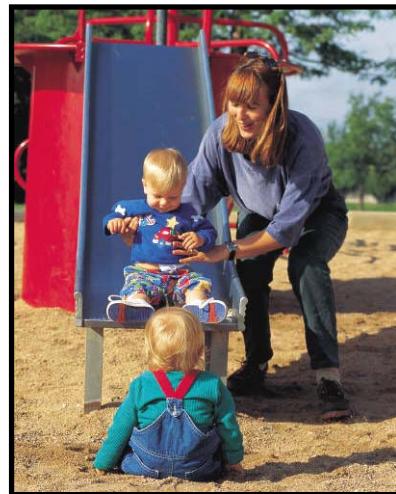




## CHAPTER 4 NEEDS ASSESSMENT

## CHAPTER 4: NEEDS ASSESSMENT

This chapter discusses the need for parks and other recreation facilities within Amador County. It contains a summary of the findings from the youth and adult surveys, seven public workshop meetings, and contacts with individual stakeholders. From this information, an assessment of parkland and facility needs is documented and summarized on Tables 4.2 and 4.3. From this information a plan for meeting the needs is described in the next chapter.



### 4.1 ASSESSMENT OF NEEDS IN GENERAL

In general, the surveys and the workshop meetings revealed primary interest in urban-type recreation facilities rather than rural day use parks. Primary interest was for large multi-use community parks in the population centers, trail systems, sport fields, and swimming pools. The adult survey revealed strong support for financial support of these types of facilities.

Starting below is a summary of the findings.

### 4.2 PUBLIC VISIONING WORKSHOPS

During the summer of 2006, a series of Public Visioning Workshops were held to identify recreation issues and needs. Eight meetings were held in the communities of Ione, Pioneer, River Pines, Jackson, Sutter Creek, Plymouth, and Camanche (two meetings were held in Sutter Creek due to a small turnout the first time). A total of 186 residents of the County participated in these meetings.

Held in a workshop format, participants were organized into groups of 4-6 persons and asked to address the following questions:

1. *What facilities, programs or other recreation services in your area or for the county as a whole are most needed?*
2. *What types of parks are most needed in Amador County?*

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3. Are recreation programs such as special interest classes, special events, music festivals, arts and crafts, and sporting events needed in Amador County? If so, how should they be funded?
4. How should park and recreation services be managed and funded in Amador County?

### Summary of Findings

In general, the responses were similar for all the workshops. The primary need was for urban facilities, programs, and services located within the established communities. Little interest was shown for rural regional facilities located in the outlying parts of the county. There were few comments made about sport field needs, although at the time a tax measure was being proposed for a sport field complex. Specific comments related to the above four questions are summarized below.

**Question #1:** What facilities or programs are most needed in your area or the County as a whole? (The number in parenthesis is the number of tables reporting.)

(15) Trails	(3)	Shooting range
(7) Sport fields	(3)	Swimming pool
(7) Basketball court	(3)	Indoor pool
(5) Recreation center	(3)	Skate park
(5) Tennis courts	(3)	Picnic area
(5) Playground	(3)	Drinking fountains
(4) Youth center	(3)	Water playground
(3) BMX Track	(3)	Amphitheatre

**Question #2:** What types of parks are most needed?

(5) Large multi-use parks
(4) Neighborhood parks
(3) OHV park
(3) Campground
(3) Upgrade or expand existing parks
(2) Riding arena

**Question #3:** Are recreation classes needed? If so, how should they be funded? (All reported that recreation programs and classes were needed.)

(8) Arts and crafts	(2)	Scheduled movie night
(6) Programs for teens	(2)	4 <sup>th</sup> of July event
(5) Computer classes	(2)	Music classes

- (5) Concerts in the park      (2) Cooking classes  
(3) Senior nutrition  
(3) Gardening classes

Question #4: How should park and recreation services be managed and funded?

- (8) Grants  
(6) Tax assessment  
(4) User fees  
(3) Fees from special events  
(3) County-wide assessment district  
(2) ACRA  
(2) Corporate sponsors  
(2) Donations  
(1) Joint effort between cities and the county  
(1) Joint effort between ACRA and the county  
(1) Joint effort between ACRA and corporations  
(1) Local cities should keep control  
(1) Tax increase to businesses  
(1) Private donations  
(1) Fundraisers

### 4.3 ADULT HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

A self-administered questionnaire was distributed throughout the County at random public places including the Fair. Respondents were then responsible for mailing or delivering them to the ACRA Office. A total of 257 responses were received. A summary of the findings are:

- When asked how important parks, recreation services and open space are in Amador County, 87% stated important to very important
  - Over 94% of the respondents rated open space as important to very important.
  - When asked to rate the satisfaction of park maintenance, 60% rated it not satisfied to somewhat satisfied; 24% rated it as satisfied and 8% as very satisfied.
  - The primary reasons residents use parks in Amador County are:
    - Picnic or general leisure activities (21%)
    - To enjoy the outdoors or nature (20%)
    - Participate in family activities (16%)
    - Play sports (13%)
- (Only 4% don't use the parks.)

- The reasons respondents do not use parks are lack of facilities, no interest or time, too far away or they do not know what is available.
- The preferred types of pathway or trail most needed in Amador County are off-street and multi-use paved trails for most users. Very few respondents felt that trails were not needed
- The type of trail that should have the highest priority is trails that connect neighborhoods with community destinations. Nature trails had the second highest priority.
- Respondents felt that large multi-use parks that serve the entire community were most needed. Very few responses stated that more parks were not needed.
- When asked where the County should focus its effort on park and recreation services, the top two choices were to upgrade existing parks and to acquire land for future parks. The third choice was providing recreation programs and activities.
- Facilities having the highest priority of development were trails, followed by sport fields.
- When asked if they would support a tax increase to develop or maintain park and recreation facilities, 22% would support it outright and 62% would support it with conditions. Only 16% would not support it.

### 4.4 YOUTH RECREATION SURVEY

A youth recreation survey was sent to 7<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> graders at Amador High School, Argonaut High School, Ione Jr. High School, and Jackson Jr. High School. Conducted during the months of June, a total of 187 questionnaires were returned. Results of the six questions were as follows:

#### Question #1: Places they like to hang out

- 21.9% at movies
- 14.0% in a park
- 11.8% nowhere; home, friend's house
- 8.8% downtown
- 8.0% pool
- 7.7% rivers and lakes
- 5.5% school
- 4.3% skate park
- 4.2% fast food place
- 8.3% other

### Question #2: How often places are visited

- 16.97% school playgrounds
- 16.71% waterfront areas
- 16.68% sport fields
- 14.90% city parks
- 12.01% woods and trails
- 22.73% never to the above sites

### Question #3: Sport facilities most needed

- 22.80% turf fields
- 18.61% swimming pool
- 10.88% BMX track
- 10.09% skate park
- 8.39% gymnasium
- 8.39% outdoor basketball courts
- 6.29% baseball/softball fields

### Question #4: Programs most needed

- 18.03% extreme sports
- 15.72% special events
- 14.72% aquatic
- 12.93% drop in
- 11.51% sports
- 9.94% job related
- 6.31% arts

### Question #5: Where recreation activities should occur

- 25.51% parks
- 23.12% school
- 17.31% the mall
- 14.92% teen center
- 9.34% community center
- 8.66% don't know

### Question #6: Primary reason they use the parks

- 28.69% play sports
- 26.11% meet friends
- 9.47% enjoy outdoors
- 8.75% picnic and general leisure activities
- 7.75% attend special events
- 6.74% don't use parks

### 4.5 PARKLAND NEEDS

The Needs Assessment provides the information necessary to make informed decisions on current and future need for parkland. This information will be presented in terms of number of parks needed by type and their acreage requirements. The data will form the basis of the Nexus Study that will calculate park impact fees.

In Amador County parks are provided by many agencies including the County, individual cities, Amador School District, and in one instance, a church organization. Recently, the Lions Club transferred ownership of their park to ACRA. The findings in this chapter form the basis for the plan in Chapter 5.

#### Methodology for Assessing Parkland Needs

Assessing need for parks and open space areas depends on many local conditions, including community values, availability of land, financial resources, maintenance capabilities, and a desired level of services the community wishes to achieve. Because of these factors, it is not advisable to rely on national standards. To determine specific parkland needs for Amador County, several analytical methods were used. These include:

- Recreation demand (measured through public involvement activities and past surveys conducted by MIG)
- National trends and standards
- Land availability
- Current ratio of parkland to population
- Geographical deficiencies for parks and open space areas

In synthesizing this information, parkland needs were developed by first identifying the total number of parks needed to serve each city, service district, or population center at the current time. Once the number of new parks was determined, total acres needed were calculated. Dividing the total parkland acres by the future population resulted in a demand standard for each community. These standards are based on a ratio of park acreage to population, expressed in terms of number of acres per 1,000 people. The standard indicates a level of service necessary to meet the park and recreation needs of all residents in Amador County.

One typical method of assessing parkland is to make comparisons to other communities. This methodology does not reflect true conditions for each community and was, therefore, not used. For example, the table on the next page shows the wide range of parkland ratios for the

individual cities in Amador County. As can be seen, the parkland ratio varies considerably between cities, although in most cases they are reasonably served by parks. The reason for this discrepancy is comparing park acres in small cities.

**Table 4.1  
Current Parkland Ratio <sup>(1)</sup>  
Cities within Amador County**

City	Existing Parkland Acres	2006 Population	Parkland Ratio (1)
Amador City	7.5	213	35.2
Ione <sup>(2)</sup>	93.5	3,613	25.9
Jackson	25.3 <sup>(3)</sup>	4,350	5.8
Plymouth	29.2	1,060	27.5
Sutter Creek	25.0	2,944	8.5
Amador County <sup>(4)</sup>	219.6	37,574	5.8

(1) Ratio of parkland to 1,000 population

(2) Population excludes 4,000 residents of Mule Creek Prison

(3) Excludes a 155 acre undeveloped site

(4) Includes all park land in the cities and land owned by the County

## Parkland Needs for Individual Cities and Other Population Centers

### City of Plymouth

Population 1,060

Current Parkland Ratio 27.5 acres/1,000 Population

#### Existing Parks

Park	Acres	Notes
Lodge Hill Park	1.9	Undeveloped Lodge is being renov
Norm Waters Park	25.0	Local open space
Begovich Park	0.3	Neighborhood park
McGee Park	1.0	Landscaped area
Public Pool	1.0	Located on Fairgrounds
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.2</b>	

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Parkland Needs While the City has a high ratio of parkland, the number is skewed by the large open space site. The community is lacking two types of parkland; a larger neighborhood park for local passive use and a larger multi-use park for structured activities.

Recommendations: Develop Lodge Hill Park into a neighborhood park and acquire a 10-15 acre community park with accommodations for 1-2 sport fields and a place for large group gatherings.

### **Amador City**

Population 213

Current Parkland Ratio 35.2 acres/1,000 Population

#### Existing Parks

Park	Acres	Notes
Culbert Park	7.0	Local open space
School House Park	0.3.	Small neighborhood park
Pocket Park	0.2	Small neighborhood park
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.5</b>	

Parkland Needs Amador City also has a high ratio of parkland but has a small population base. Because of its size, no additional parkland is needed but in the future a larger multi-use neighborhood park will be needed.

Recommendations: In the long term, (5-10 years) Acquire a 5 acre neighborhood park site for active and passive use.

### **City of Lone**

Population 7,613

Current Parkland Ratio 12.5 acres/1,000 Population

### Existing Parks

Park	Acres	Notes
Grover Park	2.0	Neighborhood park
Heath Knoll Park	0.2	Landscaped area
Perry Earl Park	1.0	Neighborhood park
Howard Park	89.7	Large multi-use community park
Train Park	0.3	Neighborhood park downtown
Oakridge Park	2.0	Small neighborhood park
Schmidt Park	0.5	Landscaped area
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.7</b>	

**Parkland Needs** The City has the most parkland of any population center in Amador County. With Howard Park, the City is serving the majority of the region, especially with its sport fields. Its only shortage are neighborhood parks that are conveniently located to the neighborhoods.

**Recommendations:** Acquire and develop one additional 5 acre neighborhood park in an underserved area of the City.

### City of Jackson

Population 4,350

Current Parkland Ratio 5.6 acres/1,000 Population (excludes the 155 undeveloped Oro de Amador site.)

### Existing Parks

Park	Acres	Notes
Detert Park	6.5	Community park
Oro de Amador Area	(1)	Undeveloped
Woodside Park	1.9	Neighborhood park
Petkovich Park	0.5	Neighborhood park
Tailing Wheels Area	8.4	Local open space
Fuller Field	7.0	Leased land for sport fields
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.3</b>	

(1) The 155 acre Oro de Amador Area is undeveloped and its potential use is undetermined.

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Parkland Needs      Without the calculation of the Oro de Amador area, the City is fairly low in overall parkland. However, the development of this site will give the community adequate parkland for the foreseeable future. Its only shortage at this time are two neighborhood parks in underserved areas.

Recommendations: Develop the Oro de Amador site into a multi-use community park, similar to Howard Park in Lone. Acquire two 5 acre neighborhood parks.

### City of Sutter Creek

Population      2,944

Current Parkland Ratio      1.4 acres/1,000 Population

#### Existing Parks

Park	Acres	Notes
Byrson Park	1.5	Neighborhood park
Minnie Provis Park	2.5	Neighborhood park
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.0</b>	

Parkland Needs      Sutter Creek has the smallest ratio of parkland to population for any of the incorporated cities. Its greatest need is a medium sized multi-use park for both active and passive use.

Recommendations: Acquire a 10-15 acre community park that contains sport fields.

### Volcano Community

#### Existing Parks

Park	Acres	Notes
Soldiers Gulch Park	0.3	Memorial
Volcano Memorial Park	8.7	Neighborhood park
Amphitheatre	0.2	Amphitheatre
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.2</b>	

Parkland Needs      Volcano Memorial Park serves as the focal point of the community. However, it is too small to provide space for any type of active use.

Recommendations: A large park in the Pine Grove Community could serve the major park needs for the Volcano Community.

### **Pine Grove Community**

#### Existing Parks

Park	Acres	Notes
Pine Grove Community Park	1.0	Neighborhood park

Parkland Needs      Pine Grove Community Park has a very small park that primarily serves young children. A park of larger size is needed to provide a broader range of facilities and activities.

Recommendations: The Volcano Telephone Company has purchased a 22.5 acre site in Pine Grove and intends to donate it to the Pine Grove Community for park use. When developed, this site will meet the needs for field sports as well as other recreation facilities.

### **River Pines Community**

#### Existing Parks

Park	Acres	Notes
River Pines Park	1.6	Undeveloped

Parkland Needs      This is a small population center. River Pines Park will serve this area once it is developed.

Recommendations: No parkland needed in this area.

### Fiddletown Community

#### Existing Parks

Park	Acres	Notes
Fiddletown Park	2.0	Neighborhood park
Fiddletown Community Center	0.1	Community center
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.1</b>	

Parkland Needs      The existing neighborhood park serves this community well.

Recommendations: No additional parkland is needed in this area.

### Camanche Village

#### Existing Parks

Park	Acres	Notes
Papoose Pond	17.0	Undeveloped; owned by HOA

Comment: Papoose Pond is an undeveloped park site located within a large-lot subdivision. In addition to Camanche Village, other large-lot subdivisions are found in this area. Camanche Village Home Owners Association owns the site but it is undeveloped. Two tennis courts are found on the site but are in such poor shape that they cannot be salvaged.

Parkland Needs      While low in residential density, there is enough population in the area to support a sizeable multi-use park. Because of the low density, a series of small neighborhood parks would be expensive to develop and maintain. The most efficient approach would be to develop one large multi-use community park. The Papoose Pond site could meet this need but is currently privately owned.

Recommendations: Acquire a 15-20 acre community park in the area. This could be accomplished by either purchasing a new park site or acquiring ownership of Papoose Pond for public purposes.

## Amador County and other Rural Areas

### Existing Parks

Park	Acres	Notes
Lions Park	6.2	Regional Day-Use park
Molly Joyce Park	71.0	Community Park
Pioneer Park	28.0	Community Park
<b>Total</b>	<b>105.2</b>	

**Parkland Needs** The workshop meetings revealed a primary interest in urban-type parks located within the population centers. Park sites recommended for each population center will serve these needs. However, several large day-use parks are needed that would be located in a rural setting such as Lions Park. This type of park is for visitors seeking a passive quiet setting.

**Recommendations:** Acquire a 20-30 acre rural day use park site in the northern part of the County and expand Molly Joyce Park to better serve passive uses.

### Summary of Parkland Needs

Table 4.2 summarizes existing and forecasted parkland needs for the individual cities and the unincorporated areas.

**Table 4.2**  
**Summary of Parkland Needs**  
**Cities and Unincorporated Areas in Amador County**

City	Existing Parkland (Acres)	Additional Parkland Needed	Total Acres Needed
Amador City	7.5	5.0	12.5
Ione	93.5	5.0	98.5
Jackson	25.3	165.0	190.3
Plymouth	29.2	15.0	44.2
Sutter Creek	25.0	15.0	40.0
Volcano Community	9.2	3.0	9.2
Pine Grove Community	0.5	22.5	23.0

**Table 4.2 (Cont'd)**

City	Existing Parkland (Acres)	Additional Parkland Needed	Total Acres Needed
River Pines Community	1.6	0	1.6
Fiddletown Community	2.6	0	2.6
Camanche Village	0	17.0	17.0
Other County Areas	205.7	30.0	235.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>400.1</b>	<b>274.5</b>	<b>674.6</b>

### Ratio of Parkland to Population

Current Parkland Ratio

7.3. acres per 1,000 population

Proposed Parkland Ratio

13.7 acres per 1,000 population

## 4.6 RECREATION FACILITY NEEDS

Similar to the discussion of parkland needs, community needs for recreation facilities such as sport fields, trails, etc., are described in terms of an existing ratio and suggested demand standard based on an acceptable level of service.

### Methodology

The need for sport fields, pools, and trails was calculated using several analytical approaches. Methodology included an analysis of present recreation participation levels derived from past MIG surveys, facility needs expressed in the public involvement processes, play and practice time requirements for sports leagues, and mathematical models developed over the years from other studies.

To determine the need for sport fields, a demand model was created that compared the supply of fields against the demand created by the number of teams using them. Without an accurate accounting of teams in Amador County, team generation standards were developed from a database maintained by MIG. This standard reflects sport team data for approximately 79 communities from California and other states. Applying a per capita team factor to the existing population of

Amador County, an estimate of teams for the various sports was determined.

Applying the forecasted number of sport teams to the MIG demand model, an assessment of field and facility needs was derived. However, there are several variables that will affect the eventual need statement. These variables include:

- **Demand variables:** These include the number of teams in the community, along with the number of games and practices permitted per team per week.
- **Supply variables:** These include the number of fields, number of games and practices permitted per field per week, and the existence of lighted or unlighted fields. Factors such as weather, playing season, and field constraints also affect the supply of fields.

For most variables, MIG applied service levels that are common to most communities. It should be noted that the following inventory of facilities doe not take into account the condition. In some cases sport fields are in rather poor condition.

### Sport Field Needs

#### Baseball/Softball

Inventory:	Molly Joyce Park	2
	Pioneer Park	2
	Howard Park	4
	Detert Park	1
	Fuller Field	2
	Minnie Provis Park	1
	Independence School	1
	Ione Elementary	1
	Ione Jr. High	1
	Jackson Elementary	1
	Jackson Jr. High	1
	Argonaut High	3
	Plymouth Elementary	2
	Sutter Creek Elementary	1
	Amador High	2
	Pine Grove Elementary	1
	Pioneer Elementary	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>

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No. Teams: Based on an average of 1 team per 450 population = 85 teams

Service Level: 1 game, 2 practices per team per week  
6 games/practices per field per week

Demand: 85 teams = 43 games and 170 practices per week = 213 events per week

Supply: 28 fields provide 168 events per week

Conclusion: The above analysis reveals that the supply of fields is not meeting the demand created by the number of teams. In order to meet demand, either 7 more fields need to be developed or the amount of practice reduced for each team. It needs to be noted that the two Fuller Fields will be lost in 2010.

### Soccer

Inventory:	Howard Park	4
	Molly Joyce Park	2
	Pioneer Park	2
	Ione Elementary	1
	Ione Jr. High	1
	Jackson Jr. High	1
	Amador High	1
	Pioneer Elementary	1
	Argonaut H.S.	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>

No. Teams: Based on an average of 1 team per 300 population = 127 teams

Service Level: 1 game, 2 practices per team per week  
20 games/practices per field per week (assumes 2 teams on a field at one time for practice)

Demand: 127 teams = 64 games and 254 practices per week = 318 events per week

Supply: 14 fields provide 280 events per week

Conclusion: The above analysis reveals that the supply of fields is not meeting the demand created by the number of teams. In order to meet demand, either two more fields need to be developed or the amount of practice reduced for each team.

### Trail Needs

Inventory: Two miles of a parkhorse at the Sutter/Amador Hospital; except for trails within the National Forest.

Current Trends: According to recreation surveys conducted by MIG, trail related activities have become the number one recreation activity. This includes bicycling, hiking, walking for pleasure, and nature walks. Interest in trails was also shown in the workshop meetings.

Demand Model: The following analysis is for trail needs related to off-street pedestrian and bicycle pathways. The mathematical model shown below has been developed over the years based on recreation participation levels and trail inventories from past MIG studies. Total potential trail related occasions was based on a per capita participation level multiplied by the existing population in Amador County. The per capita participation level was derived from averages calculated from more than 60 recreation surveys.

- A Total annual participation 263,117 occasions
- B % of use on a peak day 3%
- C % who wish to use the trail 15%
- D Occasions per mile 10
- E Turnover rate 10

$$\text{Formula: } \frac{A \times B \times C}{D \times E}$$

Current Need: 11.84 miles  
Existing Inventory: 2.00 miles

Net Need 9.84 miles

### Indoor Recreation or Community Center Facilities

Inventory: There are no public indoor recreation centers. However, there are several small community buildings located in various locations. These include:

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- Fiddletown
- Pioneer Park
- Veterans Hall
- Howard Park
- Detert Park
- Lodge Hill
- Jackson Senior Center
- Jackson Civic Center
- Sutter Creek Auditorium
- Sutter Creek Community Center
- Armory Hall
- Evalyn Bishop Hall

None of the above contains spaces for recreation activities and they are mostly oriented to meetings and large group gatherings.

**Current Trends:** Because of the interest in fitness, many communities are developing large multi-use facilities that are designed to provide structured recreation activities as well as host receptions and other large groups. However, these facilities are expensive to construct and maintain.

**Need:** None of the existing cities or other population centers is large enough to economically construct and manage a facility. If a gymnasium and meeting rooms are desired the minimum size will be about 20,000 square feet and its net operating cost could easily exceed \$100,000 per year.

Based on the comments received at the workshops meetings, there is interest in a community/recreation center. The county meets the minimum population requirements but it would have to be financed by a county-wide assessment district. The overall cost would be too great for any one city to assume management and financial responsibility.

### Indoor Swimming

**Inventory:** There are no public indoor swimming pools in Amador County,

**Current Trends:** Swimming has maintained its interest over the years and remains one of the top ten recreation activities. Most new aquatic centers now contain several tanks that include a lap or competitive pool and a leisure pool with water slides and other water features.

**Demand Model:** The following analysis is for indoor aquatic needs. The mathematical model shown below has been developed over the years based on recreation participation levels and pool inventories from past MIG studies. Estimated per capita swimming of 1.5 occasions is based on past survey results and applied to the population in Amador County. Based on an estimated population of 34,133 residents (excluding the Prison population) in Amador County, we have:

$$1.5 \times 34,133 = 51,200 \text{ total swimming occasions per peak month}$$

From past aquatic studies we know that about 34% of the total swimming will occur in an indoor facility. By applying that to the above number of occasions, we have:

$$51,200 \times 34\% = 17,408 \text{ potential monthly indoor swimming occasions}$$

We have found that approximately 75% of all swimming in an indoor pool occurs in shallow water (5 feet or less). Using this information, we shall first calculate shallow water requirements followed by deep water requirements.

#### Shallow Water Demand

Multiply 17,408 monthly swims by 75%	13,056 shallow swims
Divide by 30 days of the month	435 daily swims
Multiply by 50% peak load factor	218 peak swimmers
Multiply by 12 sq. ft. per swimmer	2,616 sq. ft. of water area needed

#### Deep Water Demand

Multiply 17,408 monthly swims by 25%	4,352 deep swims
Divide by 30 days of the month	145 daily swims
Multiply by 50% peak load factor	73 peak swimmers
Multiply by 27 sq. ft. per swimmer	1,971 sq. ft. of water area needed

Based on the above calculations, there is a demand for **4,587 square feet of water area**. For reference purposes, a 25 yard, six lane pool contains 3,150 square feet of water. A 25 yard x 25 meter "L" pool contains 4,996 square feet of water area.

Table 4.3 summarizes the existing and future needs for recreation facilities. These needs are based on an adopted level of service standard previously described.

**Table 4.3**  
**Summary of Existing and Future Facility Needs**  
Amador County

Recreation Facility	Existing Total Facilities	Existing Ratio <sup>(1)</sup>	Proposed Demand Standard <sup>(2)</sup>	Total Need 2006	Total Need 2030 <sup>(3)</sup>
Baseball/Softball Fields	28	1,362	975	35	44
Soccer Fields	14	3,178	2,133	16	20
Trails (miles)	0	0	0.31 <sup>(4)</sup>	11.54	14.65
Rec Center	0	0	524 <sup>(5)</sup>	20,000	24,760
Indoor Pool	0	0	134.4 <sup>(6)</sup>	4,587	6,322

- (1) Current number of people served per facility, based on an existing population of 34,133 persons for year 2006 (excludes the Prison population)
- (2) Suggested standard for number of people served per facility
- (3) Based on forecasted 2030 population of 47,253 persons
- (4) Miles per 1,000 population
- (5) Square feet of floor area per 1,000 population
- (6) Square feet of water area per 1,000 population.

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