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COMPLETE

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Page 1: Facilities Request Form

**Q1**

Contact Person:

Name	<b>Tonie Campbell</b>
Email Address	<b>tonie.campbell@gcccd.edu</b>

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**Q2**

Department:

AKHE

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**Q3**

Title of Request:

Cuyamaca College Beach Volleyball Court Proposal

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**Q4**

Location of Request:

Middle soccer field and adjacent vacant lot between buildings A & B.

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**Q5**

Description of Request: When making your request, please be as specific as possible and include information such as make, model, manufacturer, color, quantity, etc.

## 2025-26 Facilities Request Form

### Project Description

#### Scope of Construction

- Six sand volleyball courts
- Professional-grade sand with drainage
- Court edging, net systems, safety padding
- Optional: Lighting, perimeter fencing, ADA-compliant pathways, small bleacher seating, storage shed

#### Location

A site feasibility study will determine the optimal location based on space, grading, drainage, and proximity to existing athletic facilities.

### Cost Estimate

#### 1. Construction Costs

Industry-standard court construction ranges from \$15,000–\$35,000 per court, depending on drainage quality, sand type, and amenities.

#### Estimated Total for Six Courts:

- Basic six-court facility: \$90,000 – \$210,000
- Enhanced facility (lights, fencing, seating): \$150,000 – \$300,000+

#### 2. Annual Maintenance

Sand volleyball courts require minimal upkeep. A municipal study found annual maintenance at approximately \$1,500 per year, with sand replenishment every two years (~\$2,000). Scaled to six courts: \$3,000–\$5,000 per year.

#### 3. Potential Revenue

Local sand-court rentals typically range \$15–\$25 per court per hour (clubs, adult leagues, tournaments).

Even modest rental activity can offset yearly maintenance expenses.

### Benefits to Cuyamaca College

#### 1. Athlete Recruitment & Retention

Beach volleyball expands athletic options, giving indoor athletes a reason to remain at Cuyamaca year-round while attracting new prospects seeking dual-discipline volleyball programs.

#### 2. Academic Progress & Matriculation

Participation in collegiate athletics is strongly associated with increased student retention, persistence, and degree completion.

Expanding athletic teams strengthens pathways for students to remain engaged and enrolled.

#### 3. Institutional Reputation & Competitive Standing

Joining the 3C2A beach-volleyball community elevates Cuyamaca College's athletic profile and aligns it with regional leaders in the sport.

#### 4. Title IX Alignment

Expanded opportunities for women's athletics directly improve gender-equity compliance and demonstrate institutional commitment to equitable participation.

#### 5. Campus Culture & School Pride

Beach courts provide opportunities for:

- Intercollegiate competition
- Intramural and recreational programs
- Student events
- High-school outreach and camps

The result is a more vibrant, active, and community-engaged campus environment.

**Q6**

Estimated Cost:

Construction Costs -

Industry-standard court construction ranges from \$15,000–\$35,000 per court, depending on drainage quality, sand type, and amenities.

Estimated Total for Six Courts:

- Basic six-court facility: \$90,000 – \$210,000
- Enhanced facility (lights, fencing, seating): \$150,000 – \$300,000+

**Q7**

Please attach quote, if available

**Cuyamaca%20College%20Beach%20Volleyball%20Court%20Proposal.docx (24.1KB)**

**Q8**

Total Cost of Ownership: check all that apply

**Operations Cost,**

**Maintenance Cost,**

**Department budget support the costs as listed above**

**Q9**

Please explain your plan to maintain this request:

Community Use & Revenue / Rental Potential

- o The six-court beach facility could host intramural leagues, club matches, community recreation, and intercollegiate tournaments — offering multiple pathways for utilization.
- o With proper scheduling, the courts can generate rental income (student clubs, local clubs, community, summer leagues), offsetting some maintenance costs. While specific data for similar public-park or college sand-court revenue is limited, municipalities that rent sand-volleyball courts often charge per hour rates.
- o In addition, hosting tournaments may attract visiting teams, boosting campus presence and possibly attracting prospective students.

Projected maintenance costs (annual): According to community/city sand-court maintenance reports, maintenance needs are minimal. One study estimated only about US\$1,500/year for routine maintenance, plus periodic sand replenishment (~US\$2,000 every 2 years) for a sand volleyball facility.

Therefore, for six courts, a conservative ongoing maintenance budget of US\$3,000–5,000/year seems reasonable (includes occasional sand refresh, raking, debris removal, net/post upkeep, minimal landscaping).

Break-even / Revenue Potential: If the college rents courts (e.g., to clubs, local community, summer leagues), even modest hourly rates (e.g., US\$15–25/hour per court, typical of sand-court rental markets) , could generate revenue — especially if utilized heavily outside competitive season. Over time, revenue could offset maintenance and contribute to operational costs.

**Q10**

Justification of Request: Please select the applicable criteria below and provide the details how the criteria relate to your request.

**Support College Mission/Strategic Plan,****Growth of department/work area,**

Provided details::

Cuyamaca College increased their intercollegiate sport offering to address its reported disparity for an underrepresented gender (women) in 2023 by hiring a full-time indoor volleyball instructor, Laura Ratto. The addition of the indoor women's volleyball increased the total number of intercollegiate sports offered for both genders to eleven. Intercollegiate sports at the community college level are governed by the California Community College Athletic Association (3C2A). The 3C2A was established to oversee rules and regulations for the intercollegiate athletics programs at all California community colleges. It provides structure for athletic competition, ensuring fair play, and creating opportunities for student-athletes to develop their skills, compete, and often transfer to four-year universities. Key to this role, is monitoring institutions in providing equal opportunities for both genders in relationship to the gender ratio of the campus student population. Cuyamaca College offers six intercollegiate teams for the female gender and five for male student-athletes. The student gender ratio for Cuyamaca currently has been reported for the 2024-25 Title IX cycle as; General Student Population Women – 51.34% Men – 48.66% However within the intercollegiate student-athlete population the ratio of male : female is as reported; Student-Athlete Population Women – 41.42% Men – 58.58% Federal law mandates that institutions participating in federal student aid programs provide information on participation rates, financial aid, staffing revenues, and expenses, broken down by men's and women's teams. The goal is to promote transparency and inform prospective students about a school's commitment to equitable athletic opportunities. The monitoring entity requires an annual disclosure from each institution in the form of an Equity in Athletics Disclosure Act (EADA) report. The Key purposes of the EADA is to promote gender equity at institutions. The goal is for the ratio of student genders (male and female) to match the ratio of student-athletes participating across all intercollegiate sport offerings. To this point, Cuyamaca, while continuing to grow in parity, still finds itself with a disparity of intercollegiate participation by females (underrepresented gender). The 3C2A's goal is to assist colleges to consider increasing sport offerings to address the disproportion. The required 3C2A R4-Form is an institution's annual update which addresses this issue. It is understood, that an acceptable timeline is needed to strategize, fund, and implement, a new sport offering for the underrepresented gender. Cuyamaca College has continued

to show growth and a strategy to improving the gender disparity, however a continued strategy of increased rosters and the addition of an intercollegiate sports team offering for the underrepresented gender should be strongly considered. Strategically, the hiring of a full-time indoor volleyball coach was the first stage in addressing the gender ratio disparity. Once the indoor volleyball team was established, it would be logical to initiate a Beach Volleyball Intercollegiate team. The addition of the beach volleyball intercollegiate team would aid in the gender ratio concern, but also assist in recruiting of two sport athletes (beach and indoor) and achieve higher retention rates for both type of players. Below is a draft proposal to the administration of Cuyamaca College for constructing six beach volleyball courts — including a rationale, rough cost estimate, and the anticipated benefits (athletic, enrollment/retention, compliance, and community use). You can adapt or refine this for presentation to the athletic director, college planning committee, or governing board.

**Proposal: Build Six Beach Volleyball Courts at Cuyamaca College**

**Purpose & Rationale**

1. Meeting Growing Demand & Expanding the Sport o The sport of beach volleyball has seen dramatic growth at the collegiate and community-college levels. For example, participation in women's beach volleyball at the college level increased substantially — girls beach volleyball registered a 38.9% increase in participation recently. o As of 2025, the number of NCAA beach volleyball programs has topped 100 for the first time. o At the California community-college level, recent successes of clubs in the 3C2A beach-volleyball competition (e.g., the 2024 championship by Feather River College Golden Eagles and the 2025 title by San Diego Mesa College Olympians) demonstrate strong and growing regional participation. o Given the regional popularity of volleyball and the growing trend of indoor players converting to beach volleyball (for variety, skill development, and lower injury risk), offering beach facilities could meet latent demand among the student body and local community.
2. Complement to Existing Indoor Volleyball & Title IX / Gender-Equity Goals o Cuyamaca College already offers indoor volleyball (for women). By adding beach volleyball, the college expands athletic opportunities — particularly for female athletes — in line with equity efforts similar to those at institutions such as UC Davis, which added beach volleyball (and equestrian) as part of meeting Title IX participation requirements. o A beach-volleyball program offers a distinct athletic experience from indoor volleyball (different skills, seasonal scheduling, training demands), potentially attracting new athletes who might not otherwise join indoor volleyball — increasing access and participation.
3. Boosting Athletic Department, Student Retention, and School Pride o

Establishing beach courts and a beach-volleyball program would enhance the athletic profile of Cuyamaca College, fostering campus pride and visibility. As more colleges adopt the sport, having beach volleyball facilities, positions Cuyamaca College competitively among other community colleges in California. o For existing indoor volleyball players, beach volleyball offers a year-round or seasonal training alternative, which can help retain them at Cuyamaca (rather than transferring elsewhere to play beach), improving athlete retention and potentially matriculation. o A beach program can serve both competitive athletes and recreational users (intramural leagues, club sport, community rental), enhancing campus life, building community relationships, and raising the college's footprint beyond indoor athletics. 4. Community Use & Revenue / Rental Potential o The six-court beach facility could host intramural leagues, club matches, community recreation, and intercollegiate tournaments — offering multiple pathways for utilization. o With proper scheduling, the courts can generate rental income (student clubs, local clubs, community, summer leagues), offsetting some maintenance costs. While specific data for similar public-park or college sand-court revenue is limited, municipalities that rent sand-volleyball courts often charge per hour rates. o In addition, hosting tournaments may attract visiting teams, boosting campus presence and possibly attracting prospective students.

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## Cuyamaca College Beach Volleyball Court Proposal

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Intercollegiate sports at the community college level are governed by the California Community College Athletic Association (3C2A). The 3C2A was established to oversee rules and regulations for the intercollegiate athletics programs at all California community colleges. It provides structure for athletic competition, ensuring fair play, and creating opportunities for student-athletes to develop their skills, compete, and often transfer to four-year universities. Key to this role, is monitoring institutions in providing equal opportunities for both genders in relationship to the gender ratio of the campus student population.

Cuyamaca College offers six intercollegiate teams for the female gender and five for male student-athletes. The student gender ratio for Cuyamaca currently has been reported for the 2024-25 Title IX cycle as;

### General Student Population

Women – 51.34%

Men – 48.66%

However within the intercollegiate student-athlete population the ratio of male : female is as reported;

### Student-Athlete Population

Women – 41.42%

Men – 58.58%

Federal law mandates that institutions participating in federal student aid programs provide information on participation rates, financial aid, staffing revenues, and expenses, broken down by men's and women's teams. The goal is to promote transparency and inform prospective students about a school's commitment to equitable athletic opportunities.

The monitoring entity requires an annual disclosure from each institution in the form of an Equity in Athletics Disclosure Act (EADA) report. The Key purposes of the EADA is to promote gender equity at institutions. The goal is for the ratio of student genders (male and female) to match the ratio of student-athletes participating across all intercollegiate sport offerings. To this point, Cuyamaca, while continuing to grow in parity, still finds itself with a disparity of intercollegiate participation by females (underrepresented gender).

The 3C2A's goal is to assist colleges to consider increasing sport offerings to address the disproportion. The required 3C2A R4-Form is an institution's annual update which addresses this issue. It is understood, that an acceptable timeline is needed to strategize, fund, and implement, a new sport offering for the underrepresented gender. Cuyamaca College has continued to show growth and a strategy to improving the gender disparity, however a continued strategy of increased rosters and the addition of an intercollegiate sports team offering for the underrepresented gender should be strongly considered.

Strategically, the hiring of a full-time indoor volleyball coach was the first stage in addressing the gender ratio disparity. Once the indoor volleyball team was established, it would be logical to initiate a Beach Volleyball Intercollegiate team. The addition of the beach volleyball intercollegiate team would aid in the gender ratio concern, but also assist in recruiting of two sport athletes (beach and indoor) and achieve higher retention rates for both type of players.

Below is a draft proposal to the administration of Cuyamaca College for constructing six beach volleyball courts — including a rationale, rough cost estimate, and the anticipated benefits (athletic, enrollment/retention, compliance, and community use). You can adapt or refine this for presentation to the athletic director, college planning committee, or governing board.

## **Proposal: Build Six Beach Volleyball Courts at Cuyamaca College**

### **Purpose & Rationale**

#### **1. Meeting Growing Demand & Expanding the Sport**

- The sport of beach volleyball has seen dramatic growth at the collegiate and community-college levels. For example, participation in women's beach volleyball at the college level increased substantially — girls beach volleyball registered a 38.9% increase in participation recently.
- As of 2025, the number of NCAA beach volleyball programs has topped 100 for the first time.
- At the California community-college level, recent successes of clubs in the 3C2A beach-volleyball competition (e.g., the 2024 championship by Feather River College Golden Eagles and the 2025 title by San Diego Mesa College Olympians) demonstrate strong and growing regional participation.
- Given the regional popularity of volleyball and the growing trend of indoor players converting to beach volleyball (for variety, skill development, and lower injury risk), offering beach facilities could meet latent demand among the student body and local community.

## 2. Complement to Existing Indoor Volleyball & Title IX / Gender-Equity Goals

- Cuyamaca College already offers indoor volleyball (for women). By adding beach volleyball, the college expands athletic opportunities — particularly for female athletes — in line with equity efforts similar to those at institutions such as UC Davis, which added beach volleyball (and equestrian) as part of meeting Title IX participation requirements.
- A beach-volleyball program offers a distinct athletic experience from indoor volleyball (different skills, seasonal scheduling, training demands), potentially attracting new athletes who might not otherwise join indoor volleyball — increasing access and participation.

## 3. Boosting Athletic Department, Student Retention, and School Pride

- Establishing beach courts and a beach-volleyball program would enhance the athletic profile of Cuyamaca College,

fostering campus pride and visibility. As more colleges adopt the sport, having beach volleyball facilities, positions Cuyamaca College competitively among other community colleges in California.

- For existing indoor volleyball players, beach volleyball offers a year-round or seasonal training alternative, which can help retain them at Cuyamaca (rather than transferring elsewhere to play beach), improving athlete retention and potentially matriculation.
- A beach program can serve both competitive athletes and recreational users (intramural leagues, club sport, community rental), enhancing campus life, building community relationships, and raising the college's footprint beyond indoor athletics.

#### 4. Community Use & Revenue / Rental Potential

- The six-court beach facility could host intramural leagues, club matches, community recreation, and intercollegiate tournaments — offering multiple pathways for utilization.
- With proper scheduling, the courts can generate rental income (student clubs, local clubs, community, summer leagues), offsetting some maintenance costs. While specific data for similar public-park or college sand-court revenue is limited, municipalities that rent sand-volleyball courts often charge per hour rates.
- In addition, hosting tournaments may attract visiting teams, boosting campus presence and possibly attracting prospective students.

Site preparation,  
grading, drainage, base  
work, sand, posts, nets, US\$15,000 - \$35,000  
boundary, edging, basic  
court build-out

Lower end reflects  
minimal/basic courts; higher  
end for more robust sand with  
drainage and quality  
installation.

Additional amenities (lighting, boundary fencing, spectator benches or simple bleachers, shading)	Additional cost (depends on scope) likely add 20- 40% over basic courts	For night play, safety, usability, spectator/community use
Six courts total (basic construction)	US\$90,000 - \$210,000	Six — per-court range
With amenities / higher- quality build-out	Perhaps US\$150,000 \$300,000+ (depending on lights, seating, lighting, fencing, pathways, landscaping)	Reflects full-featured facility

Projected maintenance costs (annual): According to community/city sand-court maintenance reports, maintenance needs are minimal. One study estimated only about US\$1,500/year for routine maintenance, plus periodic sand replenishment (~US\$2,000 every 2 years) for a sand volleyball facility.

Therefore, for six courts, a conservative ongoing maintenance budget of US\$3,000–5,000/year seems reasonable (includes occasional sand refresh, raking, debris removal, net/post upkeep, minimal landscaping).

Break-even / Revenue Potential: If the college rents courts (e.g., to clubs, local community, summer leagues), even modest hourly rates (e.g., US\$15–25/hour per court, typical of sand-court rental markets) , could generate revenue — especially if utilized heavily outside competitive season. Over time, revenue could offset maintenance and contribute to operational costs.

## Expected Benefits & Strategic Value

### 1. Aligning with Trends & Institutional Competitiveness

- With more than 100 collegiate beach volleyball programs nationally in 2025, and increasing participation year over year, Cuyamaca College would be aligned with a fast-growing collegiate sport.

- Regional peer/community colleges are already participating in 3C2A beach volleyball (e.g., Feather River College, Mesa College) — adding courts now positions Cuyamaca College to enter that competitive landscape.

## 2. Title IX / Gender Equity & Student Opportunity

- The addition of women's beach volleyball helps expand female athletic opportunities, supporting gender-equity compliance and expanding participation, similar to how UC Davis expanded opportunities by adding beach volleyball as part of its Title IX compliance plan.

## 3. Provides an attractive alternative or complement to indoor volleyball — appealing to students who prefer beach, or those seeking a different athletic experience.

## 4. Recruitment, Retention, and Campus Life Enhancement

- Beach volleyball could help retain indoor volleyball athletes, offering off-season training or additional competition, reducing transfers to schools with beach courts.
- The facility would enhance campus life — offering club sports, intramural recreation, community engagement, and potentially an intercollegiate beach-volleyball program — all of which can enhance student satisfaction, engagement, and overall retention/matriculation.
- Hosting tournaments or community leagues can raise the college's visibility locally, foster school spirit, and build relationships with feeder high schools or clubs.

## 5. Long-term Value, Flexibility & Low Maintenance

- Once built, sand courts generally require relatively low maintenance compared to indoor courts — occasional sand leveling, periodic sand replacement, net/post maintenance, minimal infrastructure costs.

- The flexibility of use — practice, recreation, competition, community rental — means the courts can serve multiple purposes, maximizing utilization and return on investment.

## **Risks / Considerations**

- Initial Cost & Up-Front Funding: While sand courts are relatively inexpensive compared to indoor facilities, the total cost (especially with lighting, amenities, spectator seating) could be nontrivial. Funding would need to be secured.
- Site & Land Use: Requires adequate space with proper drainage, grading, and orientation. The college must identify a suitable site that doesn't conflict with other land uses.
- Seasonal & Weather-Dependent Use: As an outdoor facility, playability depends on weather; may have limited use during poor weather or seasonal rains.
- Ongoing Maintenance & Oversight: While maintenance costs are modest, the college still must commit to upkeep (sand leveling, cleanliness, net/post replacement, scheduling, supervision).
- Liability, Safety, and Insurance: Outdoor sand courts need appropriate liability coverage, safety protocols (net posts, padding, lighting), and maintenance to ensure safe play.

## **Recommendation**

Given the strong growth of beach volleyball at the collegiate level, demonstrated regional interest (especially in San Diego area community colleges), and the modest cost + low-maintenance nature of sand courts, I recommend that Cuyamaca College invest in building six beach volleyball courts.

This investment would: expand athletic opportunities (especially for women), align the college with trending sports, support Title IX / gender-equity goals, enhance campus life and student retention, and potentially generate revenue via club, community, and tournament rentals — all with relatively modest ongoing costs.

I further recommend commissioning a feasibility and site-selection study immediately (to locate optimal land, assess drainage/engineering needs, estimate permitting or utility costs) and preparing a formal budget request to administration for initial construction costs (estimated US\$150,000–\$250,000 for a fully featured 6-court facility with lighting and minimal amenities).

Finally, once built, the athletic department could survey students and prospective students (via CCCApply, new-student orientation or recruiting) to gauge interest in a beach volleyball program — whether competitive (3C2A) or recreational/club — to maximize utilization and institutional benefit.