

APPENDIX A

Demand and Opinion of Needs Analysis



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DEMAND AND OPINION OF NEEDS ANALYSIS

Appendix A identifies the type and number of recreation facilities and the amount of land required to meet the city-wide recreation demand as of January 1, 2018. The January 2018 defined demands represent the “current demand.” Appendix A also identifies the type and number of recreation facilities required to meet the recreation demands of future residents (future demand) resulting from population increases due to the addition of residential units in Chula Vista.

The information contained in this appendix represents a summary of quantitative and qualitative findings and conclusions. These conclusions have been derived from the consultant-prepared “Recreational Needs Assessment Report (2006)” (quantitative), and surveys with key recreational stakeholders (qualitative). Key surveys included sport groups and community service providers.

A. Summary of Findings of the Needs Analysis

Year 2018 Chula Vista

Analysis shows that a majority of the current (year 2018) demand for parks and recreation resources is being met through the utilization of both public parkland and quasi-public land. Parks and recreation resources include park acreage and various types of recreational facilities.

Utilizing existing public parkland and existing quasi-public land, approximately 52 additional acres has been identified to meet the parks and recreation resource demand. If existing quasi-public lands are not included, approximately 337 acres of public parkland would be necessary to accommodate existing (year 2018) overall demand (Table A-3). Section E, “Outcome of Facilities Demand and Needs Analysis,” details the type and number of recreational facilities required to meet the total citywide demand as of the year 2018.

Year 2030 Chula Vista

Future increases in population resulting from new development in the City will result in demand for new facilities. Projects containing residential dwelling units will contribute parkland and facilities to serve the population resulting from new development. Based upon projected population growth and residential production, parkland development, along with quasi-public facilities should be able to accommodate the recreation facility needs of the City.

B. Methodology and Process Used to Determine Demand

Demand for recreational facilities has been determined quantitatively by performing a statistically reliable random sample resident telephone survey. Qualitative information pertaining to residents' recreational practices and desires has been collected from questionnaire responses obtained from sports group participants and recreational program participants.

Table A-3 identifies the number of facilities needed to meet population (2018) demand. The number of facilities required to meet population resulting from new development (beyond 2018) is identified in Table A-4.

C. Demographics and Population Projections

Chula Vista is a growing City with a January 2018 population of approximately 270,596 (City of Chula Vista Development Services Department). By the year 2030 the City is expected to reach a population level of 340,215 based on adopted General Plan land uses. Increases in Chula Vista population, between 2010 and 2017, represent an annual average of 1.4 percent, as compared to the San Diego Countywide average of 1.0 percent. The average annual population increase for Chula Vista, between 2000 and 2010, is estimated at 3.2 percent, or about 9,000 persons per year, as compared to the San Diego Countywide average of 1.6 percent. Between 2010 and 2015, the city experienced a 1.7 average annual increase in population and an average annual increase of 1.5 percent in housing units.

A slightly above-average proportion (23.1 percent) of the City population is represented by children under 15 years of age (2010) as compared to the County as a whole (19.8 percent). The proportion of the City population represented by persons 65 and over is on par with the County as a whole, 10.9 percent and 11.7 percent respectively. SANDAG projections by age category for the City and County indicate a slight-below average growth in the age group less than 15 years of age, for the City population (17.1 percent) and for the County (18.4 percent). For the 65 years of age and over category, SANDAG projections indicate that the City will represent a slightly more than average proportion (21.8 percent) as compared to the County as a whole (19.6 percent). The segment of the population that is expected to grow at above average rates in San Diego County (approximately three and one-half times the rate of the total county population) includes those over 65 years of age. For Chula Vista, the over 65 segment of the population is expected to grow four times the rate of the total city population between 2010 and 2050 and will represent approximately 21.8 percent of the total City population. This segment's future recreation needs will need to be considered (i.e. senior centers, etc.).

As identified in the Public Facilities and Services chapter of the General Plan Update 2005, demand for school facilities will continue to increase as the City's

population grows. Both the Chula Vista Elementary School District (grades K through 6) and the Sweetwater Union High School District (junior and senior high schools) actively plan for modernization and expansion of campuses to accommodate anticipated increases in enrollment. Eastern Chula Vista's residential growth since 2000 has been high, with continued high growth expected. In addition, population growth in western Chula Vista may place demands on existing facilities.

D. Demands

1. Quantitative – Telephone Survey

Research Network, Ltd. was retained by the City to design and implement a resident telephone survey among current households of the City of Chula Vista as well as residents of housing deemed exemplary of anticipated development within Chula Vista's future. A statistically valid number of interviews were completed in 2005 with adult household heads living in the City of Chula Vista (both east and west). Interviews were also conducted with adult heads of households among residents of residential properties within the Little Italy and surrounding areas of downtown San Diego deemed exemplary of future development anticipated in western Chula Vista. Respondents were contacted through the use of a random digit dial sample as well as through a list of telephone numbers referenced to known addresses in the sample areas. The sample telephone survey of residents was utilized to assess their recreation needs and preferences and the current patterns of recreation activity. The survey contained lines of questioning regarding specific participation rates for a variety of recreational facilities.

Results of the telephone survey have been tabulated and cross-tabulated to provide a basis for determining current recreational patterns, recreational preferences and potential future demand for specific recreational facilities.

The telephone survey results have been used to develop "Facility Demand Ratios" for 2018 (Table A-3) and 2030 (Table A-4) for each recreation facility. The Chula Vista Recreation Needs Assessment (2006) prepared by Research Network, Ltd. contains a detailed explanation of how the Facility Demand Ratios were derived. Research Network, Ltd. utilized assessment methods recognized and supported by the National Parks and Recreation Association (NPRA). The ratio represents the number of persons served by each facility. For example, the demand ratio (2018) for tennis is one tennis court for every 2,710 persons. The total number of recreation facilities required can be determined by applying the current and forecasted population estimates to the ratios.

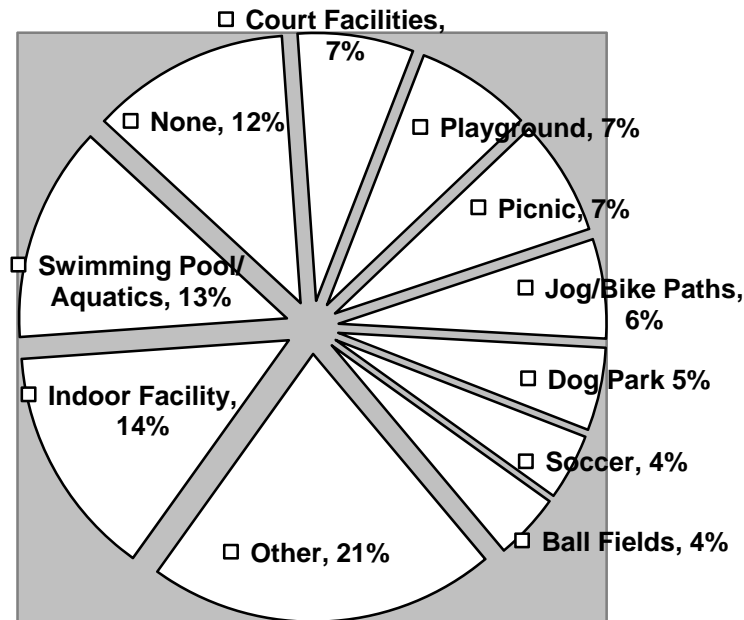
Results of the survey work completed in 2005 were utilized to initially create a year 2006 baseline need for park facilities within the city as well as a park

facility needs projection for 2030. The baseline data collected is useful in calculating park facility needs for any given year between 2006 and 2030.



A key survey finding indicated that 91 percent of City households are park users. There were 71,115 households Citywide in 2005; 91 percent represents 64,715 households. Survey respondents were also asked to identify the one facility their household most desired to be added in Chula Vista. 13 percent of the respondent households indicated a desire for recreation pools. Seven percent of respondent households indicated a desire for picnic facilities and another seven percent identified playgrounds and tot lots. Biking and jogging paths, dog parks, soccer fields and tennis courts garnered six, five, four and four percent of the responses respectively. Respondents' results are illustrated in Figure A-1. These responses play an important role in the prioritization of future recreation facility development because they can be used to determine facilities required of future development to meet needs of increases in population resulting from new development.

**Figure A-1
Percentage of Interest**



Note: Category "Other" includes: Golf Course/Driving Range, Band Shell/Outdoor Concert Stage, Roller Hockey, Skateboard Park, Archery Range, Water Park, Fishing Facility, more parks, Open Space, Open Green Space, and Walking Trails.

2. Qualitative

Qualitative information pertaining to resident's recreational practices and desires has been collected from questionnaire responses obtained from sports group participants.

Information obtained from the 2005 sports organization survey was used to adjust the participation rates to reflect the number of players in baseball, softball, soccer, football and basketball. Other information obtained from the sports organization survey, such as team sizes, turnovers and seasonality, was used in calculating the number of facilities needed to meet existing population (2018). Since current participation rates are a reliable basis for determining future needs, information collected from the organized sports survey has also been used as a basis (combined with future population projections resulting from future development) for determining future needs.

The Chula Vista Organized Sports Survey results contained in the Needs Assessment's appendix reveal that both public park and public school sites currently serve in meeting only a portion of the current demand for organized game and practice game sport fields. While adult organized sport groups rely predominately on public park sites for meeting their recreational organized game needs, youth groups use both public park sites



and public school sites to meet their organized game needs. The practice of programming field sports in both public park and school sites warrants consideration as an approach to meeting future recreation demands for field sport activities. Quasi-public sites provide access on a limited basis therefore only half of actual inventory will be considered in addressing recreation demands for field sport activities.

As part of the General Plan Update public participation process, the City conducted community forums to solicit public comments on a variety of topics including parks and recreation resources. Major themes that emerged from the process included preservation of existing parks and recreation resources, providing more parks and recreation facilities in the City as well as in specific neighborhoods, and the importance of parks and recreational resources as desirable features of neighborhoods. Issues identified through the public outreach process are identified in Table A-1.

As identified in the Methodology and Process Used to Determine Needs section of this chapter, using the qualitative information obtained from the 2005

sports organization survey has further refined the quantitative results of the telephone survey. The qualitative information discussion is stated below.

**Table A-1
General Plan Update Forum Identified Park and Recreation Issues**

Issues Identified	Preservation of Existing	Increase In Quantity	Facilities Within Specific Neighborhoods	Facilities as Desirable Features of Neighborhoods
Parks	X		X	X
Recreation Centers	X		X	X
Open Space	X			X
Trails	X	X		
Golf Courses	X	X		
Beaches	X			
Skateboard Parks	X	X		
Small Parks		X		
Big Parks		X		
Off-leash Dog Parks		X		
Regional Parks & Open Space		X		
Tennis Courts		X		
Joint Parks and School Facilities		X		
Ball Fields		X		
Football Fields		X		
“Balboa Park South” on Bayfront			X	
Create Otay Lakes Greenbelt			X	
Develop site adjacent to Harborside Elementary as park			X	
Lighted Soccer Fields				X

Table A-2, Percent Demand Met By Activity – 2018, identifies the percentage of current demand that is being met through public park inventory and quasi-public sites. The table’s final column identifies the percentage of demand not met after considering both public and quasi-public inventories. Understanding current patterns of meeting demand can be useful in providing options for meeting future demand. Chapter 4, Parks Facility Distribution, utilizes the results contained in Table A-2 as a guide for determining what percentages of future facility needs should be met within public parks and what percentages of future facility needs can reasonably be expected to be met within quasi-public sites.

The total number of recreation facilities currently demanded (as of year 2018 city-wide) has been determined based on the need ratios contained in the Consultant prepared Recreation Needs Assessment. The percentage of demand met through public parks was determined by dividing the number of recreational facilities currently available (as of year 2018) at public park sites by the total number of recreation facilities currently demanded (as of year 2018) as determined by the Consultant prepared Recreation Needs Assessment. Likewise, the percentage of demand met through quasi-public sites was determined by dividing the number of recreation facilities currently available at quasi-public sites by the total number of recreation facilities currently needed as determined by the Consultant prepared Recreational Needs Assessment.

Percentiles for demand not met were determined by dividing the sum of the number of recreation facilities met at public park sites and the number of recreation facilities available at quasi-public sites by the total number of recreation facilities currently needed as determined by the Consultant prepared Recreational Needs Assessment.

As shown in the table, quasi-public sites are currently providing a percentage of the demand associated with sport field practice and informal play. Due to the inconsistent availability of school property, the potential use of school sites is at risk.

Both public park sites and public school sites meet about three-quarters of total demand. A portion of current recreational pool demand is met through existing City facilities (Parkway Pool and Loma Verde Pool sites). Part of the demand is met through Quasi-public inventory (YMCA).

Of the overall demand for tennis courts, half of demand is met through quasi-public sites and approximately a third of the current tennis court need is met at public park sites. While the number of public park indoor basketball courts currently meet about the overall demand, outdoor public park inventories are considered more than adequate.

The “Demand and Needs Assessment Report,” prepared by Research Network Ltd., generically characterized interior assembly space as “classrooms.” To avoid confusion, this document re-titles “classrooms” as “interior assembly space.” Interior assembly space demand is considered to include a range of building facilities that are capable of accommodating “students” or program participants in recreational programs and/or classes. Interior assembly space can be found in community centers, gymnasiums, weight rooms, recreation complexes, annex centers, as well as traditional school classrooms.

E. Outcome of Facility Demand and Needs Analysis

As a result of the analysis of the quantitative and qualitative needs assessment, the following outcomes are projected:

1. Need for Facilities

Quantitative and qualitative information has been synthesized and the number of facilities needed to meet current needs (January 2018) is presented in Table A-3.

a. Meeting Current Demand

Table A-3 identifies the facility demand ratio for each recreational activity, the type and total number of facilities required, the minimum amount of

acreage required to accommodate needed facilities, and the number of facilities (over and above the existing supply of available facilities) needed to meet current demand.

**Table A-2
Percent Demand Met By Activity – 2018**

Facility	2018 Facility Demand	2018 Facility Inventory Public Park	Percentage Of Demand Met Through Public Parks	2018 Facility Inventory Quasi Public	Percentage Of Demand Met Through Quasi Public (a)	Percentage Of Demand Not Met
Softball Fields						
Organized Youth	13	21	162%	14	108%	-
Organized Adult	11	21	191%	7	64%	-
Practice/Informal Play	35	21	60%	28	80%	-
Baseball Fields						
Organized Youth	30	15	50%	13	43%	3%
Practice/Informal Play	60	26	43%	13	22%	35%
Football Fields	4	29	725%	7	175%	-
Soccer Fields						
Organized Youth	42	29	69%	14	33%	-
Organized Adult	20	11	55%	8	40%	5%
Practice/Informal Play	76	40	53%	32	42%	5%
Picnic Tables	712	606	85%	0	0%	15%
Playgrounds\Tot Lots	146	100	68%	39	27%	30%
Tennis Courts	100	25	25%	44	44%	22%
Basketball Courts						
Indoor Game	8	6	75%	3.5	44%	-
Indoor Practice	20	14	70%	5	25%	5%
Outdoors	27	35	130%	73	270%	-
Skate Boarding	5	7	140%	0	0%	-
Dog Parks	11	10	91%	1	9%	-
Open Green Space (Acres)	263	165	63%	89	34%	3%
Interior Assembly Space	282,178	166,600	59%	80,025	28%	13%
Swimming Pools Recreational	19	2	11%	2.5	13%	76%

(a) Quasi-Public term defined on Page 1-11

**Table A-3
Recreation Facility Needs (2018)***

Activity	Facility Demand Ratio (a)	2018 Facility Needs	2018 Facility Inventory (b)	2018 Facility Needs (less existing supply)	Minimum Area Required Per Facility (Acres)	2018 Minimum Acreage Need (c)	2018 Quasi-Public Supply (half actual) (f)	2018 Facility Needs (less existing & quasi-public supply)	2018 Minimum Acreage Need (Non-multiplier) (g)	2018 Minimum Acreage Need (multiplier) (g)
Softball:										
Organized Youth	1/21,100	13	21	-8	2.00	0	13	0	0	0
Organized Adult	1/25,000	11	21	-10	2.00	0	6	0	0	0
Practice/Informal	1/7,800	35	21	14	2.00	28.0	28	0	0	0
Baseball:										
Organized Youth	1/8980	30	15	15	1.20	18.0	14	1	1.2	1.8
Practice/Informal	1/4,490	60	26	34	1.20	40.80	14	20	24	36
Organized Youth Football	1/63,100	4	29	-25	1.50	0	7	0	0	0
Soccer										
Organized Youth	1/6,390	42	29	13	2.10	27.3	43	0	0	0
Organized Adult	1/13,300	20	11	9	2.10	18.9	19	1	2.1	3.15
Practice/Informal	1/3,560	76	40	36	2.10	75.6	74	2	4.2	6.3
Picnicking	1/380	712	606	106	0.02	2.12	0	106	2.12	3.18
Playgrounds /Tot Lots	1/1,850	146	100	46	0.15	6.9	38	8	1.2	1.8
Tennis	1/2,710	100	25	75	0.20	15.0	43.5	32	6.3	9.45
Basketball										
Indoor										
Organized Game										
Youth/Adult	1/33,000	8	6	2	0.20	.40	5.5	0	0	0
Practice/Informal	1/13,200	20	14	6	0.20	1.2	11	0	0	0
Outdoor										
Practice/Informal	1/9,960	27	35	-8	0.20	0	73.5	0	0	0
Skateboarding Facility	1/54,200	5	7	-2	0.20	0	1	0	0	0
Open Green Space (Acres)	1/1,030	263	165	98	1.00	97.7	89.4	8	8.3	8.3
Dog Parks	1/25,600	11	10	1	0.50	0.5	1	0	0	0
Interior Assembly Space (Sq.Ft.) (d)	n/a	282,178	166,600	115,578	-	3	80,025	35,553	0.82	3.26
Swimming (Public Pools) (e)	1/14,200	19	2	17	0.11	1.87	2.5	15	1.6	6.38
Total Acres						336.94			51.83	79.62

*Needs Assessment under separate cover. Negative values represent overages.

(a) Based on Chula Vista Recreation Needs Assessment, March 2006.

(b) As of January 1, 2018.

(c) Minimum acreage need refers to the amount of land required to accommodate the dimensions of the facility.

(d) Interior assembly space includes buildings such as community centers, annexes, gymnasiums, weight rooms, etc.

(e) One pool equals 25 meters x 20 yards (0.11 Acres).

(f) Quasi Public (Schools) provide access on a limited basis therefore only half of inventory is recognized.

(g) With exception of open green space (turf) additional land area may be necessary to accommodate required support facilities such as walkways, buffer zones, parking, and restrooms. Additional land area may require approximately one and one-half times more than the minimum acreage stated, however, indoor basketball, pools and interior assembly space require four times more than the minimum stated.

Column 3 of Table A-3 identifies the number of facilities demanded in 2018. Column four identifies 2018 inventories available at public park sites. For softball, baseball, and soccer fields, the number of facilities identified in Column 5 assumes that separate fields would be required for organized game play and practice game play. In actual practice, an “organized game field” also counts as a “practice game field”. This “sharing” eliminates double counting of fields that meet more than one need. Although game fields can be used as practice fields, all practice fields do not necessarily count as game fields. Therefore, practice fields do not count toward game field inventory. The sharing of fields has the net effect of reducing the overall acreage needs to accommodate facilities. Minimum area required for each facility is contained in Column 6. Column 7 identifies the minimum acreage totals for each type of facility.

Column 8 identifies the number of facilities currently demanded less existing supply of public park sites and quasi-public recreation facilities. An example of a quasi-public facility would be a school. Quasi-public sites provide access on a limited basis therefore only half of actual inventory is included in the column. The counting of “quasi-public” recreation facilities is a current practice. It increases the inventory of facilities that can be counted toward meeting current demand and therefore reduces the overall net needs. Column 9 identifies the minimum acreage totals for each type of facility after quasi-public inventory has been subtracted.

The last row of Table A-3 identifies the total amount of acreage necessary to accommodate existing needs. These needs are not the obligation of future development. The actual amount of acreage required could vary depending on where an individual facility is located, and based on space and facility standards considered reasonably related to the specific facility. One and one half times the minimum acreage is considered necessary to accommodate the specific facility. The additional half acre per minimum is needed to accommodate additional land area to provide for supporting features such as walkways to the facility, buffer zones around the facility (space between adjacent facilities), parking lot, and other related features. For example, a recreation facility with a minimum area requirement of two acres will generally necessitate an additional one-acre, or a total of three acres of land. Therefore, the actual amount of acreage required is one and one-half times the minimum acreage identified.

Methodology

The following paragraph describes how the values in the columns of Table A-3 have been calculated.

Using, for example, organized adult soccer; the facility demand ratio is one facility for every 13,300 persons. With a 2018 population of 270,596, there is a need for 20 organized adult soccer fields (270,596 divided by 13,300 equals 20.3). 20 fields minus 12 (number of existing facilities in parks capable of serving the organized adult soccer demand) equals eight fields. Multiplying eight fields by amount of land area required to accommodate one field (2.1 acres) results in a need for 16.8 acres of land area needed (8 x 2.1 acres = 16.8 acres). The number of fields and associated land area needed to accommodate fields can be further reduced when existing quasi-public organized soccer field inventory is considered. Eight existing quasi-public organized soccer fields currently exist. By subtracting eight fields (quasi-public) from eight fields (demand), the result is a net zero, meaning the demand is met.

As revealed in Table A-3, the demand for some recreational facilities currently exceeds available supply. Current shortages are due to the combined result of population increases resulting from the Montgomery annexation, new development both east and west of I-805, regulatory limitations on the ability of the City to exact parkland and improvements, and changing trends in demand for park and recreation facilities. Approximately 52 acres of land is needed to accommodate current facility demands if recreation facilities located in schools can be considered as part of the inventory available to meet demand. If available inventory excludes school recreation facilities, up to 337 additional acres of parkland would be required to meet existing recreational needs. Meeting this demand for land could include the acquisition of additional parkland, renovation of existing park sites, and the use of quasi-public lands.

F. Future Demand (2030)

Information from the needs analysis was also used to determine future recreation facility needs based on population increases between 2018 and 2030. Acreage needs as well as facility needs have been analyzed.

Table A-4 identifies the type and number of recreational facilities (non-building, building, and pools) required to meet the future demand. Similar to Table A-3, Table A-4 identifies the total number of facilities required to meet future demand.

Future quasi-public recreation facility inventory (school sites) has not been included in Table A-4. Inclusion of future school recreation facilities could be considered as an approach to reducing the future demand for public parkland. By evaluating existing patterns of use, it is logical and reasonable to assume that future school sites will meet some of the future recreation facility demand.

Based on growth forecast estimates, approximately 270 acres of land will be needed to accommodate future demand for recreation facilities when taking into

account the quasi-public facilities (Table A-4). Based on the inventory of future parks identified in Table 4-2 new developments will provide approximately 519 acres of park land by 2030. Therefore adequate parkland acreage is available to accommodate the facility needs of the City at buildout. While a majority of the future demand for facilities can be met within planned public park sites, there will continue to be a need to rely on quasi-public facilities to augment recreation facility inventory since the maximum amount of parkland obligation of future development permitted under the Quimby Act is less than what is needed to accommodate the projected recreation facility needs.

G. Common Usable Open Spaces



In planned communities, developers have provided “common usable open space” usually maintained by HOAs and may contain the following: tot lots, pools, picnic shelters, etc. These recreation facilities aid in reducing the demand for public recreation facilities. Developers do not receive parkland credit for common useable open spaces but the City acknowledges that these areas do enhance the quality of life for the residents of these communities. Some projects do receive

Community Purpose Facilities (CPF) credit for these sites as part of the Development Services Department requirements related to new development.

**Table A-4
Recreation Facility Demand (2030)***

Activity	Facility Demand Ratio (a)	2030 Facility Needs	2018 Facility Inventory	2030 Facility Needs (less existing supply)	Minimum Area Required Per Facility (Acres)	2030 Minimum Acreage Need (b)	2018 Quasi-Public Supply (half actual) (c)	2030 Facility Needs (less existing & quasi-public supply)	2030 Acreage Need (Non-Multiplier)	2030 Acreage Need (Multiplier) (d)
Softball:										
Organized Youth	1/21,600	16	21	-5	2.00	0	13	0	0	0
Organized Adult	1/27,800	12	21	-9	2.00	0	6	0	0	0
Practice/Informal	1/8,000	43	21	22	2.00	0	28	0	0	0
Baseball:										
Organized Youth	1/9,600	35	15	20	1.20	7.2	14	6	7.2	10.8
Practice/Informal	1/4,800	71	26	45	1.20	37.2 (f)	14	31	37.2	55.8
Organized Youth Football	1/66,650	5	29	-24	1.50	0	7	0	0	0
Soccer										
Organized Youth	1/6,800	50	29	21	2.10	14.7	43	7	14.7	22.1
Organized Adult	1/13,200	26	11	15	2.10	14.7	19	7	14.7	22.1
Practice/Informal	1/3,800	90	40	50	2.10	14.7 (f)	74	16	33.6	50.4
Picnicking	1/370	920	606	314	0.02	6.28	0	314	6.3	9.4
Playgrounds/ Tot Lots	1/1,950	174	100	74	0.15	5.4	38	36	5.4	8.1
Tennis	1/2,800	122	25	97	0.20	10.7	43.5	21	10.7	16
Basketball										
Indoor Game	1/32,600	10	6	4	0.20	0	5.5	0	0	0
Indoor Practice	1/13,100	26	14	12	0.20	0.2	11	1	0.2	0.8
Outdoor Informal	1/10,350	33	35	-2	0.20	0	73.5	0	0	0
Skateboarding	1/62,500	5	7	-2	0.20	0	1	0	0	0
Open Green Space (Acres)	1/1,100	309	165	144	1.00	54.3 (f)	89.4	54	54.3	54.3
Dog parks	1/27,500	12	10	2	0.5	0.5	1	1	0.5	0.75
Interior Assembly Space (e)	n/a	354,776	166,600	188,176	N/A	2.48	80,025	108,151	2.5	9.93
Swimming (Public Pools) Recreation (f)	1/13,350	25	2	23	0.11	2.25	2.5	15	2.3	9
Total						518.23			189.5	269.5

*Needs Assessment under separate cover. Negative values represent overages.

- (a) Based on Chula Vista Recreation Needs Assessment, March 2006.
- (b) Minimum acreage need refers to the amount of land required to accommodate the dimensions of the facility.
- (c) Quasi-Public (Schools) provide access on a limited basis therefore only half of inventory is recognized.
- (d) With exception of open green space (turf) additional land area may be necessary to accommodate required support facilities such as walkways, buffer zones, parking, and restrooms. Additional land area may require approximately one and one-half times more than the minimum acreage stated, however, indoor basketball, pools and interior assembly space require four times more than the minimum stated.
- (e) Interior assembly space includes buildings such as community centers, annexes, gymnasiums, weight rooms, etc.
- (f) One pool equals 25 meters x 20 yards (0.11 Acres).

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