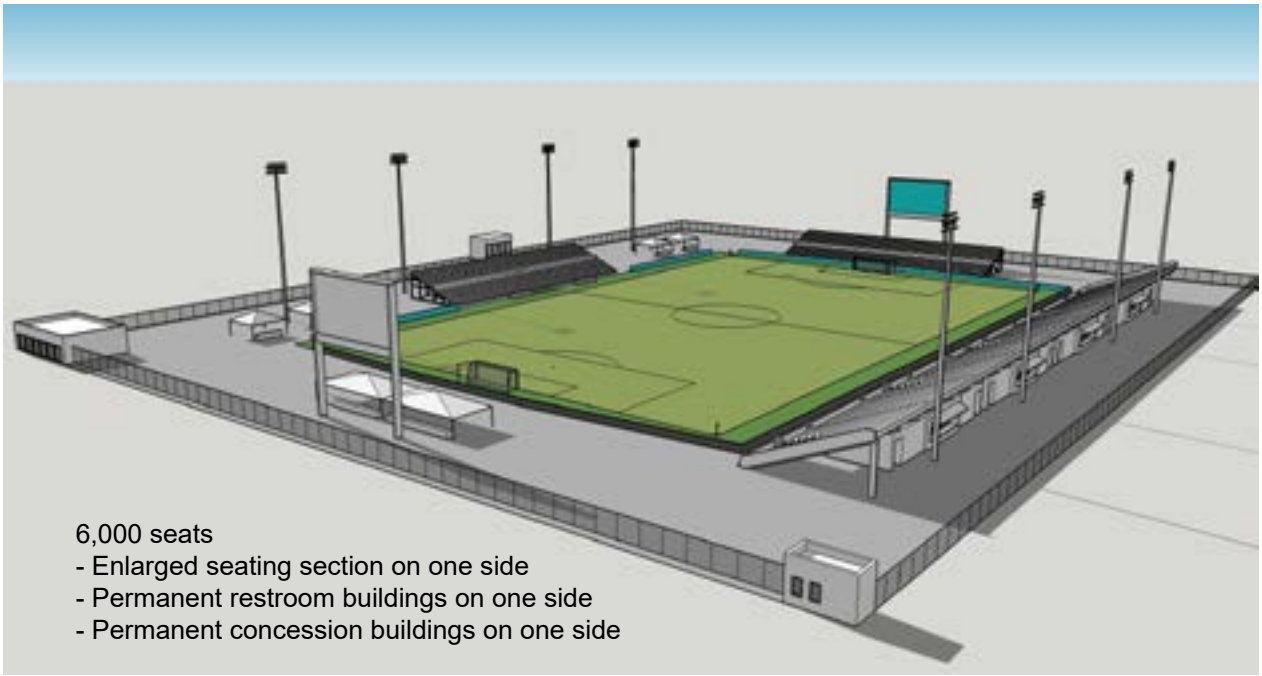


diagram A8
Facility Growth

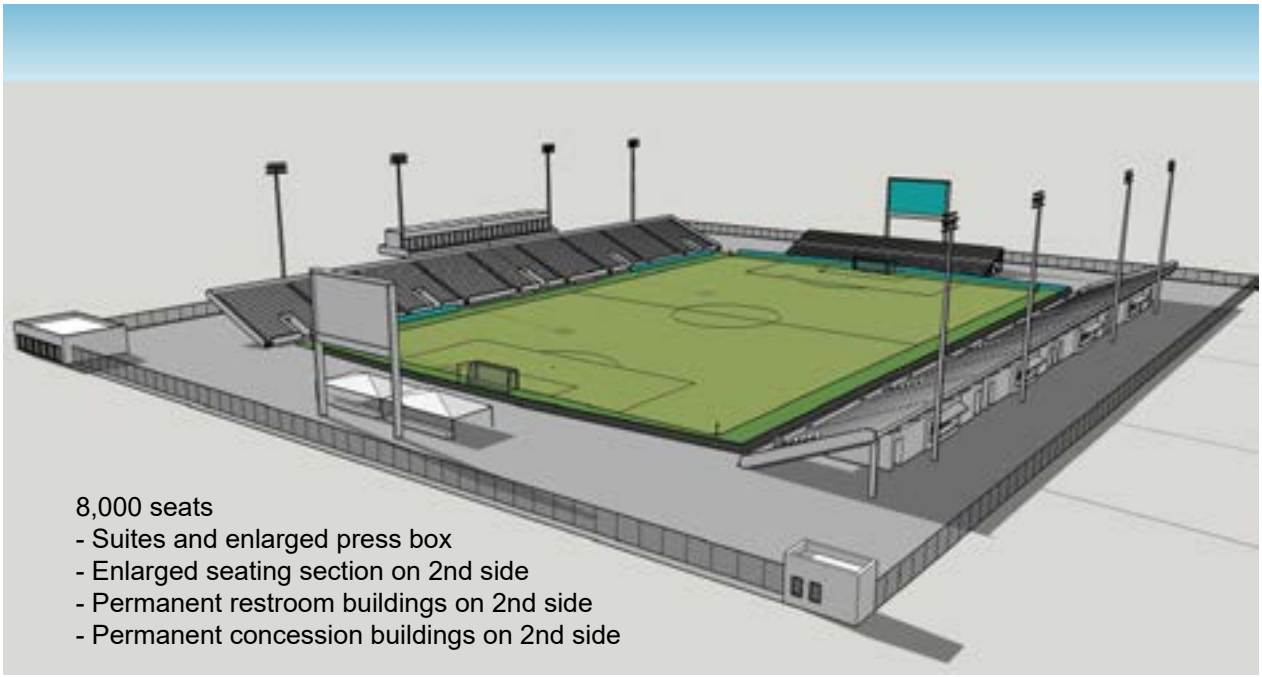


diagram A9
Facility Growth

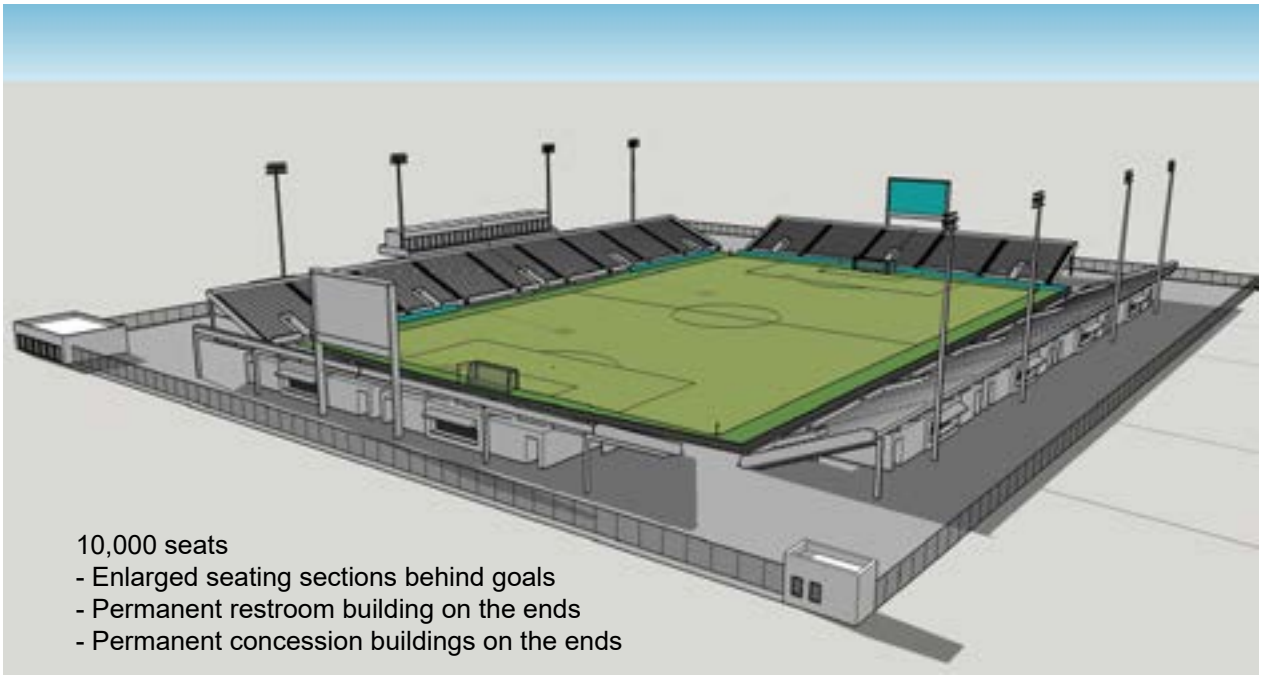


diagram A10
Facility Growth

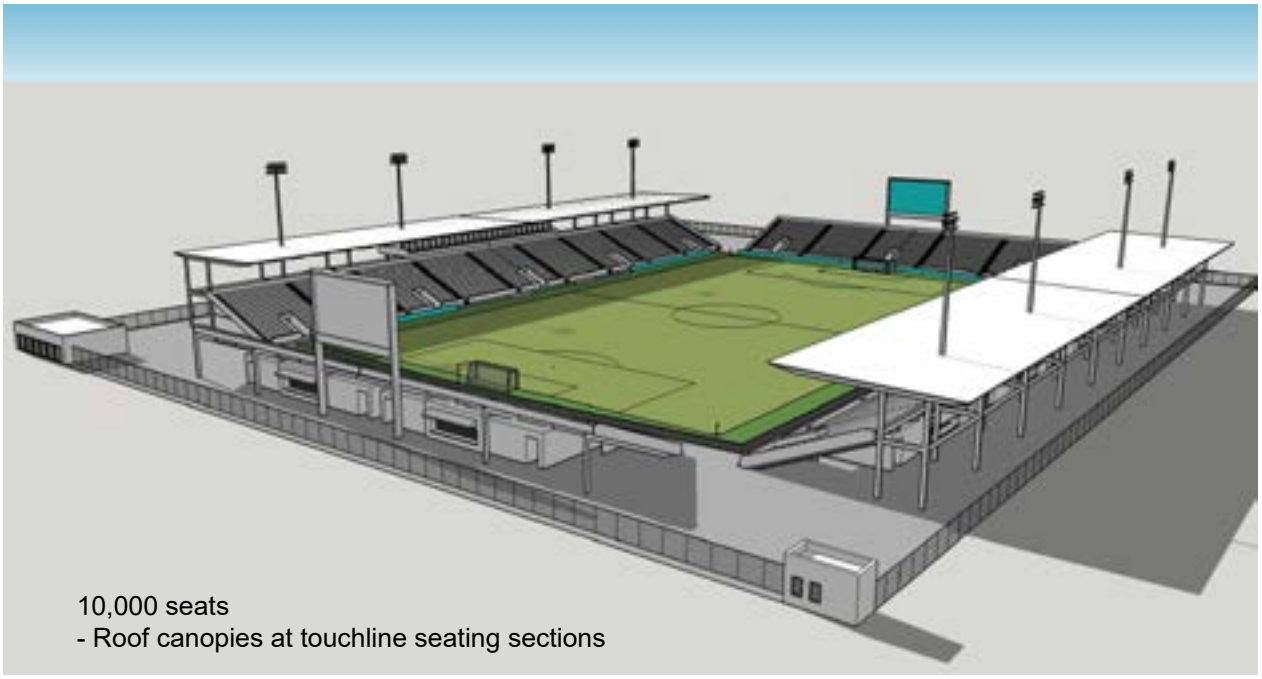


diagram A11
Facility Growth

diagram A12
Facility Growth

APPENDIX B - Different Event Considerations

The ability to host events beyond USL games can increase the stadium's financial viability. The facility's marketing department should identify opportunities to increase revenue generation. Potential opportunities include:

- Permanent or temporary stage to host concerts
- Hosting festivals and community events
- Hosting other sporting events including lacrosse, rugby, football, adult league and high school games
- Use of stadium amenities including clubs, bars or restaurants on non-event days. These spaces historically are more successful when the stadium is part of a larger retail and commercial development.
- Use of suite and club spaces for events including business conferences, banquet halls and receptions catered by the stadium food service department.
- An artificial turf playing field might be considered because it allows for more frequent use than natural grass fields.

Sensitivity and measures to protect the playing field should be taken for all events. Laying down a temporary floor over the field may be necessary for certain events. Events that might require field replacement afterwards such as motocross or truck pulls may not benefit financially.

APPENDIX C - Stadium as a Training Site

There are additional considerations to factor into the development and/or expansion if the stadium is planned as the day-to-day training site for the team. Each of these items should be reviewed.

- Fields

  Consider providing both a natural grass and an artificial turf field for day-to-day practice. This allows the team to practice for both game conditions. If the stadium field is natural grass, consider a second natural grass field to limit the amount of wear on the stadium field.

  The practice fields should be built to the maximum size to limit the wear on the field and provide for maximum flexibility during practice. Provide a secure perimeter around the practice fields for day-to-day control. Consider providing some portable seating for exhibition and/or camp functions.

- Field Maintenance Equipment Storage

  Additional space may be needed for equipment and supplies to maintain the fields. This could include but is not limited to field equipment for natural and artificial turf, paint and fertilizers, and utility vehicles ('gators').

- Field Storage

  Additional storage may be needed for practice equipment, and game day supplies.

- Locker Room

  Consider providing a larger locker room, or a second locker room, to accommodate players on the reserve/practice squad. Consider providing the following functions adjacent to the primary locker room if the primary locker room is used for day-to-day practice, in addition to game day,

  o Strength and cardio training

- Sports Medicine
- Equipment storage and laundry facilities (consider loading and unloading direct from the exterior for out of town matches)
- Meeting spaces
- Coaching facilities, including offices and lockers
- Field Equipment

- Offices

  Utilizing the stadium as part of the training site may suggest or require locating the team's day-to-day administration to the site. If this possible within the scope of the stadium and budget, consider providing the following functions:

  - Administration offices
  - Coaches offices
  - Meeting spaces for entire group as well as break out meeting spaces (conference rooms)
  - Back of house support spaces for the administration (server rooms, break room, copy/print room, etc.)
  - Reception and 'Hall of Fame' display space

APPENDIX D - FIFA Event Considerations

FIFA events are typically higher profile than most other events at a facility. FIFA events can often require additional space for media, broadcasting, local organizing committees, security, and premium amenities. Some of these additional spaces can be temporary in nature but still require area within or immediately adjacent to the stadium. If hosting FIFA events is desired, it needs to be considered early to ensure the site selection and design meet FIFA standards such events.

APPENDIX E - Lessons Learned

INTRODUCTION

Executives from a few existing USL franchises were interviewed and asked to share some of their stadium and operational experiences. The following are highlight comments and considerations from those interviews.

GENERAL

- It has been effective to control the supply side and create some ticket demand. Be careful not to overbuild. Create an urgency and perception that it is difficult to get a ticket to an event. A lot of research in marketplace is critical (the right research) to know the true opportunity.
- Creating a building that is easy to secure is essential and will benefit overall operations.
- Seating areas and support buildings should be good standard construction. Very basic design can still provide a great atmosphere for the fans if done correctly.

FIELD

- It is important to understand the appropriate field surfaces for both competition and practice fields.

A natural grass field is less stressful to an athlete's body and therefore, generally more desirable for training and competition.

- A synthetic turf field is more universal than a natural grass field, affording a stadium the opportunity to house many different events.

LOCKER ROOMS

- Providing additional smaller locker rooms is ideal for creating flexibility in the number and types of events the facility can host.
- Utilizing mini locker rooms for recreation leagues, ball kids, etc. that can be joined together for larger capacity needs such as tournaments provides greater flexibility.

FAN AMENITIES

- Concessions should be distributed relative to the seating. Multiple points of sale and concessions are needed to alleviate congestion. Mobile/portable carts can be used if cooking is not required.
- Provide areas on-site to store portable carts. Try to dress up portables to give a higher level of quality and finish.
- Look at food trucks and other alternative ways to supplement typical food service. Be aware that queues can be long and service slow with trucks.
- Retail components do not have to be extravagant to be successful, especially if the location is easy for fans to access. Some retail can be successful as temporary/portable type. Consider roll-in carts with inventory preloaded.
- It is important to focus on concessions. Providing variety of concessions experiences and local flavors tend to be more successful. One thought is to create different types of beer areas: domestic/craft/import.
- Arrangement of concessions back-to-back with a club commissary can reduce amount of space and still provide same level of service for multiple levels of fans.
- Identify a way to provide supporters' group dedicated seating to enhance the experience but also remembering the family element of the team support/seating.
- Supporters' groups often march to the stadium. Help create and provide that experience for your particular site.
- The supporters' groups often stand for the entire game. They don't need an enhanced seating product but their area needs to be close to the field so they feel like they are right on top of the action. Proximity to a beer/concession stands and restrooms are important.
- General admission areas specific to a certain group such as family zone can attract additional demographics to the stadium.
- Restrooms are always in the top 3 from fan survey feedback. Amenities need to be clean, well distributed, and have easy access.
- ATM and ticketing kiosks are an important element for fan overall experience. Both can be portable.

PREMIUM/MARKETING

- Look at four core areas for optimizing event revenue: parking, apparel/merchandise, food service, liquor license. These are a good foundation every team should have and then build on partnerships, premium, etc.
- Stage, crowd, sponsorship areas should be integrated where possible.

- Ideally the egress/parking needs to be distributed. Parking with canopy cover (possibly including solar photovoltaic panels) can be a way to add partnerships while increasing energy savings, adding value for fans (i.e. premium parking) and reducing costs.
- Look at partnerships for videoboards to contain costs and provide expected level of service.
- An integrated Wi-Fi plan is a priority. Good coverage throughout can create platform to monetize it. Strong partnership with telecom provider is important, especially for the millennials. They can help promote and spread the message/exciting atmosphere of the game through social media.
- Temporary suites might be an option to provide group areas for premium patrons as well as an opportunity to monetize it. Views to game and direct access to concessions is priority.
- Premium group areas next to the field have proven to be successful, especially with access to food and drink. It becomes more of a social atmosphere.
- Pitch pods: small groupings of four (4) seats behind the field signage are another possible premium product. These are for the patrons who enjoy the experience, not so much how the play of the game is developing. Fans love being close to the action. The success of the pitch pod has led to adding a second row and availability to concession service (either in-seat or self). A dedicated in-seat service commissary is important for .
- Signboards can be a good means for partnerships. There should be a consistency throughout the league to help with both revenue and level of broadcast.
- An office on site with retail in the front, gets a lot of traffic the day before and day of game. The League creates a certain freedom that allows for some edgy design and the ability to order directly from a vendor who can produce and turn around product quickly.
- Look for sponsorship opportunities with grocery stores and soccer stores to also sell team merchandise.

BROADCAST

- Broadcast stream: Work towards everything on one network and then virtualizing all networks (Game ops, videoboard, TV/Camera/Editing, crowd coverage all having own network). Work towards wireless cameras. Recommend working in fiber for reliability.
- Sports lighting is a key to providing a high level of service and a uniformity of the broadcasts throughout the league (need to remember corners and sideline coverage).

FLEXIBILITY

- Create space outside the stadium for pre-game and post-game activities. The area can also be used non-event days for festival activities, etc.
- A good loading dock design can facilitate other events. Creating a building that is easy to secure will benefit the operations.
- Provide a scenario for all demographics to enjoy the game and be able to express their passion while in the same stadium: supporters groups, families, premium seating, corporate sponsors, and broadcast.

APPENDIX F - Baseball Facility Accommodations

Due to the differences between typical stadia structures for baseball and soccer there are specific items that should be considered when planning to host a soccer match within baseball stadium.

- Soccer field placement within a baseball field typically results in lower quality sightlines for fans due to spectator seating being further away from the pitch.

- Typical seating for baseball games can often result in odd angles when reconfigured for soccer.
- The majority of spectator seating in minor league baseball is positioned along the first and third base side, behind home plate. When the field is configured for soccer, these same seats are concentrated on one touch line, one end line and in one corner. With this set-up, much of the spectator energy is not contained as it usually is within a designated soccer stadium. This could potentially cause the atmosphere to suffer.
- The dirt infield can present a problem for soccer play; therefore it is strongly recommended that any and all play areas, including the auxiliary area, be covered in the same grass or artificial turf as the rest of the field. While this may result in an added burden to the field crew and create scheduling conflicts for the baseball team, it allows for a better, safer playing environment for soccer and presents a more consistent image for broadcasts.
- Temporary accommodations for camera locations and cabling will need to be created as broadcast booths and camera positions for baseball facilities do not typically align with those desired for soccer.

APPENDIX G - Generic Design and Construction Schedule

Planning and building a stadium is a complicated process involving many entities and a variety of procedures requiring a significant timeframe. A carefully organized strategy and schedule for maneuvering through the process should be established at the early onset. No two project schedules or durations will be the same due to many variables and multiple project delivery methods. However, there are some general phasing, milestones and key tasks typical on most projects. Below is a list of typical phases with relevant procedures and approximate durations identified. Note: some project phases might overlap and durations may shorten or lengthen in specific project.

Initialization (6 months)

- Assemble key personnel and advisors
- Establish financing strategy
- Identify potential sites and begin site analysis
- Establish facility design program and project brief

Schematic (6 months)

- Acquire site
- Set project cost and budget
- Add definition to project brief
- Begin project dialogue with local authorities and community
- Identify and address urban planning and construction issues
- Select design team

Design (12 months)

- Further develop design per program and budget
- Review project design with local code authorities
- Select a contractor
- Produce construction documents

Permitting (3 months)

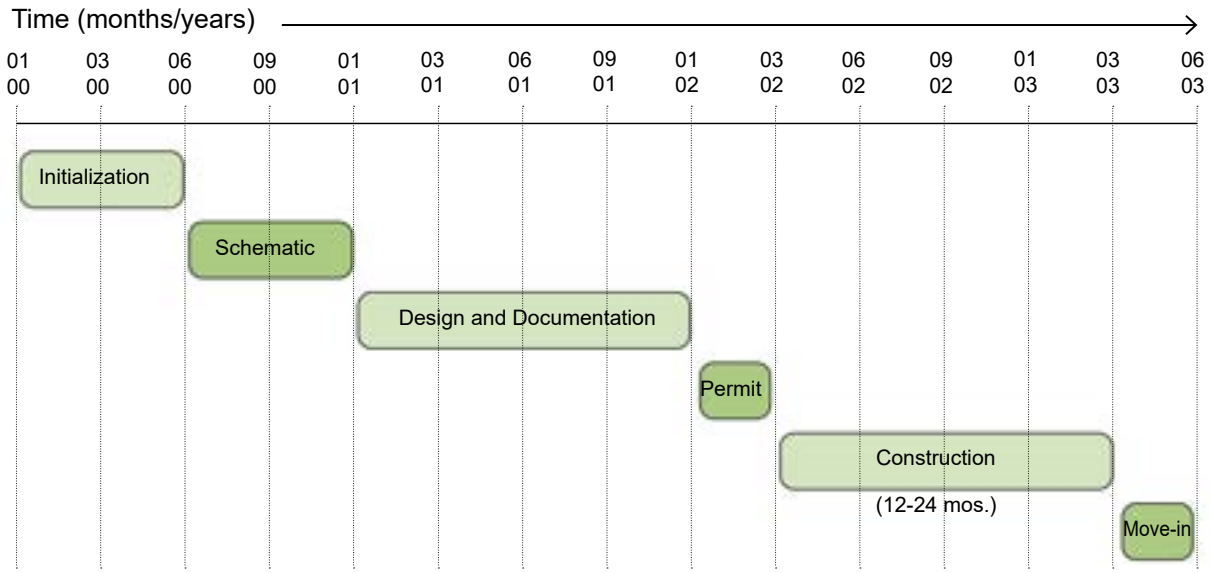
- Secure permits

Construction (12-24 months)

Move-in (3 months)

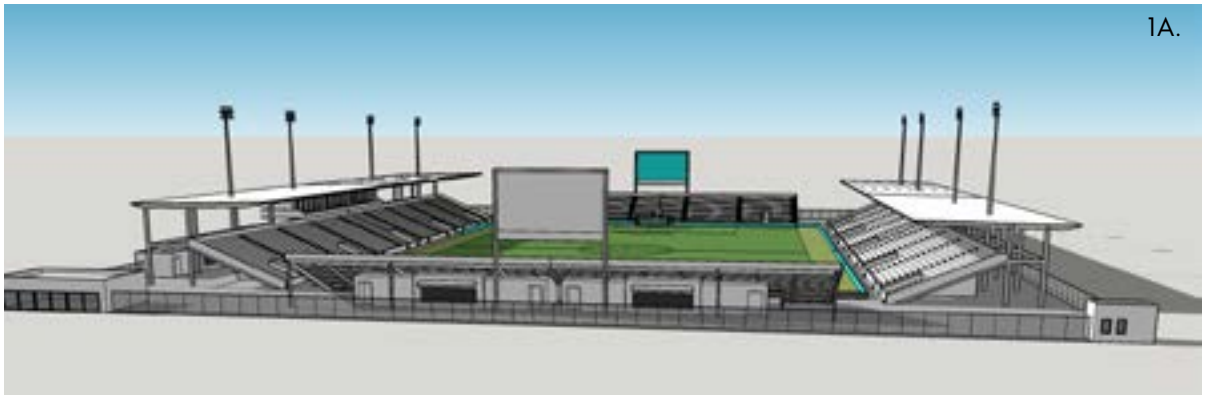
- Occupancy permit obtained
- Final commissioning and testing of equipment
- Install furniture and fixtures
- Hold soft opening or test event prior to official grand opening

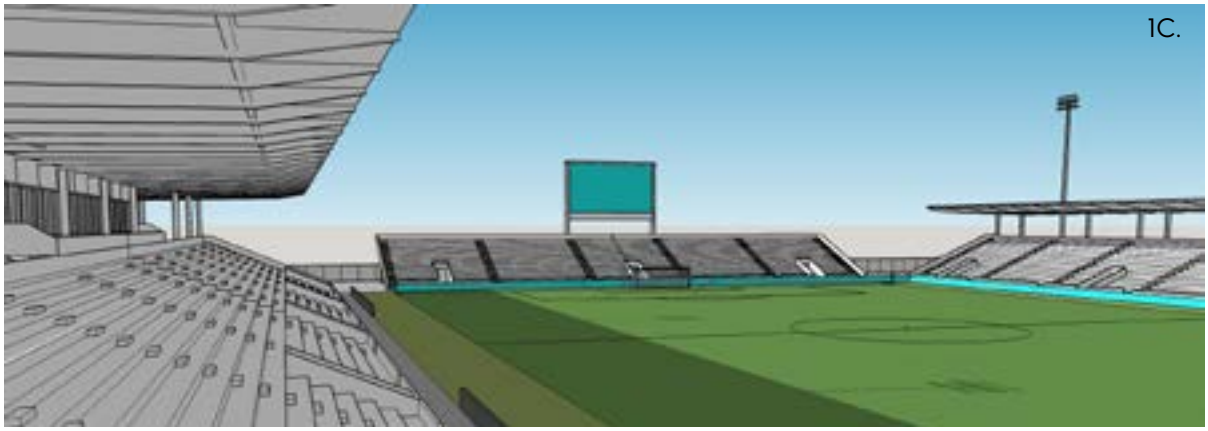
Example of a generic project schedule.



APPENDIX H - 3D Stadium Massing Diagrams

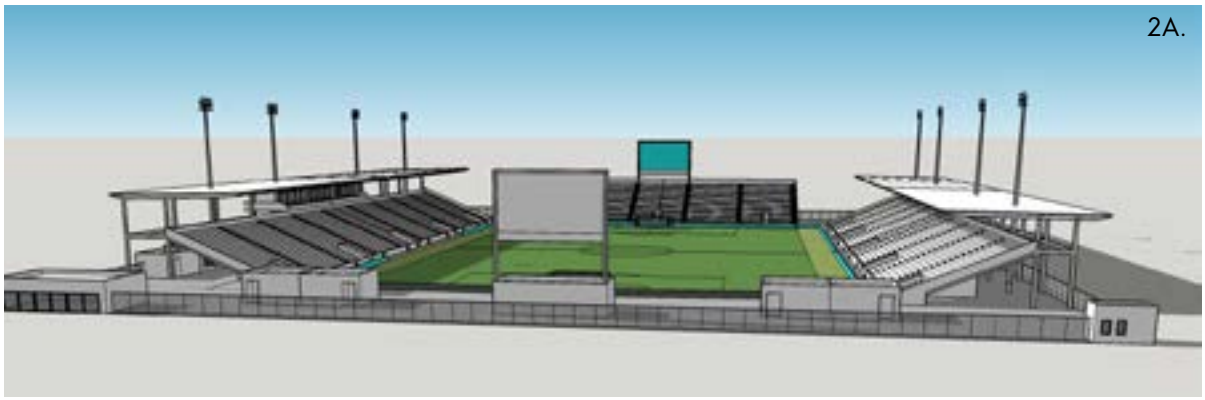
Diagrams 1A-1C illustrate an example of a generic four-sided, 10,000 seat USL facility.





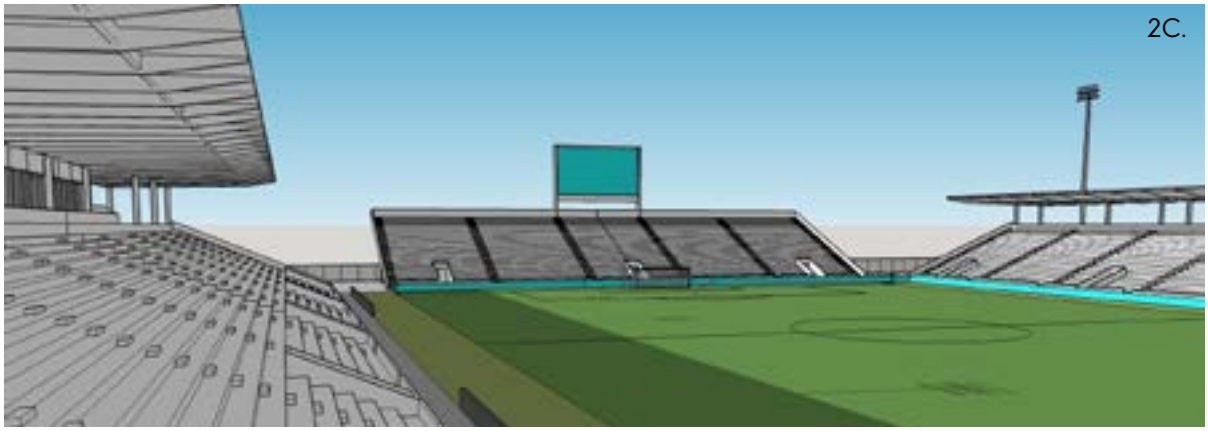
Diagrams 2A-2C illustrate an example of a generic three-sided, 10,000 seat USL facility.

2A.



2B.

2C.



Diagrams 1A-1C illustrate an example of a generic two-sided, 10,000 seat USL facility.


3A.


3B.


3C.

APPENDIX I - Systems Technical Guidelines

FIELD LIGHTING

Performance Requirements: Playing surfaces shall be lit to the levels specified in the chart below.

	Light Level (Foot-candles)	Max:Min Ratio
Horizontal	125	1.5:1
Main TV - Vertical	125	1.5:1
Reverse TV - Vertical	125	1.5:1
South End TV- Vertical	75	2.5:1
North End TV - Vertical	75	2.5:1

- Recoverable Light Loss Factor of 0.70 shall be applied to the initial light level design. Constant Light Systems that use the Illuminating Engineering Society (I.E.S.) recognized time power adjustments (I.E.S. 9th edition handbook, page 27-3) shall be acceptable and must achieve the specified Constant Light Level. Lighting calculations shall be developed and field measurements taken on the grid spacing of 30' x 30' on center.
- Coefficient of Variation (CV) and maximum-to-minimum uniformity ratios for each lighted area equal to or less than those listed in Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA) RP-6 for the indicated Class of Play: Class I. Provide CV of 0.13 or less and maximum-to-minimum uniformity ratio of 1.7:1 or less.
- Uniformity Gradient (UG) levels within each lighted area equal to or less than those listed in IESNA RP-6 for indicated Speed of Sport: Moderate. Provide UG upper limit of 2.
- Emergency lighting - emergency light fixtures shall be installed to provide 1 fc average and 0.1 foot-candle (fc) minimum on the field and throughout the stadium seating bowl.
- Luminaire Placement: Luminaire clusters shall be outside the glare zones defined by IESNA RP-6.
    - Design source intensity of light fixtures that may be observed at an elevation of 60 inches above finished grade from nearby properties to be less than 12,000 candela when so observed.
- Light Fixture Mounting Height: Comply with recommendations in IESNA RP-6, with consideration for requirements to minimize spill light and glare.
- Glare Control: Design illumination for playing area to minimize direct glare in adjacent and nearby areas as well as direct glare for spectators and players.
-

BUILDING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM / COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE

- A direct digital controls (DDC) building management system (BMS) with webserver capability is required for HVAC and plumbing equipment control. System shall have scheduling, trending, and email alarm messaging. System shall connect to IT infrastructure. Schedules shall be set for game day, non game-day, special events, and typical "office".
- Space temperature sensing and control shall be grouped by space use type and orientation. Consideration shall be given to individual sensors per space.
- Install plumbing fixtures with flow rates that comply with EPA WaterSense (or greater where required by code).

ENERGY AND WATER EFFICIENCY

- Heating ventilation, air conditioning and plumbing systems shall conform to the more stringent of ASHRAE 90.1-2010 or locally adopted energy code standard. Systems to consider are rooftop units, variable refrigerant flow (VRF), and water-source heat pumps. Advanced features such as energy recovery, demand controlled ventilation, high efficiency hot water systems, and low flow fixtures shall be considered with available project funding and expected return on investment.
- Energy usage and water consumption shall be metered for reporting. Lighting and HVAC shall be separately metered from general receptacles.
-

SHOW POWER

Show power panelboards shall be equipped with individual cam-type single pin connectors with a color coded matching plug for each connector (Hubbell Cam-lok or Leviton Helox) or single 3 phase, 5 wire pin/sleeve receptacles (sizes as indicated) with matching plugs. Show power panels shall be provided in the following locations:

- Stage End of Stadium
    - One (1) 800 amp, 208Y/120 volt, 3 phase, 6 wire (double neutral) panelboard with two (2) sets of 400 amp cam-type single pin connectors and a color coded matching plug for each connector.
    - One (1) 400 amp, 208Y/120 volt, 3 phase, 5 wire panelboard with two (2) sets of 200 amp cam-type single pin connectors and a color coded matching plug for each connector and two (2)-60 amp, 3 phase, 5 wire pin/sleeve receptacles with matching plugs.
- Mid-Field
    - Two (2) 400 amp 208Y/120 volt, 3 phase, 5 wire panelboards with two (2) sets of 200 amp cam-type single pin connectors and a color coded matching plug for each connector and two (2)-60 amp, 3 phase, 5 wire pin/sleeve receptacles with matching plugs. Locate one (1) 400 amp panelboard on each side of the field at mid-field.
- Broadcast Compound
    - Provide a minimum of one (1) 400 amp, 208Y/120 volt, 3 phase, 5-wire panelboard with two (2) sets of 200 amp cam-type single pin connectors and a color coded matching plug for each connector and one (1) 200 amp, 208Y/120 volt, 3 phase, 5-wire panelboards with one (1) set of 200 amp cam-type single pin connectors and a color coded matching plug for each connector located at each broadcast truck location.
- Miscellaneous Show Power:
    - Cable connection chambers (in addition to the receptacles) shall be provided on all show power panelboards that have individual single pole receptacles.
    - All show power switches shall have separate insulated ground conductors with a wired grounding system to the substation ground bus.
    - All show power panelboards shall be equipped with amp meter and phase selector switch.

HEATING & AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEMS

- Ventilation rates shall meet local code requirements or American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) 62.1-2010.
- Systems shall be designed to provide comfort to attendees within ranges as defined in ASHRAE 55. Consideration shall be given to humidity ranges affecting finishes of high end spaces and operable

openings to outdoor areas.

- Consideration shall be given to zoning of systems for usage type and occupancy pattern. Some spaces may be used infrequently.
- Restroom and grease exhaust shall adhere to local codes and consider surrounding structures and spectator traffic patterns.
- Locker rooms and dressing rooms shall be conditioned separately from other spaces, with air exchange rates between 2-4 air changes per hour. High volumes of outside air and exhaust shall be utilized to remove odor and moisture concerns.

PLUMBING SYSTEMS

- Plumbing fixture usage in stadium venues is typically higher than building code allowances, requiring additional attention. Peak water volumes shall be calculated assuming constant usage during half time.
- Plumbing fixtures in public usage areas shall be commercial grade.
- All water systems shall be drainable for low usage timeframes. If the facility is anticipated to be used in the winter, at those locations where the winter ASHRAE design temperature is below 32 degrees F, consideration should be given to heat tracing of exposed water lines and sanitary waste p-traps.
- Wash down hose bibs shall be installed in locker rooms and public restrooms.
- Lavatories in locker rooms shall be equipped with manual hot and cold water faucets.
- Hot water demand shall incorporate local health code requirements and shower usage.
- Local codes shall dictate grease waste handling.
- Storm drainage shall follow local codes with field drainage coordination. Consideration shall be given to exterior bowl drainage and field wall drainage. Bowl and field wall drainage shall not be connected to any perforated playing field drainage laterals.

FIRE PREVENTION

Fire protection systems shall be based on local code requirements and nationally accepted standards. Large buildings shall be protected in a manner to be considered fully sprinkled. Smaller concessions and out-buildings on the concourse shall be sprinkled based on code requirements and budget availability.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

- IP/Ethernet-based connectivity should be provided to link telephone, data, building systems, security and audio-visual systems and networks. System convergence, integration and planning is vital to ensure the longevity and use of the systems. Industry standards that help to anticipate future technologies include: ISO/IEC, ANSI/TIA/EIA, IEEE and BICSI.
- Dedicated communications rooms, raceways and containment; Support systems dedicated grounding (earthing), heating, ventilation and air conditioning, electrical power and lighting; Cable infrastructure including facility backbone (fiber optics) and horizontal cabling (Category 6/6a/7 and fiber optics) are required for a fully functional facility.

WI-FI

- Public-access Wi-Fi will improve the fan experience, better serve customers, and pursue revenue growth opportunities with stadium-specific mobile applications that span food ordering to finding the closest bathroom to engaging interactively with fans through trivia contests and voting.
- Isolation of critical back-office applications such as ticketing and point-of-sales (POS) applications from fan access.
- Placement of access points, high gain antennas and radio frequency tuning are essential.
    - High-density 30 degree and 120 degree sectorized antenna arrays are useful for this purpose, allowing Wi-Fi signals to cover a bank of seats.
    - Properly designed band-balancing algorithm can optimally spread clients across both 2.4 and 5 GHz bands according to capacity.
    - Techniques such as band steering, client load balancing intelligent, dynamic channel selection and airtime fairness will be utilized.

DISTRIBUTED ANTENNA SYSTEM (DAS)

- DAS shall be a shared-infrastructure or neutral host approach.
- Headend shall distribute mobile services from 400 MHz to 6 GHz for GSM, iDEN, LTE, UMTS, DCS and CDMA and a variety of RF bands, including: CELL, PCS, iDEN, Public Safety, AWS, 700 MHz LTE, Paging and WMTS.
- Design-optimized and cost-effective infrastructure for dense and open spaces.
- Pre-configured, modular remotes with standard, medium and high power, indoor and outdoor remote options.
- Combination of MIMO (Multiple Input, Multiple Output)/Multiband antennas such as Sector Panel, Ceiling Mount Omnidirectional and Directional for complete stadium coverage.

ATLANTA UNITED 2

FIFTH THIRD BANK STADIUM

Fifth Third Bank Stadium, known as Kennesaw State University Stadium until 2013, is a stadium near Kennesaw, Georgia, that is primarily used as the home for the Kennesaw State Owls football team as well as the KSU women's soccer and women's lacrosse teams. It was built as a soccer-specific stadium and opened May 2, 2010, with the first match played on May 9. The facility is the result of a public-private partnership between Kennesaw State University and the now-defunct Atlanta Beat of Women's Professional Soccer. The facility was home to the Beat in 2010 and 2011, and hosted the 2010 WPS All-Star Game on June 30. Pro soccer returned when Atlanta United 2 of the USL Championship moved to the stadium for the 2019 season. The stadium hosted a 2019 CONCACAF Champions League match where Atlanta United FC defeated C.S. Herediano 4-0 on February 28, 2019.

The stadium's seating capacity is 8,318. It has a stage at one end to facilitate concerts, and can hold up to 16,316 for that purpose.

The bowl-shaped stadium -- built on 21 acres (85,000 m2) of land east of the Chastain Road exit off of Interstate 75, about a mile from Kennesaw State's main campus -- is the latest addition to the KSU Sports & Entertainment Park, which opened in fall 2009 to expand the university's facilities for intramural and club sports. The stadium helps showcase varsity athletics at KSU, which recently completed its transition into NCAA Division I.

The 6.5 acres (26,000 m2) on which the stadium sits is part of 88 acres (360,000 m2) acquired for the university by the KSU Foundation in 2008 and 2009, which now are being developed into athletics facilities for the university's growing student population. The remaining area around the new stadium has been developed into soccer fields, intramural fields, a rugby field, and a track and nearly 5,000 feet (1,500 m) of nature and hiking trails.

Architect
Rossetti Architects

Construction Cost
$16.5 million

Open Date
5/2/2010

Features
Seating Capacity: 8,300
Surface: Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 120 x 75 yards

Team Contact
Atlanta United 2
1 AMB Dr NW
Atlanta, GA 30313

AUSTIN BOLD FC

BOLD STADIUM

Bold Stadium, a 5,036-seat soccer-specific stadium is located adjacent to the Grand Plaza at Circuit of The Americas (COTA). The stadium is the first soccer-specific stadium built in Central Texas and has been engineered to provide an outstanding experience for both players and fans.

More than 60% of the seating is covered with a structural steel framed, clad roof. The pitch meets USGA requirements for international soccer venues and has the latest remote-control irrigation technology installed. The near 1,000 sq. ft home team facility consists of a 26-position changing room plus five coaches, a medical room, restroom and wet room shower area.

The away team facility has a similar configuration. There is also separate space for four officials with a separate restroom and shower, as well as toilets for the public, storage and office space. Existing facilities of the prestigious Formula 1 Track at Austin such as restrooms and concessions are made available for matchdays.

Architect
HOK Sport + Venue + Event

Construction Cost
$5 million

Open Date
3/30/2019

Features
Seating Capacity: 5,002
Surface: Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 119 x 80 yards

Team Contact
Austin Bold FC
9201 Circuit of The Americas Blvd.
Austin, TX 78617

BIRMINGHAM LEGION FC

BBVA COMPASS FIELD

BBVA Field is a soccer-specific stadium located in Birmingham, Alabama, on the campus of the University of Alabama at Birmingham (UAB) that has served as the home field for both the UAB Blazers men's and women's soccer teams since its opening in October 2015 as the replacement for West Campus Field. Development of the stadium was facilitated after BBVA USA made a $1.5 million donation to the university for its construction in November 2014.

In November 2017, before the final phase of construction began, the University of Alabama Board of Trustees approved an expansion of the seating capacity (and associated restroom and concession facilities) from 2,500 to 5,000 seats. The total cost for the project was increased from $4.5 million to $7.3 million, with the difference to be recouped by leasing the field to Birmingham Legion FC over an 8-year lease period. The stadium capacity was expanded to nearly 6,000 seats in 2019.

Architect
Populous

Construction Cost
$8.8 million

Open Date
10/2015

Features
Seating Capacity: 5,532
Surface: Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 118 x 75 yards

Team Contact
Birmingham Legion FC
2213 1st Ave S
Birmingham, AL 35233

CHARLESTON BATTERY

RALPH LUNDY STADIUM

In 2019 the Charleston Battery finalized a deal to play at Ralph Lundy Field at Patriots Point in Mount Pleasant, the home of the College of Chareleston's athletics. The venue is located across Charleston Harbor from the campus of the college. The field was dedicated as Ralph Lundy Field on September 28, 2019 to honor long-time Cougars head coach Ralph Lundy.

The facility has been expanded to the needs of the Battery for the minimum seat capacity for the USL. The stadium will eventually have a horseshoe shape that will take advantage of the views of the Cooper River and the Ravenel Bridge. There will be beer stands as well as food trucks with a different cuisine each match.

Architect
LS3P Associates

Construction Cost
$ Unknown

Open Date
2000

Features
Seating Capacity: 3,900
Surface: Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 116 x 74 yards

Team Contact
Charleston Battery
1990 Daniel Island Drive
Charleston, SC 29492

CHARLOTTE INDEPENDENCE

SPORTSPLEX at MATTHEWS

The Sportsplex at Matthews is an athletic facility that consists of 9 synthetic turf fields, 2 grass fields and a 5,000 seat grass stadium. All fields are multi-purpose fields that can accommodate a variety of sports; soccer, lacrosse, football, field hockey, rugby, etc. The Stadium has a two story field house with home, away, and referee locker rooms. The top floor of the field house is a 90-person conference room that is available to rent.

The Sportsplex also has two playgrounds and roughly 2 miles of paved trails. The Sportsplex first debuted in 2013 featuring five multi-purpose fields, playground equipment and shelter. This facility serves as host to a variety of weekend tournaments - soccer, rugby, lacrosse, football, field hockey, etc. It is also available for weekday practices and league play for local teams and organizations.

Architect
Woolpert LLP

Construction Cost
$32 million

Open Date
6/17/2017

Features
Seating Capacity: 5,025
Surface: Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 120 x 75 yards

Team Contact
Queen City Soccer Club, LLC
1523 Elizabeth Ave. Suite 120
Charlotte, NC 28204

COLORADO SPRINGS SWITCHBACKS FC

WEIDNER FIELD

Originally designed to host U.S. National team matches, Sand Creek Stadium broke ground in 1985. Nearly 30 years after the original ground-breaking, the stadium has received a renovation in order to prepare to host the Colorado Springs Switchbacks.

The 10-year lease with the Colorado Springs City Council provided the Switchbacks with a base of operation and a soccer-specific stadium that features nearly $2 million in upgrades.

Sand Creek Stadium features seating for 3,500 (expandable to 5,000), a press box, state-of-the-art sports lighting, suite seating, broad cement concourses, restrooms, locker rooms for teams and referees, administrative facilities as well as eight concessions points of sale and public wi-fi.

During the 2016 season, the club installed a 30' wide by 4' tall LED panel above the pressbox media deck. The $65,000 addition provides additional signage inventory for partners while continuing to update fans in attendance with key match statistics, score, time and additional fan engagement assets.

In December, 2019 the club broke ground on a new 8,000-seat downtown stadium with an anticipated opening of Spring 2021. The stadium will be constructed together with a mixed-use residential and commercial development. It will be a multi-use facility, with a 145,500 sq-ft overall footprint, that will accommodate a variety of sporting and entertainment events. Located at the CityGate property downtown, the strategic location allows for high visibility, access to amenities, and special experiences for participants and spectators.

Architect
Populous

Construction Cost
$4 million (2014)

Open Date
1985; 2014

Features
Seating Capacity: 5,000
Surface: Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 120 x 76 yards

Team Contact
Colorado Springs Switchbacks FC
102 S. Tejon St., Suite 860
Colorado Springs, CO 80903
719.368.8480
www.switchbacksfc.com

EL PASO LOCOMOTIVE FC

SOUTHWEST UNIVERSITY PARK

Primarily used for Minor League Baseball, it is the home of the El Paso Chihuahuas of the Triple-A Pacific Coast League. Opened in 2014, the facility has an official capacity of 9,500, with 7,500 fixed seats with the rest being berm and party deck standing room sections.

In January 2017, Southwest University Park was selected as the host site for the 32nd Triple-A All-Star Game, to be played in July 2019. Features a 360 degree concourse, 46,000 sq feet of floor space on the concourse level, 24 luxury suites, 500 club seats in the dugout club, concourse club and westStar Bank Club, Party deck zones, kids zones.

Architect
Populous

Construction Cost
$72 million

Open Date
4/28/2014

Features
Seating Capacity: 7500 fixed,
9,500 - 10,000 additional
Surface: Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 110 x 70 yards

Team Contact
El Paso Locomotive FC
123 W Mills, Ste 550
El Paso, TX 79901

HARTFORD ATHLETIC

DILLON STADIUM

Dillon Stadium is a multipurpose facility in Hartford, Connecticut. It has been host to concerts and sporting events. It was formerly the home of the New England Nightmare of the Women's Football Alliance (WFA).

The east side of the stadium consists of the main grandstand and the supporters section as well as a small VIP section along the pitch. The west side of the stadium consists of three seperate reserved sections. Lastly the south side of the stadium is another small VIP section along the field.

On February 17, 2018, the State Bond Commission approved $10 million in public funding. This would help the Hartford Sports Group establish a USL club in 2019. The stadium has hosted 5 international friendlies in its lifetime, most recently Hartford vs Portmore United FC in October 2019.

Architect
JCJ Architecture, Odell

Construction Cost
$10 million (2019)

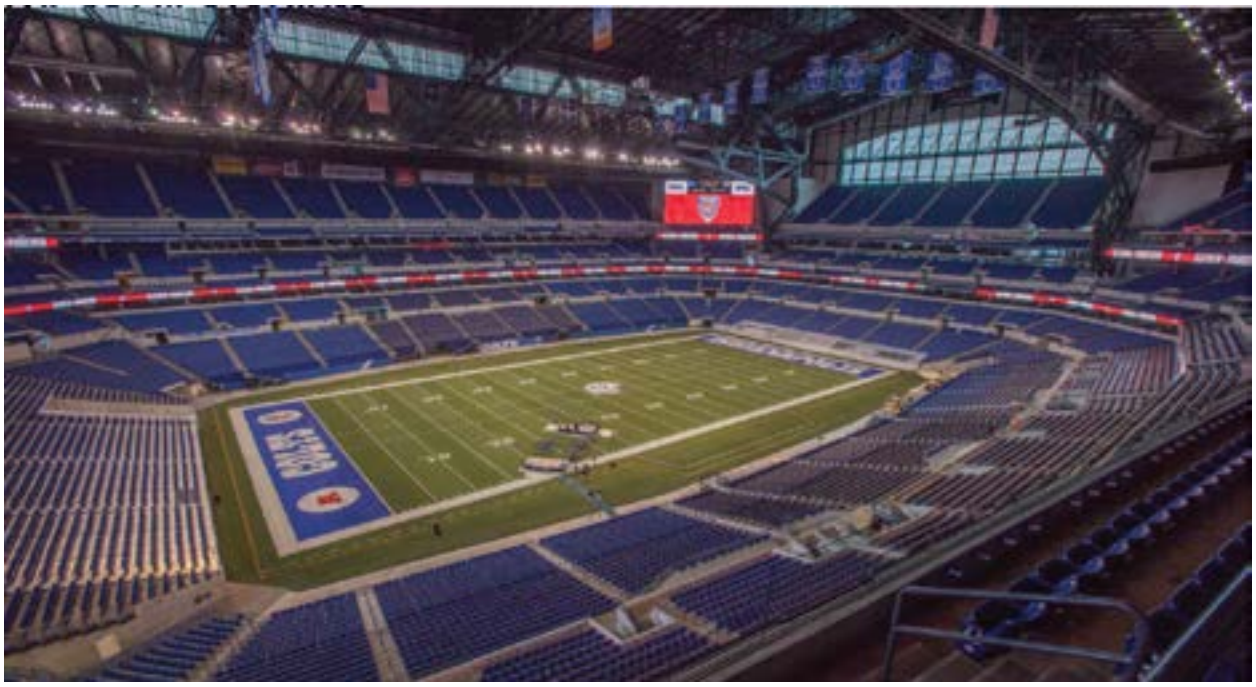
Open Date
1935, USL Rennovation (2019)

Features
Seating Capacity: 5,600
Surface: Seeded Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 115 x 74 yards

Team Contact
Hartford Athletic FC
250 Huyshope Ave
Hartford, CT 06106

INDY ELEVEN

LUCAS OIL STADIUM



Lucas Oil Stadium is a multi-purpose stadium in Downtown Indianapolis, Indiana, United States. It replaced the RCA Dome as the home field of the NFL's Indianapolis Colts and opened on August 16, 2008. The stadium was constructed to allow the removal of the RCA Dome and expansion of the Indiana Convention Center on its site. The stadium is on the south side of South Street, a block south of the former site of the RCA Dome. In 2006, prior to the stadium's construction, Lucas Oil Products secured the naming rights for the stadium at a cost of $122 million over 20 years. The venue also serves as the current home for the United Soccer League's Indy Eleven.

The architectural firm HKS, Inc. was responsible for the stadium's design, with Walter P Moore working as the Structural Engineer of Record. The stadium features a retractable roof and window wall, thus allowing the Colts and the Eleven to play both indoors and outdoors. The implementation of these elements of kinetic architecture provides for quick conversion of the facility to accommodate a variety of events. The field surface is FieldTurf.

The exterior of the new stadium is faced with a reddish-brown brick trimmed with Indiana Limestone, similar to several other sports venues in the area such as Bankers Life Fieldhouse, Hinkle Fieldhouse, and the Fairgrounds Coliseum. The architectural style complements other older structures in the downtown area.

Architect
HKS of Dallas, A2s04,
Browning Day Mullins Dierdorf

Construction Cost
$720 million

Open Date
8/16/2008

Features
Seating Capacity: 63,960
Surface: Turf
Pitch Dimensions: 120 x 70 yards

Team Contact
Indy Eleven Professional Soccer
47 S. Pennsylvania St, Suite 611
Indianapolis, IN 46204

LA GALAXY II

DIGNITY HEALTH SPORTS PARK

Dignity Health Sports Park, formerly Home Depot Center and StubHub Center, is a multiple-use sports complex located on the campus of California State University, Dominguez Hills in Carson, California, that consists of the 27,000-seat Dignity Health Sports Park Soccer Stadium, the Dignity Health Sports Park Tennis Stadium, a track and field facility and a velodrome: VELO Sports Center. It is approximately 14 miles (23 km) south of downtown Los Angeles and its primary tenant is the LA Galaxy of Major League Soccer (MLS). The stadium is also home to the Los Angeles Wildcats of the XFL, and LA Galaxy II of USL Championship.

Opened in 2003, the $150 million complex was developed and is operated by the Anschutz Entertainment Group. With a seating capacity of 27,000, it is the largest soccer-specific stadium in the U.S. and the second-largest among its kind in MLS, after Toronto FC's BMO Field in Ontario, Canada. In addition to hosting LA Galaxy games since its opening, the stadium also served as the home of the now-defunct Chivas USA MLS team from 2005 to 2014.

The stadium was the temporary home of the Los Angeles Chargers from 2017 to 2019. It was the smallest NFL stadium over the course of those three seasons. While the Chargers played in the stadium, the facility was named ROKiT Field at StubHub Center; ROKiT's naming rights to the football field are part of a "multi-year" agreement.

During its first decade, the stadium's sponsor was hardware retailer The Home Depot. In 2013, the title sponsor became the online ticket marketplace StubHub. In 2019, the name sponsor became healthcare provider Dignity Health.

Architect
Rossetti Architects

Construction Cost
$87 million, ($150 Million for the whole park)

Open Date
6/1/2003

Features
Seating Capacity: 5,000
Surface: Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 120 x 75 yards

Team Contact
LA Galaxy II
18400 Avalon Blvd.
Carson, CA

LAS VEGAS LIGHTS FC

CASHMAN FIELD

Cashman Field is a mixed-use stadium in Las Vegas, Nevada owned and operated by the Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority. Its primary use is for baseball and soccer as the home field of the Las Vegas 51s (Triple-A affiliate of the New York Mets) and the Las Vegas Lights FC. The field is adjacent to Cashman Center, an exhibit hall and theater, operated by the City of Las Vegas. The complex was named for James "Big Jim" Cashman and his family, who have been Las Vegas entrepreneurs for several generations. Cashman Field was featured as a landmark in the video game Grand Theft Auto: San Andreas, in the city of "Las Venturas".

In July 2017, a United Soccer League team was announced to begin playing at Cashman Field in 2018, the Las Vegas Lights FC. The Lights FC played their first game on February 10, 2018, an exhibition match against the Major League Soccer team, the Montreal Impact in front of a crowd of 10,383. Cashman Field previously hosted MLS exhibition games between the LA Galaxy and San Jose Earthquakes, dubbed the California Clasico in 2016 and 2017.

Architect
Tate Snyder Kimsey Architect

Construction Cost
$26 million

Open Date
4/1/1983

Features
Seating Capacity: 9,944
Surface: Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 110 x 74 yards

Team Contact
Las Vegas Lights FC
231 South 3rd Street, #110
Las Vegas, NV 89101

LOUDOUN UNITED FC

SEGRA FIELD

Segra Field is a soccer-specific stadium built for Loudoun United. The stadium is located within Phillip A. Bolen Park, and adjacent to Loudoun Soccer Park. In addition to the stadium, a training facility, and team offices for D.C. United of MLS and youth development academy is housed there.

In order to be ready for both new soccer teams the facility underwent a second phase of construction that added another $10 million to the budget. The design of the stadium is modular with the stadium wrapping around 3/4 of the field.

Architect
Kimley Horn & Associates

Construction Cost
$17 million

Open Date
8/9/2019

Features
Seating Capacity: 5,016
Surface: Turf
Pitch Dimensions: 118 x 75 yards

Team Contact
Loudoun United
42095 LOUDOUN UNITED DR.
Leesburg, VA 20175

LOUISVILLE CITY FC

LYNN FAMILY STADIUM

Lynn Family Stadium, opened in July 2020, resides in the Butchertown neighborhood of Louisville, Kentucky. It is the largest soccer-specific stadium in the region with seating locations for 11,600 fans and a capacity of more than 15,000. Home to Louisville City FC, the stadium will also host Louisville's new National Women's Soccer League team, Racing Louisville FC beginning in 2021. The venue, owned by Soccer Holdings, LLC, and managed by ASM Global, is also available for concerts, festivals, and community events.

The stadium has stands that enclose three sides of the field, with the open end facing west towards the downtown bridges over the Ohio River. The open end also has a 40-by-72.5-foot video board made by Daktronics, one of eight digital displays at the stadium. The stadium boasts 18 luxury suites, premium seating amenities like club and loge seats along with ledge tables, and a massive safe-standing supporter section.

Property acquisition of the four parcels that comprise the stadium site was completed in November 2018 at a cost of $24.1 million. The tax increment financing proposal was approved by the state government in May 2018, allowing for $21.7 million in financing over a 20-year period within a special district created by the Kentucky Economic Development Finance Authority.

Architect
HOK

Construction Cost
$65 million

Open Date
07/2020

Features
Seating Capacity: 11,700
Surface: Bermuda Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 120 x 80 yards

Team Contact
Louisville City FC
110 W. Main st, Second floor
Louisville, KY 40202

MEMPHIS 901 FC

AUTOZONE PARK

Autozone Park is the most expensive minor league baseball stadium ever built. With a capacity of 10,000 and a max capacity of standing room much higher, it is thought that auto zone park is 1/3 of a professional MLB stadium.

The upper club levels contain 700 seats in 48 suites, and are generally reserved to groups or local companies. Many larger Memphis companies retain one suite for the entire season, for all games. The normal club seating has access to an air conditioned concourse, along with several restaurants and bars located on the concourse itself.

In total, the ballpark has 1,600 club seats. There are two open-air party decks, each of which seats up to 175 people, and three pre-game balconies. The Family Leisure Picnic Pavilion is located on the east of the park, and contains several picnic tables and space for vending food. It is commonly used for special event hosting, and can seat up to 500 people

Architect
Looney Rick Kiss, HOK Sport

Construction Cost
$80.5 million

Open Date
4/1/2000

Features
Seating Capacity: 10,239
Surface: Tifton 419 Bermuda Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 110 x 70 yards

Team Contact
Memphis 901 FC
198 Union Ave
Memphis, TN 38103

NEW MEXICO UNITED

ISOTOPES PARK

Isotopes Park has a seating capacity of 13,279, with 11,154 fixed seats. There are 661 club seats and 30 suites at the ballpark. The stadium has a large open breezeway above the primary seating area with a view of the playing field, which contains most of the park's services, such as restrooms, most of the food concessions, activities, and a souvenir store behind home plate.

Behind the infield is the main structure of the stadium, which contains suites, offices, and the press box. An upper seating deck is attached to the structure, which overhangs the open breezeway. Beyond right field is a berm where fans can watch the game. Above the berm is a play area for children. Beyond left field is the scoreboard as well as a picnic shelter which can be reserved for groups.

In February, 2020 the club announced it is proceeding with options for a new stadium plan in Albuquerque, seeking to build the venue as part of a larger initiative billed as a Sport & Cultural Center. The search received a boost in the form of $4.1 million in capital outlay money approved by state lawmakers, with the funding to go toward completing a site feasibility analysis, among other planning initiatives. There is still no timeline on exactly when the stadium will be built.

Architect
HOK Sport Venue, SMPC Architects

Construction Cost
$25 million

Open Date
4/11/2003

Features
Seating Capacity: 13,279
Surface: Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 110 x 70 yards

Team Contact
New Mexico United
3500 Central ave. SE, Suite 2
Albuquerque, NM 87106

NORTH CAROLINA FC

WAKEMED SOCCER PARK

WakeMed Soccer Park is a major soccer complex located in Cary, North Carolina, United States. Originally opened in 2002 as the home of the Carolina Courage of the WUSA, WakeMed Soccer Park is now the home to North Carolina FC of the United Soccer League and the North Carolina Courage of the National Women's Soccer League. The North Carolina State Wolfpack men's and women's teams of the ACC play select matches there and the complex regularly hosts major tournaments such as the NCAA College Cup, the ACC Soccer Championships, and the NCHSAA high school state soccer finals.

The soccer complex consists of a purpose-built, soccer-specific main stadium, two lighted practice fields, and four additional fields. The main stadium and the two lighted fields are all FIFA international regulation size (120 yards × 75 yards). The main stadium seats 10,000.

In December 2019, a group that includes North Carolina FC ownership, proposed a new downtown development in Raleigh. The Downtown South proposal includes a new 20,000-seat outdoor stadium as part of a larger redevelopment initiative estimated at nearly $2 billion. Developers recently paid $19.6 million for 88 acres targeted for the project. The stadium has been pitched as just one amenity in a very sprawling proposal, with 1.6 million square feet of office space, 1,200 hotel rooms, 1,750 apartments and 125,000 square feet of retail also part of the proposed scope of the development.

Architect
Envirotek Inc.

Construction Cost
$14.5 Million (Entire Park)

Open Date
05/2002

Features
Seating Capacity: 10,000
Surface: Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 120 x 75 yards

Team Contact
North Carolina FC
1121 Situs Court Suite 350
Raleigh, NC 27606

NEW YORK RED BULLS II

MSU SOCCER PARK

MSU soccer park is owned and operated by the University of Montclair. Montclair athletics are the main tenant along with the Red Bulls II and the Red Bulls U-23 (USL League Two). To accommodate the Red Bulls II, MSU Soccer Park underwent significant renovations to keep the facility in line with stadium standards set by the United States Soccer Federation for lower division professional soccer clubs.

MSU Soccer Park's capacity was expanded to 3,000 seats for the 2017 season and again by 1,500 seats in 2018 bringing the total capacity to 5,000 seats. In addition to the expanded seating capacity, the club built new locker rooms adjacent to the playing field and upgraded the FieldTurf playing surface.

Architect
Unknown

Construction Cost
$ Unknown

Open Date
1998

Features
Seating Capacity: 5,017
Surface: Turf
Pitch Dimensions: 120 x 75 yards

Team Contact
New York Red Bulls II
600 Cape May Street
Harrison, NJ

OKC ENERGY FC

TAFT STADIUM

Opened in 1934 as part of the New Deal project, Taft Stadium has served as the home to a multitude of professional sports franchises and events. While the OKC Energy FC have called it home since the 2015 season, the stadium has served tenants including the Oklahoma City Plainsmens of the Continental Football League and the Oklahoma City Slickers and Oklahoma City Stampede, which hosted professional soccer matches from 1982-1984. The stadium also hosted stock car races in the 1940s.

In 2014, Taft Stadium received a $10.3 million renovation that reduced the facility's capacity from 20,000 to 7,500 and included new turf, track, stands, concessions and locker rooms. However, the red-stone exterior remains untouched. In addition to the infrastructure improvements, Taft Stadium features a new Daktronics videoboard measuring 14'8" tall by 26'8" wide. To further connect spectators, wi-fi access will be installed.

In December 2019, Oklahoma City voters overwhelmingly approved a new Metropolitan Area Projects (MAPS 4) package, effectively advancing plans for a proposed OKC Energy FC stadium. A construction timeline has not been finalized, nor has a site, though the facility is expected to be built near downtown. The multipurpose stadium included in MAPS 4 will serve as a new home for Energy FC. It will also present the opportunity to host high school and soccer championships at one central location, in addition to numerous other activities including community events and concerts.

Architect
MA+ Architecture

Construction Cost
$10.3 Million (2014 renovation)

Open Date
1934

Features
Seating Capacity: 7,024
Surface: Field Turf Revolution
Pitch Dimensions: 112 x 66 yards

Team Contact
OKC Energy FC
615 N. Hudson Ave., Suite 100
Oklahoma City, OK 73102
405.235.5425
www.energyfc.com

ORANGE COUNTY SC

CHAMPION SOCCER STADIUM

The Orange County Great Park is a public park located in Irvine, California with a focus on sports, agriculture, and the arts. It is a non aviation reuse of the decommissioned Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) El Toro. The Orange County Park comprises of just 28.8% of the total area that once made up the air base. The project was approved by the voters of Orange County in 2002 at $1.1 billion.

As of May 2017, two major projects have undergone construction at the park, an ice facility and a sports complex. The ice facility had a ground breaking ceremony hosted by the NHL's Anaheim Ducks in February 2017. The 280,000 square foot facility boasts four ice sheets to support a variety of professional, youth, and adult programs including figure skating, hockey, curling, and broomball. The sports complex construction was constructed over several phases. A soccer stadium, volleyball courts, tennis courts, and a playground were constructed over 53 acres as part of phase one. Phase two expanded the complex to 175 acres and include a baseball stadium; turf fields for soccer, football, rugby, or lacrosse; basketball courts; and additional baseball, softball, and soccer fields.

Architect
Mia Lehrer + Associates, landscape architect, TEN Arquitectos

Construction Cost
$1.1 Billion for entire park

Open Date
8/18/2017

Features
Seating Capacity: 5,190
Surface: Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 120 x 75 yards

Team Contact
Orange County Soccer Club
20 Fairbanks, Suite 181
Irvine, CA 92618

PHILADELPHIA UNION II

SUBARU PARK

Subaru Park, recently renamed from Talen Energy Stadium is a soccer specific stadium with a capacity of 18,500. Supporters section entrance leads into a 2,000-seat section at the southeast end of the stadium reserved specifically for the group known as The River End. Cantilevered roofs run above the Main and Bridge Stands and were designed to protect fans from the elements without obstructing the view of the Commodore Barry Bridge and the Delaware River from their seats. The exterior facade is made up of brick and natural stone, a continuity of traditional Philadelphia architecture.

Additional features include thirty luxury suites, a full-service restaurant and club above the Chester End, and a built-in concert stage in The River End. There is a planned expansion for the stadium in the coming years to top 20,000 and then continue to build towards 30,000 seats.

Architect
Rossetti Architects

Construction Cost
$120 Million

Open Date
6/27/2010

Features
Seating Capacity: 18,500
Surface: Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 120 x 75 yards

Team Contact
Philadelphia Union II
1 Stadium Dr
Chester, PA 19013

PHOENIX RISING FC

CASINO ARIZONA FIELD

Designed by the DLR Group and Westlake, Reed and Leskosky, the Phoenix Rising Soccer Complex features a 6,101-seat modular stadium. In addition to the standard event seating, the stadium features 12 corporate suites and three roof-top suites suitable for unparalleled hospitality.

Constructued by T&B Equipment temporary seating, best known for creating the 16th hole stadium at TPC Scottsdale, Phoenix Rising Soccer Complex provides a value-engineered and atmospheric home for the Phoenix-based franchise.

Architect
DLR Group / Westlake, Reed Leskosky

Construction Cost
$6 Million

Open Date
3.25/2017

Features
Seating Capacity: 6,400
Surface: Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 116 x 74 yards

Team Contact
Phoenix Rising FC
1 N. 1st Street, Suite #659
Phoenix, AZ 85004

PITTSBURGH RIVERHOUNDS

HIGHMARK STADIUM

One of the newest soccer-specific stadiums in North America, Highmark Stadium revolutionized the Pittsburgh sports landscape by providing the Riverhounds with a 4,000-seat venue with a stunning view of downtown Pittsburgh.

Designed by ThenDesign Architecture, the $10.2 million project features a FIFA 2-star artificial turf pitch, one of only six fields within the United States to earn the prestigious ranking. The $7 million stadium was funded through private partners as well as corporate partners and features 15 suites and an expandable footprint that would increase the capacity to 18,000.

In addition to a spectacular soccer venue, Highmark Stadium is also prepared to host additional events including hospitality functions with the more than 6,000 square feet of available banquet space including the Starting XI Bistro and the elevated banquet area. The Riverhounds opened the stadium on April 13, 2012 in front of a sold-out crowd of 4,000. Following the opening, the club outlined a three-phase process of expansion that would ultimately add a second deck to the stadium, enclose the corners and wrap the field.

While the stadium is the primary home for the Riverhounds, it also has hosted the Pittsburgh Passion of the Women's Football Alliance, tournaments for soccer, football, lacrosse, rugby, softball and non-sporting events including multiple concerts and exhibitions.

Architect
ThenDesign Architecture

Construction Cost
$10.2 Million

Open Date
4/13/2012

Features
Seating Capacity: 5,000
Surface: Liga Turf
Pitch Dimensions: 110 x 70 yards

Team Contact
Pittsburgh Riverhounds
510 W. Station Dr.
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
412.390.7315
www.riverhounds.com

PORTLAND TIMBERS 2

HILLSBORO STADIUM

Hillsboro Stadium is a multi-sport stadium in the northwest United States, located in Hillsboro, Oregon, a suburb west of Portland. Opened 21 years ago in 1999 and owned by the city of Hillsboro, the award-winning stadium is part of the Gordon Faber Recreation Complex located in the northeast part of the city, adjacent to the Sunset Highway.

In 2000, the facility was expanded to increase the seating capacity from 4,000 to the current 7,000 plus. An additional 3,000 temporary seats were added at that time as well to accommodate the Portland State football team. Designed by GBD Architects and built by Hoffman Construction Company, the stadium was named one of 1999's Best Public Project Award recipients by AIA Western International. The facility also won the 2000 Design Award of Merit from International Illumination Design Award.

Hillsboro Stadium has a 170,000-square-foot FieldTurf field. This field is large enough to accommodate two games at the same time. The main grandstand is on the southwest side of the field and contains locker rooms, concession stands, and team training facilities. Seating capacity is approximately 7,600, and the main covered grandstand seats 4,000.

Architect
GBD Architects

Construction Cost
$7.5 Million

Open Date
1999

Features
Seating Capacity: 7,600
Surface: Field Turf
Pitch Dimensions: 120 x 75 yards

Team Contact
Portland Timbers FC 2
1844 SW Morrison
Portland, OR 97205

REAL MONARCHS SLC

ZIONS BANK STADIUM

Zions Bank Stadium is a soccer-specific stadium in Herriman, Utah, United States, with a seating capacity of 5,000. The stadium is home to Real Monarchs, a United Soccer League team affiliated with Real Salt Lake of Major League Soccer, and the Utah Warriors, a Major League Rugby team. The stadium is part of the $78 million Zions Bank Real Academy, which includes the academy and training facilities for Real Salt Lake, and is near the Mountain View Corridor.

Real Salt Lake chose Herriman as the site of the stadium and academy in early 2016. Construction began in August 2016 and the academy's charter school opened in August 2017. The charter school, built to serve players and residents of nearby areas, focuses on a STEM curriculum and includes an on-site dormitory. Real Salt Lake and Real Monarchs began using the indoor training facilities in January 2018, replacing preseason camps held in California and Arizona.

Due to the stadium's proximity to the academy's charter school, 100 feet away, it was unable to obtain a liquor license and is not able to serve alcoholic beverages. Under state laws, the license cannot be issued to businesses whose entrance is within 200 feet of a school; in response, Real Salt Lake is considering relocation of the entrance or the addition of a beer garden. The stadium also features a 166-kilowatt array of solar panels on its roof.

Architect
EDA Architects

Construction Cost
$78 Million

Open Date
4/20/2018

Features
Seating Capacity: 5,012
Surface: Turf
Pitch Dimensions: 120 x 75 yards

Team Contact
Real Salt Lake
9256 South State Street
Sandy, UT 84070

RENO 1868 FC

GREATER NEVADA FIELD

Opened in April 2009, Aces Ballpark serves as the home of the Reno Aces of Class AAA baseball. Designed by HNTB architecture, the stadium features seating for 9,100 with 6,500 individual seats and the remainder serves as general admission. A seating berm overlooks the right-field wall providing standing-room only seating and picnic opportunities. Behind home plate, one will find two 15-person dugout suites and two party zones. The second-deck of the stadium features 22 luxury skyboxes which can accommodate up to 20 guests and include 12 outdoor veranda seats and catering providing providing stunning views of the park and the western sunsets. The seating areas maintain a flexibility that regularly allows the park to exceed official stadium capacity as witnessed July 4, 2014 when 10,310 packed the park.

Professional soccer arrived in Reno in 2017. Owned and operated by the ownership of Reno Aces Baseball Club, the team convert the diamond into a soccer pitch for USL matches. Both the infield and warning track are seamlessly covered with sod in order to turf the pitch. The pitch orients down the first baseline from home plate to right field.

Architect
HNTB

Construction Cost
$55 Million

Open Date
4/17/2009

Features
Seating Capacity: 9,000
Surface: Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 111 x 74 yards

Team Contact
Reno 1868 FC
250 Evans Avenue
Reno, NV 89501
775.334.4700
www.renoaces.com

RIO GRANDE VALLEY FC

H-E-B PARK

The home of the Rio Grande Valley FC Toros pulls its inspiration from BBVA Compass Stadium in Houston, Texas as well as Avaya Stadium in San Jose, California. Home to the Houston Dynamo (MLS) and Houston Dash (NWSL), BBVA Compass Stadium exemplifies a facility's multi-event capabilities while Avaya Stadium, home to the San Jose Earthquakes (MLS), highlights the latest trends in stadium construction and sustainability.

Rio Grande Valley FC's stadium features two locker rooms, a natural grass pitch measuring 120 yards long by 80 yards wide, 2,200 parking spaces, digital scoreboard with video capability, three concession areas approximately 30-feet in length and a state-of-the art press box featuring individual work stations, hospitality, broadcasting booths, Wi-Fi and hi-speed network connections for all users. Built for a capacity of 9,700, the stadium maintains the ability to expand its occupancy levels through infrastructure additions and the enclosure of the horse-shoe configuration.

Architect
HNTB

Construction Cost
$16 Million

Open Date
3/1/2016

Features
Seating Capacity: 10,000
Surface: Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 115 x 75 yards

Team Contact
RGV FC Toros
Upton Plaza
4500 N. 10th St.
McAllen, TX 78504

SACRAMENTO REPUBLIC FC

BONNEY FIELD

Opened in 2014 as the permanent home of Sacramento Republic FC, Bonney Field provided the club and the City of Sacramento with a soccer-specific stadium.

Owned in partnership between Ovations Food Service and Cal Expo, the $3 million privately-funded stadium is located on the grounds of the Cal Expo and originally seated 8,000 spectators. Following the 2014 championship season for the Republic, the stadium experienced a $1.6 million renovation that increased the seating capacity to 12,000.

Additionally, Bonney Field features concessions, merchandise locations, VIP seating, state-of-the-art videoboard, Fun Zone, beer garden and a concert stadium for pre-game activities.

In addition to serving as the home of the Republic, Bonney Field has also hosted the men's national rugby teams for the USA and Canada as part of the IRB Pacific Nations Cup. The match was nationally broadcasted on NBC Universal, exposing Bonney Field and Cal Expo to an international audience. Additionally, Bonney Field has hosted multiple premier international soccer clubs, including Rangers FC of Glasgow, Atlas FC of Liga MX and West Bromwich Albion of the Barclays Premier League. Outside of sporting events, Bonney Field is a home for concerts, positioning Sacramento as an international sport and entertainment destination.

Architect
Peabody Engineering

Construction Cost
$3 million, 2014 addition $1.6 million

Open Date
6/20/2014

Features
Seating Capacity: 11,569
Surface: Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 114 x 74 yards

Team Contact
Sacramento Republic
2421 17th St.
Sacramento, CA 95818
916.307.6100
www.sacrepublicfc.com

SAINT LOUIS FC

WORLD WIDE TECHNOLOGY SOCCER PARK

Formerly known as Anheuser-Busch Center, the St. Louis Soccer Park features a main soccer stadium that seats 6,200.

Owned and operated by St. Louis Scott Gallagher Soccer Club, the facility is also home to Webster University's men and women's soccer teams.

The complex features coaches' offices, team locker rooms, Pro Shop, banquet hall, two concession stands, press box and private office.

Opened in 1982, the main field hosted international, collegiate and youth soccer events including 1990 FIFA World Cup qualification matches and 1988 Summer Olympic qualification matches. In March 2012, the club broke ground on a $1.5 million renovation that included replacing the main exhibition field and additional grass field with turf, replanting two remaining grass fields with Bermuda grass, new videoboard and sound systems while converting one of the conference rooms into a first-class team pro shop.

Architect
CASCA

Construction Cost
$ Unknown

Open Date
1990

Features
Seating Capacity: 5,260
Surface: Turf
Pitch Dimensions: 112 x 75 yards

Team Contact
Saint Louis FC
1 Soccer Park Road
Fenton, MO 63026
636.680.0999
www.saintlouisfc.com

SAN ANTONIO FC

TOYOTA FIELD

Designed by Pro Sports Developments (PSD), which is the sports entertainment division of Luna Architecture and Design, Toyota Field's design allows for the stadium to expand its capacity to 18,000 seats in three phases. The soccer-specific stadium was designed for multiple functions as the facility can host UIL, NCAA, MLS and FIFA standard international soccer events, lacrosse, American football, boxing and concerts.

The stadium currently has a capacity of 8,296 seats, which includes 16 private suites, 864 midfield club seats, a field level beer garden for more than 200 fans with tiered table and chair seating. A suite level observation deck can accomodate more than 100 fans and provides an overlook of the entire field. The architectural design pays tribute to the industrial heritage of the historic Longhorn Quarry of which the stadium now resides. The stadium features ribbed metal and perforated metal facades with exposed structural elements throughout, accentuating the steel and creating a contemporary industrial feel. The metal façades and the metal roof canopy extends over the west side suite balconies and stadium seating, amplifies the crowd noise. The natural grass playing surface is TifSport hybrid Bermuda and the root zone consists of an 8" layer of USGA sand and Dakota peat. The field also contains an internal drainage system to help avoid rain outs.

Architect
Pro Sports Developments

Construction Cost
$21 million

Open Date
4/13/2013

Features
Seating Capacity: 8,422
Surface: Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 114 x 74 yards

Team Contact
San Antonio FC
One AT&T Center
San Antonio, TX 78219-3604
210.444.5000
www.uslsanantonio.com

SAN DIEGO LOYAL SC

TORERO STADIUM

Torero Stadium is located on the campus of University of San Diego. The facility is shared by the University of San Diego football and soccer programs, and the San Diego Legion, (MLR Rugby team). The south seating breakdown is about 1,100 bleacher seats with backs and press box facilities. The East and North stands are all bleachers comprising around 3,000 seats, 1,900 of which are in the East end behind the goal.

The stadium was renovated in 2001 to host the WUSA San Diego Spirit, with $3.5 million spent to enlarge the seating areas and provide more spectator comfort as well as upgrade the lighting system to allow for night time games. The final two steps of the renovation included adding a pedestrian walkway around three quarters of the stadium and a new sound system, video board and scoreboard. In 2008 there was an additional round of renovations performed, with the addition of a new playing surface and drainage. In 2012 the playing surface was replaced again in preparation for the 2012 Women's Soccer College Cup. University of San Diego became the first WCC school to host an NCAA national championship on campus.

Torero has hosted MLS exhibition games for the Los Angeles Galaxy, Club Tijuana, Toronto FC and Chivas USA. The U.S. women's national soccer team has also played friendlies at the stadium. Additionally, since 2002, the venue has hosted The First 4 men's college lacrosse invitational.

Architect
Unknown

Construction Cost
$ Unknown

Open Date
1961

Features
Seating Capacity: 6,000
Surface: Bermuda Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 118 x 72 yards

Team Contact
info@sdloyal.com
www.sdloyal.com

SPORTING KC II

CHILDREN'S MERCY PARK

Children's Mercy Park is a soccer-specific stadium in Kansas City, Kansas, owned by OnGoal, LLC, and is the home of both MLS and USL Sporting Kansas City clubs. The stadium is located near Kansas Speedway, on the far west side of Wyandotte County, Kansas. It opened during the 2011 season of Major League Soccer on June 9, 2011 with a match against the Chicago Fire. The stadium has a seating capacity of 18,467 seats, which can expand to 25,000 for concerts. In 2013, the stadium hosted the MLS All-Star Game, the United States men's national soccer team, and the MLS Cup; the only stadium to host all three in the same year.

Located near the Village West Retail area, Children's Mercy Park has hosted games from the US Open Cup, CONCACAF Champions League, 2012 CONCACAF Men's Olympic Qualifying Tournament, World Cup qualifiers, and the 2013 MLS All-Star game. From 2014-2018 the stadium hosted NCAA Division 2 Football Championships, and in 2015 they hosted NCAA College Cup. In 2016, a SkyCam was added as well as RoboCams behind both goals and on top of the stadium. There are 30 plus suites in the stadium as well as 7 media booths. The 18,000 seats are dispersed into a supporters section of bleachers, with the rest of the stadium general seating. For concerts the stadium can hold up to 25,000 people.

Architect
Populous

Construction Cost
$200 million

Open Date
6/9/2011

Features
Seating Capacity: 18,467
Surface: Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 118 x 72 yards

Team Contact
Sporting KC II
2020 Baltimore Ave, Kansas City, MO 64108

TACOMA DEFIANCE

CHENEY STADIUM

Cheney Stadium has a lot of baseball history behind it. Built in 1960 in just 42 days, Cheney stadium was bare bones when the first games were played. The stadium is loacted next to Henry Foss High School and uses the high school's parking lot for games. There have been numerous MLB affiliate teams that have played at Cheney stadium, most notably the Seattle Mariners.

In 2018 the then Seattle Sounders FC 2 moved into the stadium and underwent a rebrand to Tacoma Defiance. They were joined one year later by the NWSL team OL Reign. In 2011 Cheney Stadium underwent a major renovation worth $28-30 million. The renovation included 16 luxury suites, a kids play area, more restrooms & concession stands, a restaurant and additional basic repairs. The Rainers deal to stay relied strictly on the new renovations. They signed a 32 year lease in 2009 and just five days later the renovations where approved for public funding.

Architect
EL Mills & Associates (1960) Populous (2011)

Construction Cost
$940,000 ($8.12 million in 2019)
$28-30 million in renovations in 2011

Open Date
4/16/1960 Renovated 2011

Features
Seating Capacity: 7,698
Surface: Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 110 x 70 yards

Team Contact
Tacoma Defiance
2502 S. Tyler St.
Tacoma, WA 98405

TAMPA BAY ROWDIES

AL LANG FIELD

Al Lang Stadium is a 7,500-seat sports stadium in downtown St. Petersburg, Florida that is the current home field of the Tampa Bay Rowdies. It was used almost exclusively as a baseball park for over 60 years. However, since the Rowdies moved to the facility in 2011, it has been reconfigured to better host soccer. The current Al lang stadium was built in 1947 after demolishment of the previous waterfront park. It has since been renovated three times in 1976, 1996, and 2015. In 1976 the renovation expanded the capacity to the current 7,227. In 1996 disability accommodations where installed.

Prior to the Tampa Bay Rowdies, Al Lang had many different MiLB tenants, most recently the Rays until 2008. The Tampa Bay Rowdies became the primary tenant in 2011, and Al Lang Stadium was incrementally modified into a soccer venue over each of the following off-seasons. Since October 2014, an agreement between the club and the city of St. Petersburg has made the stadium a soccer-only facility, and the then Rowdies' ownership conducted an extensive renovation in early 2015.

In the past 10 years Al Lang has also hosted Lacrosse and Rugby events. In October 2018, the Rowdies were purchased by the Tampa Bay Rays, which gave the baseball club control of Al Lang Stadium through the transfer of the existing lease with the city of St. Petersburg.

Architect
Populous

Construction Cost
$300,000 (1947)

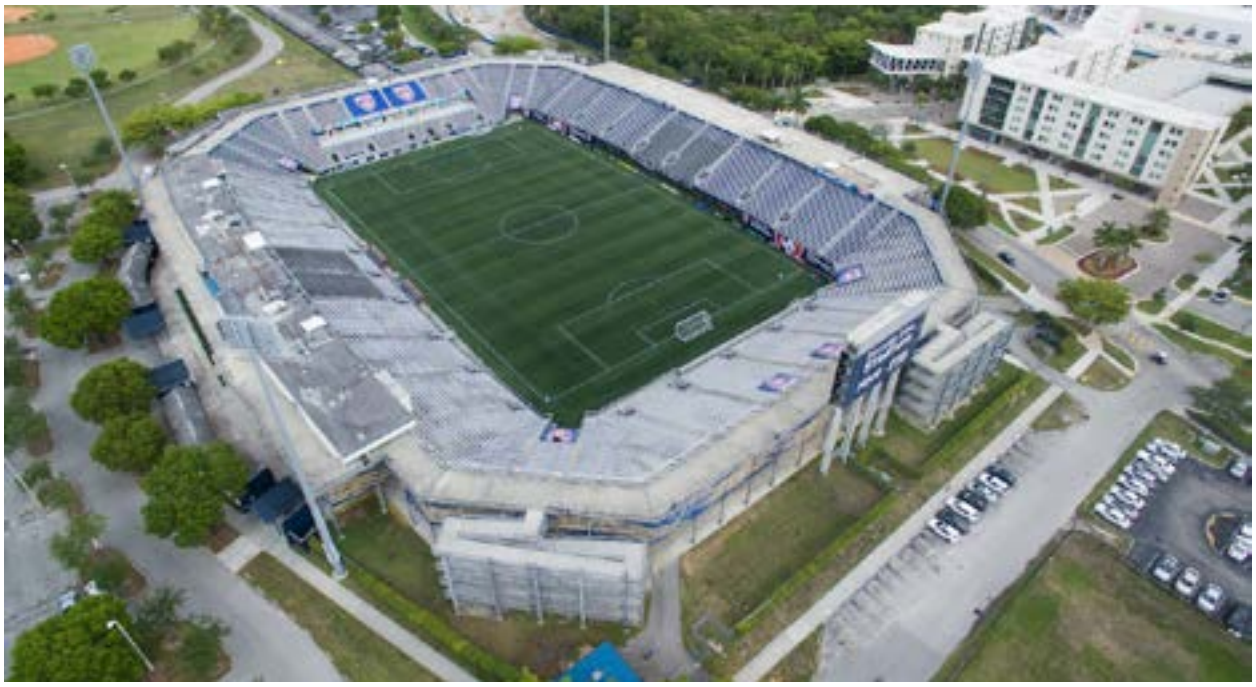
Open Date
1947

Features
Seating Capacity: 7,256
Surface: Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 115 x 76 yards

Team Contact
Tampa Bay Rowdies
230 1st st. SE
St. Petersburg, FL 33701

THE MIAMI FC

RICCARDO SILVA STADIUM



Riccardo Silva Stadium is a college football and soccer stadium on the campus of Florida International University (FIU) in Miami, Florida. It is home stadium of the FIU Panthers football team and the Miami FC soccer team. The stadium opened in 1995 and has a seating capacity of 20,000.

In 2017, the university agreed to a five-year deal to rename the stadium after Riccardo Silva, part owner of Miami FC. Before the deal, Silva had donated $3.76 million for various improvements to the stadium including a new playing surface and Jumbotron video scoreboard. Designed by Rossetti Architects, the stadium has a 6,500-square-foot Panther Club on the ground level, an upper concourse for additional fan seating and concessions, a jumbotron scoreboard, and 19 luxury suites. Seating includes chairback seats and bench seating, all with backrests.

The facility also includes a two-story, 50,000-square-foot field house, named for trustee R. Kirk Landon, which includes a 14,000-square-foot weight room. The stadium also includes 8,500 square feet of locker rooms, an equipment room, a full-service athletic training facility, a ticket office, a merchandise area, and an FIU Athletics Hall of Fame.

Architect
Rossetti Architects, BEA Architects

Construction Cost
$3 Million (1995), $54 Million (2007 rennovation)

Open Date
1995

Features
Seating Capacity:20,000
Surface: Field Turf Revolution 360
Pitch Dimensions: 117 x 75 yards

Team Contact
The Miami FC
1001 Brickell Bay Dr
Miami, FL 33131

FC TULSA

ONEOK FIELD

A tribute to Tulsa's professional baseball past, the art deco stadium opened April 8, 2010 and is located in the Greenwood District of downtown Tulsa. Home of the Tulsa Drillers of Minor League Baseball, the Class AA affiliate of the Los Angeles Dodgers share ONEOK Field with the expansion USL franchise.

The stadium features 23 suites and a playing surface that is recessed approximately 13 feet below street level.

While the capacity of the stadium is listed at 7,833, the capability to hold up to 9,000 exists for special events as the facility boasts 5,500 fixed seats.

A 360-degree concourse provides uninterrupted views of the pitch while the exterior design of the facility pays tribute to the city through its colorful and textured facade, reminiscent of the oil deposits that produced the strata of colors beneath the park's existing site as well as the 16 four-foot art deco medallions on the exterior of the stadium. The use of brick and zinc on the stadium's exterior allows the structure to age gracefully over time.

Centrally-located within the Tulsa community, the stadium serves as a beacon for growth while providing exquisite views of downtown Tulsa and the neighboring communities.

Architect
Populous

Construction Cost
$39.2 million

Open Date
4/8/2020

Features
Seating Capacity: 7,060
Surface: Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 110 x 70 yards

Team Contact
Tulsa Roughnecks FC
201 N. Elgin Ave.
Tulsa, OK 74120
916.744.5998
www.tulsaroughnecksfc.com

CHATTANOOGA RED WOLVES SC

CHI MEMORIAL STADIUM

CHI Memorial Stadium is a 5,500 seat soccer-specific stadium in East Ridge, Tennessee. The stadium broke ground on July 9, 2019, with its original scheduled opening of April 2020 being delayed by the COVID-19 pandemic. The facility finally hosted its first game on August 1st, 2020 with a USL League One match between Chattanooga Red Wolves and Tucson FC, watched by a socially-distanced reduced capacity crowd. In addition to being the home of Chattanooga Red Wolves SC of USL League One, the stadium serves as the home field for Chattanooga Lady Red Wolves SC of the Women's Premier Soccer League, and Dalton Red Wolves SC of USL League Two. When not in use by its soccer tenants, the stadium acts as a venue for specialty sporting events and other events such as concerts and festivals. Naming rights were awarded to CHI Memorial Hospital in Chattanooga (part of the Catholic Health Initiatives hospital system) on March 5, 2020.

CHI Memorial Stadium was approved by the City of East Ridge, Tennessee on June 27, 2019 as part of a 100-acre $125 million development including hotels, condominiums, apartments, retail shops, restaurants and convention space near Landsdale Park. Built out over the next three to five years, the property is expected to generate between $6 and $7 million in tax revenue each year.

In terms of amenities, an executive club includes VIP seating and a large social gathering space. The fully catered club includes an exclusive bar, elevated dining options, premium stadium entry, televisions and preferred parking. A beer garden overlooking the goal line accommodates hundreds of soccer fans over the age of 21. The beer garden also includes a large social gathering space with elevated pub seating overlooking the supporters' section directly in front of the field. A children's area sits adjacent to the family seating section and includes a gathering space for parents to enjoy the game and socialize. Additionally, the stadium boasts sky suites, concessions, merchandise, staff offices and a players' area with 5 locker rooms, film room, cryotherapy, fitness and recovery room and dining hall.

Architect
Manica Architecture

Construction Cost
$60 million

Open Date
8/1/2020

Features
Seating Capacity: 3,500
Surface: Turf
Pitch Dimensions: 110 x 70 yards

Team Contact
Chattanooga Red Wolves
411 Broad St. suite 101
Chattanooga TN, 37402

FORT LAUDERDALE CF

LOCKHART STADIUM

The stadium was built in 1959 as part of a new sports complex that also included the Fort Lauderdale Stadium baseball park. It was originally designed to host American football and track and field competitions for four local high schools: Fort Lauderdale High School, Stranahan High School, Northeast High School, and Dillard High School.

The stadium was named for former city commissioner H. Y. "Doug" Lockhart and was dedicated at a football game on September 18, 1959. In late January 2019, Major League Soccer expansion team Inter Miami CF announced its intentions to pursue the Lockhart Stadium site to serve as the club's training ground for its first team, youth academy, and USL League One reserve side Fort Lauderdale CF. The development includes an 18,000-seat stadium, which will serve as the long-term home of Fort Lauderdale CF as well as the interim home of the first team while the Miami Freedom Park stadium is under construction.

The Fort Lauderdale city council unanimously approved Inter Miami's bid for the Lockhart Stadium site on March 19. On April 2, the Fort Lauderdale City Commission cleared Inter Miami to begin the demolition process; as part of the deal, the team was to begin clearing the site within 180 days, with demolition of the stadium beginning on May 8.

Architect
Manica Architecture

Construction Cost
$5 million (1998 renovation),
$60 million (2020)

Open Date
1959

Features
Seating Capacity: 17,417
Surface: Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 110 x 70 yards

FORWARD MADISON FC

BREESE STEVENS FIELD

Breese Stevens Municipal Athletic Field, the current home of Forward Madison, was originally built in 1925, with additions in 1934 and 1939. The stone wall enclosing the field was built by the Civil Works Administration in 1934. The site was designated a city landmark in 1995 and listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2015.

The city has invested about $5.9 million for improvements to the stadium since 2007, including $1 million to install artificial turf in 2015 (replacing the original grass field), and $1.65 million for the concessions and restrooms building. Outside of Forward Madison Breese Stevens Field is home to Edgewood College teams; Madison East High School teams, the Madison 56ers amateur soccer team; the professional Ultimate frisbee team and the Madison Radicals. the city of Madison built the brick grandstand in 1925.

The concrete bleachers were also built in 1934, and the wooden press box was added in 1939. Three heating units were installed in 1945, and two years later the new electric scoreboard was erected. A public outcry led to the establishment of the field as a soccer venue in 1982. Minor league baseball returned to Breese on April 27, 1982, when the Madison Muskies made their debut there before adopting Warner Park as their home field. In 1983 the city council voted to allocate $230,000 to gradually restore the park by fixing the grandstand roof, sagging walls and broken toilets.

In 2018, prior to Forward Madison FC's arrival, the field received upgrades, including new bathrooms, a concession stand, and more seating, upgrading the capacity to an estimated 5,000 people.

Architect
Claude & Starck

Construction Cost
$5.9 million (since 2012 in renovations)

Open Date
1925

Features
Seating Capacity: 5,000
Surface: Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 110 x 70 yards

Team Contact
Forward Madison FC
834 E Washington Ave Suite 229
Madison, WI 53703

GREENVILLE TRIUMPH SC

LEGACY EARLY COLLEGE FIELD

Legacy Early College Field is a 4,000-seat stadium located on the campus of Legacy Early College, a college preparatory school, in Greenville, South Carolina. This is a temporary place to play for the Triumph as their new stadium is being built. The team's existing stadium creates an intimate environment with grandstands on either side. Seats had to be brought in for the stadium to reach the 3,500 seat minimum.

Architect
McMillan Pazdan Smith Architecture

Construction Cost
$ Unknown

Open Date
Unknown

Features
Seating Capacity: 4,000
Surface: Turf
Pitch Dimensions: 110 x 70 yards

Team Contact
Greenville Triumph SC
One North Main Street, 4th floor
Greenville, SC 29611

NEW ENGLAND REVOLUTION II

GILLETTE STADIUM

Gillette Stadium is the home of the New England Patriots. The stadium has a capacity of over 65,000 for football but around 20,000 for soccer games but is expandable. Built in 2002 Gillette has 89 executive suites. On April 18, 2000, the team revealed plans for the new stadium in Foxborough. It was announced as a 68,000-seat stadium at a cost of $325 million, with the entire cost privately funded. Boston is thus the only city in professional sports in which all facilities are privately owned and operated. The Patriots own Gillette Stadium, the Red Sox own Fenway Park, and TD Garden is owned by Delaware North (the owner of the Bruins) (the Celtics rent the TD Garden from Delaware North). The stadium was designed by HOK Sport (now Populous). Kraft wanted it modeled on M&T Bank Stadium which had opened in Baltimore in 1998. Kraft insisted on it having a "front door" with a Disneyland-like entrance. Populous went through 200 designs before coming up with one that Kraft liked. The entrance includes a lighthouse (which was originally designed to shoot a light 2 miles (3.2 km) high and a bridge modeled on Boston's Longfellow Bridge. The lighthouse and bridge are now featured on the stadium's logo.

For the first eight years of its existence the stadium used a video display, with a smaller LED scoreboard just beneath it, at each end of the field. The south side also had a large LED scoreboard in addition to the smaller one. In 2010, the stadium installed two new HD Daktronics video displays to replace the entire previous setup at both ends. At the time of their construction, the larger screen, at 41.5 feet tall and 164 feet wide (12.6 m x 50.0 m), was the second-largest video monitor in any NFL stadium; only AT&T Stadium had a larger one.

Architect
HOK Sport (Populous)

Construction Cost
$325 million

Open Date
2002

Features
Seating Capacity: 20,000 (Soccer)
Surface: Field Turf
Pitch Dimensions: 116 x 75 yards

Team Contact
New England Revolution II
1 Patriot Place

NORTH TEXAS SC

GLOBE LIFE PARK IN ARLINGTON

Globe Life Park in Arlington is a stadium in Arlington, Texas, located between Dallas and Fort Worth. Originally built as a baseball park, it was home to the Texas Rangers of Major League Baseball from 1994 until 2019 when the team vacated the stadium for Globe Life Field. It was constructed as a replacement for nearby Arlington Stadium and opened in April 1994 as The Ballpark in Arlington.

In 2020, Globe Life Park was retrofitted to become the home of North Texas SC of USL League One and the Dallas Renegades of the XFL. The only current tenant is North Texas SC.

On December 3, 2010, the Rangers announced that extensive renovations to the stadium would be made and ready for the 2011 season. These renovations included:

- New Daktronics HD video displays in right field (atop the Home Run Porch) and center field (on top of the office building).
- The out-of-town scoreboard on the left field wall (which had been replaced prior to the 2009 season) also was updated with HD technology.
- The audio system throughout the stadium was completely overhauled, with new speakers and production equipment.
- A new "Show Control System" which can display networked data such as videos, scores, and point-of-sale information anywhere in the stadium.
- An IPTV system that can display live television content on ten HDTV channels to any display in the stadium.

Architect
David M. Schwarz Architectural services, HKS Inc.

Construction Cost
$191 million

Open Date
1992

Features
Seating Capacity: 48,000
Surface: Latitude 36 Bermuda Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 110 x 70 yards

Team Contact
North Texas SC
9200 World Cup Way, Suite 202
Frisco, TX 75033

ORLANDO CITY B

OSCEOLA COUNTY STADIUM

The stadium is the centerpiece of the 120-acre Osceola Heritage Park, which contains four full-sized practice fields, two half fields, the 8,000-seat Silver Spurs Arena, a pavilion designed to house livestock, and a 47,850-square foot exhibition hall.

The stadium underwent an extensive $18.3 million renovation that was completed in 2003. The renovation architect was DLR Group and they designed a completely new exterior facade, while all seating inside the stadium was replaced and the press box and clubhouses were upgraded. Former home of the Houston Astros spring training until 2016.

Architect
DLR Group

Construction Cost
$6.5 million (1984)
$18.4 million rennovation

Open Date
1984

Features
Seating Capacity: 5,400
Surface: Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 110 x 70 yards

Team Contact
Orlando City B
655 W Church Street
Orlando, FL 32805

RICHMOND KICKERS

CITY STADIUM

Owned by the City of Richmond, City Stadium was built in 1929 and seats approximately 22,611. Built for $80,000, the stadium features a natural grass pitch and electric scoreboard. The University of Richmond utilized the facility from 1929-2009 while additional tenants included the Richmond Rebels (ACFL/ConFL), Richmond Mustangs (UAFL), Richmond Kickers Futures (PDL) and Richmond Kickers Destiny (W-League).

The Kickers men's professional team remains the primary tenant of the facility as the club initially started competition within the stadium in 1993. In 2017 the Kickers were awarded a 40-year lease renewal of City Stadium. The lease included $20 million in renovations and capital improvements, built in three phases.

• Phase 1 — Improvements in landscaping, parking, fencing and seating; upgrades to the field and its irrigation system. Target for completion: December 2020. Estimated cost: $385,000.

• Phase 2 — Improvements to the concourse, stadium lighting, signage, team facilities; restroom refurbishment; seating enhancements and additional parking lot upgrades; scoreboard/audiovisual improvements. Target for completion: December 2030. Estimated cost: $3 million.

• Phase 3 — Press box, additional seating, additional parking improvements, new restrooms; installation of tennis court-sized futsal courts. Target for completion: December 2050. The club said this portion of the project will be funded by the balance of the $20 million commitment.

Architect
Unknown

Construction Cost
$20 million (2017)

Open Date
1929

Features
Seating Capacity: 22,611
Surface: Patriot Bermuda Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 110 x 70 yards

Team Contact
Richmond Kickers
2001 Maywill St., Suite 203
Richmond, VA 23230
804.644.5425
www.richmondkickers.com

SOUTH GEORGIA TORMENTA FC

ERK RUSSELL PARK (EAGLE FIELD)

Tormenta FC currently plays at Eagle Field at Erk Russell Park on the Georgia Southern University campus. Construction for a 5,300 seater soccer-specific stadium in Statesboro commenced on March 27, 2019, due for a 2021 completion.

Eagle Field is a 500+ seat on campus soccer/track and field stadium in Statesboro, Georgia, United States. It is home to the Georgia Southern Eagles men's and women's soccer teams as well as cross country and track and field events. It is located in Erk Russell Athletic Park which is shared with Allen E. Paulson Stadium (football) as well as other football buildings. The stadium hosted the 2018 Sun Belt Conference Men's Soccer Tournament.

Architect
Unknown

Construction Cost
$ Unknown

Open Date
2005

Features
Seating Capacity: 3,500
Surface: Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 110 x 70 yards

Team Contact
South Georgia Tormenta FC
2704 Old Register Rd
Statesboro, GA 30458

TORONTO FC II

BMO FIELD

BMO Field is an outdoor stadium located at Exhibition Place in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, which is home to Toronto FC of Major League Soccer and the Toronto Argonauts of the Canadian Football League. Constructed on the site of the former Exhibition Stadium and first opened in 2007, it is owned by the City of Toronto, and managed by Maple Leaf Sports & Entertainment. The stadium's naming rights are held by the Bank of Montreal. From 2014 to 2016, the stadium underwent a series of major renovations, which added an upper deck to the east grandstand, a roof over the seating areas and lengthened the field to make it suitable for hosting Canadian football. The latter allowed for the Toronto Argonauts to move to BMO Field beginning with the 2016 CFL season, which also saw the 104th Grey Cup played at the stadium.

Architect
Brisbin Brooks Beynon Architectuce (BBB), Gensler

Construction Cost
$62.9 million

Open Date
2007

Features
Seating Capacity: 30,000
Surface: Hybrid Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 115 x 74 yards

Team Contact
Toronto FC II
50 Bay St #500
Toronto, ON M5J 2L2, Canada

FC TUCSON

KINO SPORTS COMPLEX

The North Stadium features a regulation-sized field and includes a fully-lit arena with scoreboard, press box, restrooms and permanent seating for up to 3,200 people. The North stadium is the largest of over a dozen fields in the Kino Sports complex. It is a mix of soccer and baseball. The complex is home to two larger stadiums, one being the North Stadium and the other being Kino Veterans Memorial Stadium, former home for spring training baseball. The complex serves as the preseason home of Major League Soccer's New York Red Bulls and host of the Desert Diamond Cup preseason soccer tournament.

Architect
Populous

Construction Cost
$38 million

Open Date
1998

Features
Seating Capacity: 3,200
Surface: Turf
Pitch Dimensions: 129 x 84 yards

Team Contact
FC Tucson
3600 S Country Club Rd
Tucson, AZ 85713

UNION OMAHA

WERNER PARK

Werner Park is a minor league ballpark near Papillion, Nebraska, a suburb southwest of Omaha. Opened nine years ago in 2011, it is owned by Sarpy County and is the home of the Omaha Storm Chasers (formerly Royals) of the Pacific Coast League, and USL League One soccer club Union Omaha.

The club moved from Rosenblatt Stadium in south Omaha (in Douglas County) into Werner Park on December 17, 2010. The ballpark cost $36 million to construct and is located near 126th Street and Highway 370, less than three miles (5 km) west of Papillion in unincorporated Sarpy County. Since 2013, the Omaha Mavericks have used the venue for some home college baseball games. In July 2015, the Storm Chasers hosted the Triple-A All-Star Game and Home Run Derby, the first time the events had been held in Omaha.

Architect
DLR Group

Construction Cost
$36 million

Open Date
2011

Features
Seating Capacity: 9,023
Surface: Natural Grass
Pitch Dimensions: 110 x 70 yards

Team Contact
Union Omaha
12356 Ballpark Way
Papillion, NE 68046

APPENDIX L - Working Group & Acknowledgment

Authors:

United Soccer League
1715 N. Westshore Blvd., Suite 825
Tampa, FL 33607
813.963.3909

Steven Short, Sr. Vice President, League One
Dan Holman, Sr. Director, Corporate Development

Resources:

FIFA Laws of the Game 2014/2015

FIFA Football Stadiums Technical Recommendations and Requirements, 5th Edition, 2011

United States Soccer Federation

UEFA Guide to Quality Stadiums

Green Sports Alliance

U.S. Green Building Council

ATTACHMENT #4

PRE-SUBMISSION MEETING PRESENTATION

MEMPHIS MULTI-USE STADIUM

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

PROFESSIONAL DESIGN SERVICES

Meeting Agenda

- Welcome
  - Introductions
  - Sign-In Instructions
  - City Objectives
- Organization Chart
- RFI Timeline
- Liberty Park Site Maps
- Project Description
- Request for Information – Key Highlights
- Questions
- Final Instructions

VIESTE/ALLWORLD

Introductions

City of Memphis:

Chandell Ryan

Dan Springer

Nick Walker

Ashley Cash

Craig Hodge

901FC:

Craig Unger

Mark McCullers

Fairgrounds Partners:

Don Currise

Mark Appell

Bill Burross

Steven Scott

VIESTE/ALLWORLD

Memphis Multi-Use Stadium Design

Pre-Submission Meeting

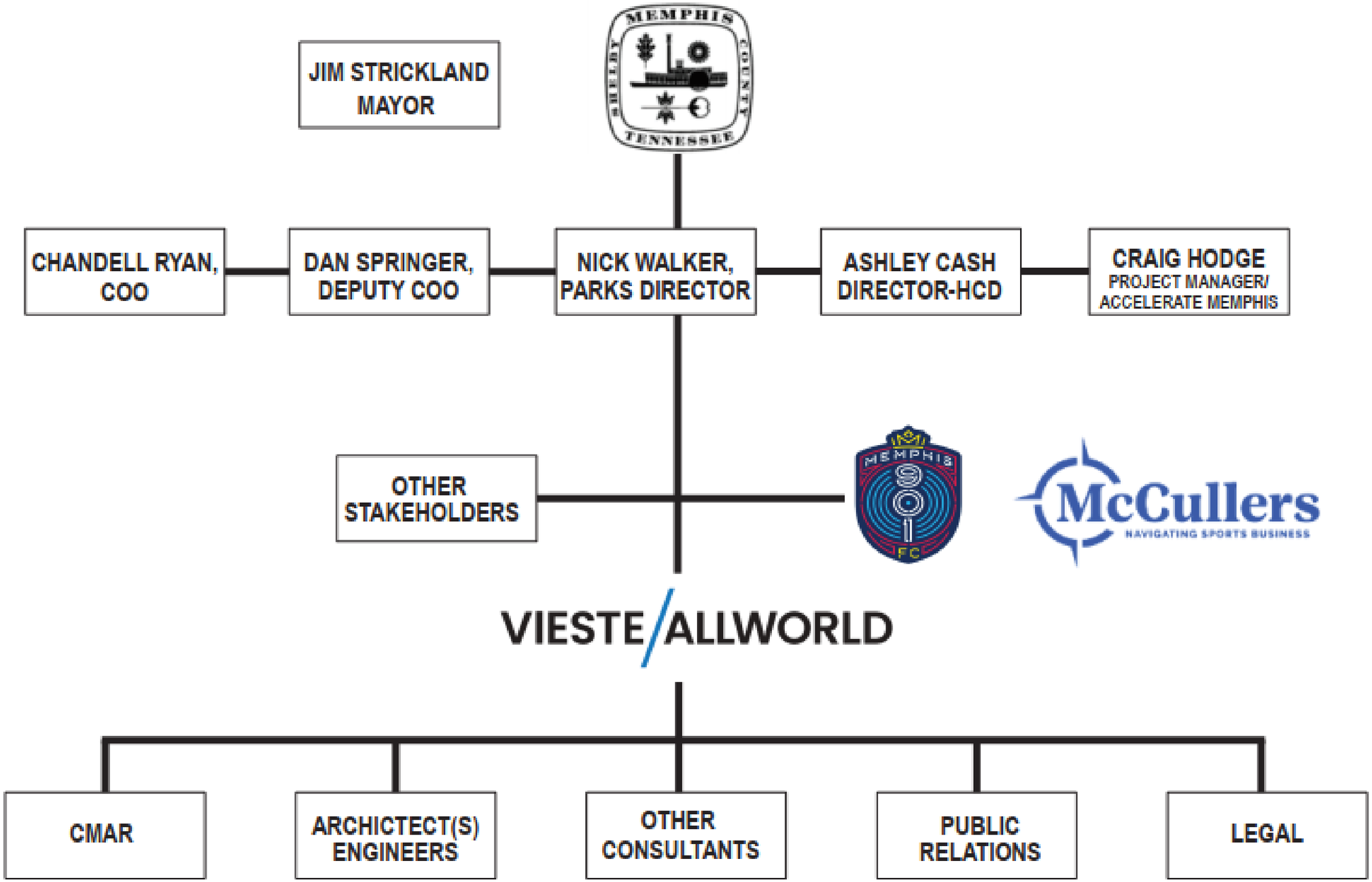
Sign In

Name	Phone #	Email	Company

Virtual attendees please email contact information to mbrown@viestellc.com

Memphis Multi-Use Stadium

A-1. Organizational Chart



Architect RFI Timeline

• Publish RFI	February 9, 2023
• Mandatory Pre-Submission Meeting	February 16, 2023
• Respondents Questions Deadline	February 21, 2023
• City Response to Questions	February 23, 2023
• Proposal Submission Deadline	March 2, 2023
• Presentations – Optional (City's Discretion)	March 7-9, 2023
• Selection of Architect	March 14, 2023
• Negotiations	March 14-28, 2023
• Agreement Finalization; Architect Work Begins	March 29, 2023

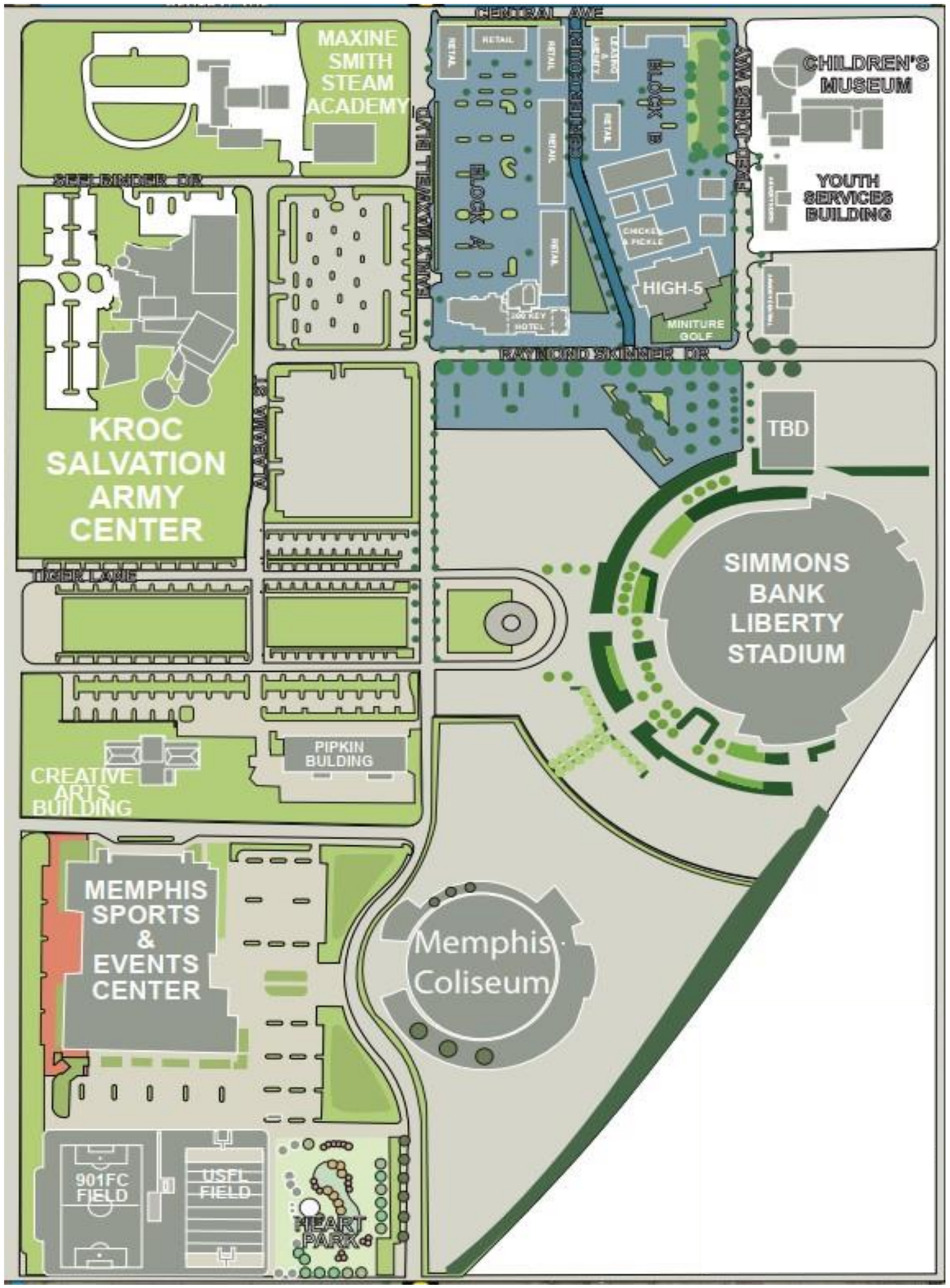
VIESTE/ALLWORLD

Liberty Park: Geographic Location

To Downtown Memphis: 12 minutes / 4.5 miles
To University of Memphis Campus: 6 minutes / 2 miles

VIESTE/ALLWORLD

Liberty Park: Site Plan



VIESTE/ALLWORLD

Current Site Layout

VIESTE/ALLWORLD

Project Description (Exhibit A)

A brief description and list of primary assumptions for the proposed Stadium project at Liberty Park are as follows.

1. The proposed development includes demolition of the existing Mid-South Coliseum, site and infrastructure improvements and new, multi-use stadium consistent with the USL Stadium Development Guidelines, anticipating the following basic program requirements:
    a) 6,500 to 8,000 seating capacity
    b) 10-15 Private Suites
    c) A variety of group sales and gathering areas
    d) Stadium Club and banquet facility to accommodate up to 250 guests
    e) The ability to accommodate event flexibility is a high priority
    f) Natural grass playing field
2. The stadium footprint is estimated at 5-6 acres with additional property required for an entrance plaza, secured player & staff parking and truck docks.
3. Event parking will be provided from the existing surface within Liberty Park, including a dedicated area for premium ticket holders.
4. The zoning for the Liberty Park site is expected to be appropriate for the proposed stadium and improvements and therefore adjustment to the existing zoning is not expected.
5. The Construction Manager at Risk (CMAR) approach is anticipated wherein the CMAR provides both Preconstruction and Construction phase services.
6. The CMAR shall be selected utilizing a competitive Request for Proposal process.
7. Prevailing wage provisions shall apply to all on-site trade workers.
8. Community participation is expected as required by the City's applicable Equal Business Opportunity Program.
9. The stadium is expected to comply with FM Global standards and criteria.
10. **The target budget for the construction hard cost is $52,400,000.00.**

VIESTE/ALLWORLD

City of Memphis, Tennessee
Jim Strickland, Mayor

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

Design Professional Services

Memphis Multi-Use Stadium
Liberty Park
Memphis, TN
38104

RFI 2023-001
Memphis Multi-Use Stadium

Issued: February 8, 2023
Due: March 2, 2023, No Later Than 12 Noon
(Central Time)

VIESTE/ALLWORLD

Table of Contents:

VIESTE/ALLWORLD

The City of Memphis is issuing this Request for Information (RFI) to solicit written responses from Design Professionals who are interested in providing Design Professional Services for the Memphis Multi-Use Stadium Project (Stadium). The Stadium is expected to include 6,500 to 8,000 seats and will serve as the new home for the Memphis 901 FC (USL) professional soccer team.

It is The City of Memphis's intent to design and construct the maximum scope allowable consistent with available funding.

A mandatory, pre-submission meeting will be held on Tuesday February 6, 2023, from 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 pm Central Time at the Memphis Sports & Events Center, 995 Early Maxwell Blvd, Memphis, TN 38104. Attendees can participate virtually using the following link: https://us06web.zoom.us/j/81775206714?pwd=eGhTbVBXejhOU2xPcForRkxEbnBnQT09

I. Introduction

The City of Memphis is currently developing Liberty Park, including the recent completion of the Memphis Sports and Events Center and proposed renovations to Simmons Bank Liberty Stadium (SBLS), and has suitable land available for a new multi-use stadium and training fields.

Memphis 901 FC began USL Championship play in 2019 and averaged 6,623 fans per game in the club's inaugural season, ranking them in the top 10 for attendance in the USL Championship Division. Memphis 901 FC currently plays in AutoZone Park, home of the Memphis Redbirds who are the Triple-A MLB affiliate of the St. Louis Cardinals. Memphis 901 FC is now looking for the development of a purpose-built, multi-use Stadium where Memphis 901 FC would be the primary tenant and operator, hosting soccer, football, lacrosse, concerts, festivals, and community events in the Stadium.

The City of Memphis recognizes the economic and civic benefits that a multi-use Stadium would provide to Liberty Park stakeholders and the greater Memphis community and has expressed an ability and desire to contribute to the Stadium as a result.

II. Scope of Work

The Stadium project consists of demolition of the existing Mid-South Coliseum, site and infrastructure improvements, and construction of a new, multi-use stadium with 6,500 to 8,000 seats. A more detailed description is provided in the Project Description, attached as Exhibit A.

Good planning and thoughtful design for both the site development and stadium design will be required to meet the City's goals listed below:

1. Assemble and lead a team of qualified engineers and specialty design consultants.
2. Comply with the City's applicable Equal Business Opportunity Program.
3. Creative design to comply with budget.
4. Meet or exceed applicable USL Stadium Development Guidelines and best practices for soccer stadiums.
5. Maximize program spaces and flexible use for all areas.
6. Minimize operating costs and inefficiencies.

Preliminary programming work has been generated to serve as a basis for the initial feasibility analysis and to help test-fit the proposed stadium to the Liberty Park site. While this information will be made available to the selected Architect, all candidate architects should anticipate having to confirm the necessary program.

Responses shall include all architectural, landscape architecture, civil, structural, mechanical, plumbing, electrical engineering, and specialty design consultants teaming together for the project. A preliminary List of Design Disciplines and Activities is attached as Exhibit B.

Exclusive Teaming Limitations

In order to provide opportunities for local design companies, Respondents are prohibited from entering into exclusive teaming agreements with local firms that would prevent qualified local firms from participating in other Respondents' submissions. The Project will also need to incorporate specialty sports design services and technology that are available from only a limited number of national designers and vendors. Respondents are prohibited from entering into exclusive or joint venture relationships with such vendors for the purposes of responding to this RFI.

The EBO participation goal has not yet been set for the total A/E fee, however, respondents are encouraged to utilize EBO vendors, listed in memphistn.gov, to the maximum extent possible in their submission. Upon completion of the definitive scope and budget verification, EBO vendor participation stipulations will be assigned to this project, and respondents will be requested to comply accordingly, to the maximum extent possible.

III. Proposed Project Timeline

Architectural Team Notice to Proceed	March 29, 2023
100% Schematic Design Deliverable	June 2, 2023
100% Design Development Deliverable	August 1, 2023
GMP Scope Documents (100% CDs)	November 1, 2023
CMAR Delivers GMP Proposal	December 7, 2023
Cost/Scope Reconciliation/GMP Confirmation	December 29, 2023
Construction Phase Begins	January 1, 2024
Substantial Completion	March 17, 2025
First Event	April 15, 2025

** These Dates are subject to change. The City of Memphis may wish to advance construction in phases in order to accommodate schedules.*

IV. Response Requirements

Respondents shall include each of the sections referenced in the table below. The preferred method of submittal is in a three-ring binder with tabbed sections.

Sections and Topics
Section 1 – Cover Letter
Section 2 – Executive Summary
Section 3 – Qualifications
Section 4 – Experience
Section 5 – Approach

a. Section 1 – Cover Letter

Respondent's response shall contain a cover letter identifying the agency's name, address, telephone number, and email address. Please include the name, title, telephone number, and email address of the individual who will serve as agency's primary contact and confirm your agency's capacity to perform the work within the Proposed Project Timeline.

b. Section 2 - Executive Summary

Provide a brief summary of your Submission by identifying your firm and project team and primary qualifications. Also include a brief statement of your understanding of the project and the strength of your team's organization and approach to providing the services.

c. Section 3 – Qualifications

Respondents should demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of stadium planning, including current trends in stadium design practices. Respondents should illustrate their knowledge and expertise in this field by showing examples of recent similar work and providing resumes of the key personnel with this experience who will be assigned to the Stadium project. Local architectural and engineering firms are encouraged to associate with nationally recognized sports architectural and engineering firms in order to maximize local participation and/or EBO requirements with industry knowledge leaders.

Directly relevant experience should include USL & MLS soccer stadiums, MLB & PDL ballparks and NFL & college football stadiums. The architect must be experienced in working with both municipal and professional sports clients and have completed similar projects utilizing the CMAR delivery approach.

Include an organizational chart identifying the lead agency and other members of the project team, including sub-consultants.

Provide a company overview for architectural, civil, landscape architecture, structural, mechanical, plumbing, and electrical engineering consulting firms.

Include resumes for proposed lead designer, project architect, project manager and key staff from each participating firm. Address each team member's area of expertise presented in submittal.

Identify the Project Lead for the following disciplines, and confirm that each has a minimum of five years' experience on similar facilities:

Lead Architectural Team Member
Lead Civil Engineer
Lead Landscape Architect
Lead Structural Engineering Team Member
Lead Mechanical/Plumbing Engineering Team Member
Lead Electrical Engineering Team Member

Provide a list of 1-3 candidate firms for the remaining engineering and specialty design disciplines to support the design of the Facility. Refer to the Exhibit B List of Design Disciplines and Activities.

At a minimum, Respondents shall demonstrate the ability to meet the following minimum qualifications:

1. Served as Architect of Record and/or Sports Architect on at least 3 stadium or arena projects with a construction cost greater than $40 million (2023 equivalent value) all completed after January 1, 2013

2. Provide a flexible stadium design that will attract sports and entertainment events and demonstrate the capability to provide for future expansion.

3. Experience with preparing bid documents for demolition of existing buildings and demonstrate the successful coordination of the demolition with the new stadium or arena design.

4. Familiar with the applicable local and/or national building codes, zoning regulations and local construction practices and licensed to provide the Scope of Services in Memphis.

5. Successful experience in the design and construction of similar projects utilizing the Construction Manager at Risk construction delivery approach.

6. At the time of the submission, the Respondents' design professionals must be registered and licensed to do business in the State of Tennessee.

7. The Respondent shall have been in continuous business for a period of not less than 5 years.

The Respondent shall demonstrate a record of support for and involvement with local companies, local hiring and local community involvement in cities where the Respondent has completed projects.

c. Section 4 – Experience

Provide a narrative to describe relevant experience on 3-5 similar stadium facilities completed in the past 10 years. For each example, please include the following information:

Project data and description of work
Firm's role on the project
Key project staff and their role(s)
Stakeholders/users who were part of the decision-making process.
Overall project budget and final cost
Client's point-of-contact information.
Photographs, if available
Additional relevant experience may be provided in a summary list format.

d. Section 5 – Approach

Provide a narrative to describe your team's approach to the Stadium project, including:

- Your understanding of the scope of work
- Provide an implementation plan (schedule) for meeting the target date of substantial completion, including the milestone dates (or suggested modifications) provided herein
- Proposed distribution of tasks among team members
- Stakeholder engagement throughout the process
- Cost and schedule control measures
- Capacity to perform the work within the Proposed Project Timeline

V. Instructions on RFI Process

Respondents requesting additional information or clarification shall contact Kristie Hardy, Purchasing Agent with the City of Memphis, in writing at kristie.hardy@memphistn.gov.

Questions should include RFI 2023-001 in the subject of the email. Reference the section of the RFI to which the question pertains, and include all contact information for the person submitting the questions. In order to prevent an unfair advantage to any respondent, verbal questions will not be answered.

The deadline for submitting questions will be the end of day Monday, February 21, 2023, with answers posted to the City's website by end of day Thursday, February 23, 2023.

Firms may request consideration by submitting one original (clearly marked as such), four copies of the proposal, and a digital copy via thumb-drive that follows the submittal format described in section VI of this RFQ to Kristie Hardy, Purchasing Agent, City of Memphis, 125 North Main, Room 354, Memphis, TN 38103.

All responses must be received in the Purchasing Agent's office on or before 12 Noon (Central Time), Thursday, March 2, 2023.

Submittals will be reviewed by a review committee to assess the qualifications of the respondents. At its discretion, the committee may select one or more respondents to participate in an interview process.

VI. Timeline
Architect RFI Milestone Dates:

February 8, 2023	Publish RFI
February 16, 2023	Mandatory Pre-Submission Meeting 10AM – Noon Central Time Location: Memphis Sports and Events Center 995 Early Maxwell Blvd Memphis, TN 38104 Zoom Option: https://us06web.zoom.us/j/81775206714?pwd=eGhTbVBXejhOU2xPcForRkxEbnBnQT09
February 21, 2023	Respondents Questions Deadline
February 23, 2023	City Response to Questions
March 2, 2023	Proposal Submission Deadline
March 7-9, 2023	Presentations – Optional (City's Discretion)
March 14, 2023	Selection of Architect
March 14 – March 28, 2023	Negotiations
March 29, 2023	Agreement Finalization; Architect Begins Work

EXHIBIT B

List of Design Disciplines and Activities

In general, the scope of the design professional services to be provided by the Architect, its engineers and specialty design consultants shall include without limitation the general disciplines and activities listed below to the extent necessary to provide complete, accurate and fully coordinated design documents and construction administration for the Project.

Lead firms

- Architect of Record
- Architectural Design including Sports Facilities
- Interior Design
- Demolition Bid Documents for the Mid-South Coliseum
- Presentation drawings including 3D modeling similar to “Sketch- up”
  Landscape Design (Hard Scape and Planting)
- Civil Engineering
- Structural Engineering
- HVAC Engineering
- Plumbing Engineering
- Fire Protection Engineering
- Electrical engineering

Remaining engineering and specialty design consultants

- Playing Field Design
- Vertical Transportation
- ADA Design, Life Safety & Code Analysis (third party consultant required)
- Acoustical Design
- Wayfinding and Signage Design (Exterior and Interior)
- Graphic Design
- Branding and Theming, including Naming Rights and Sponsorship Signage
- Building Information Modeling (BIM) for all phases of Design
- Lighting Design
- Food Services and Concessions Design
- Merchandising and Retail Design
- Security System Design including, Access Control, Intrusion Detection, CCTV
- Sound System Design
- Video Display Design, including Scoreboard(s), Ribbon Board(s) Exterior Marquee and Advertising Displays
- Broadcasting System Design, including Television, Radio and In-House Systems
- Converged Network, Structured cabling High Density Wi-Fi, etc.
- Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment (FF&E to be confirmed during Negotiations)

Construction Administration

Construction Administration and on-site representation during construction to include appropriate periodic visits by the Architect, Engineers and Specialty Design Consultants

QUESTIONS

FINAL INSTRUCTIONS

Obtaining RFI:

The RFI is posted to the City's Website, linked here: https://www.memphistn.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/RFI-2023-001-Memphis-Multi-Use-Stadium-Design.pdf

QUESTIONS DURING BID:

Email all questions to kristie.hardy@memphistn.gov. **ONLY** by end of day Tuesday, February 21, 2023.

February 21, 2023	Respondents Questions Deadline
February 23, 2023	City Response to Questions
March 2, 2023	Proposal Submission Deadline
March 7-9, 2023	Presentations – Optional (City's Discretion)
March 14, 2023	Selection of Architect
March 14 – March 28, 2023	Negotiations
March 29, 2023	Agreement Finalization; Architect Begins Work

All responses must be received in the Purchasing Agent's office on or before 12:00PM (Central Time), Thursday, March 2, 2023.

Thank you for participating today and we look forward to receiving your responses!