CITYWIDE
COMMUNITY PROFILE

OCTOBER 24, 2023

RPA
Chattanooga-Hamilton County
Regional Planning Agency

PLAN CHATTANOOGA



Plan Chattanooga is an effort to involve the community in creating a comprehensive plan for the city.

- One citywide vision for where and how we grow
- Focused recommendations for each area of the city

Chattanooga has implemented many plans and studies over the years, but this type of citywide plan has not been done in our lifetime.

As the population of Chattanooga and Hamilton County grows it is important to be intentional about where and how that growth happens. Our neighborhoods, commercial centers, parks, and natural areas should become stronger and more livable through a healthy balance of development and conservation. Growth should create quality places that can benefit all Chattanoogans.

Plan Chattanooga will address many interrelated topics citywide and include specific actions to make all areas more prosperous and livable as the city grows.

PlanChattanooga.org

What is a comprehensive plan?

- **A citywide policy guide...** for consistent and well-informed decision-making with a focus on physical development.
- **Actionable...** containing projects and programs to address long-term goals.
- **Implemented over time...** through regulations, development approvals, capital improvements, programs and incentives, and private development decisions.
- **A marketing tool...** that articulates community's vision and how the private sector can support that vision.

The plan does NOT:

- Does not guarantee funding for improvements
- Does not change the zoning of property

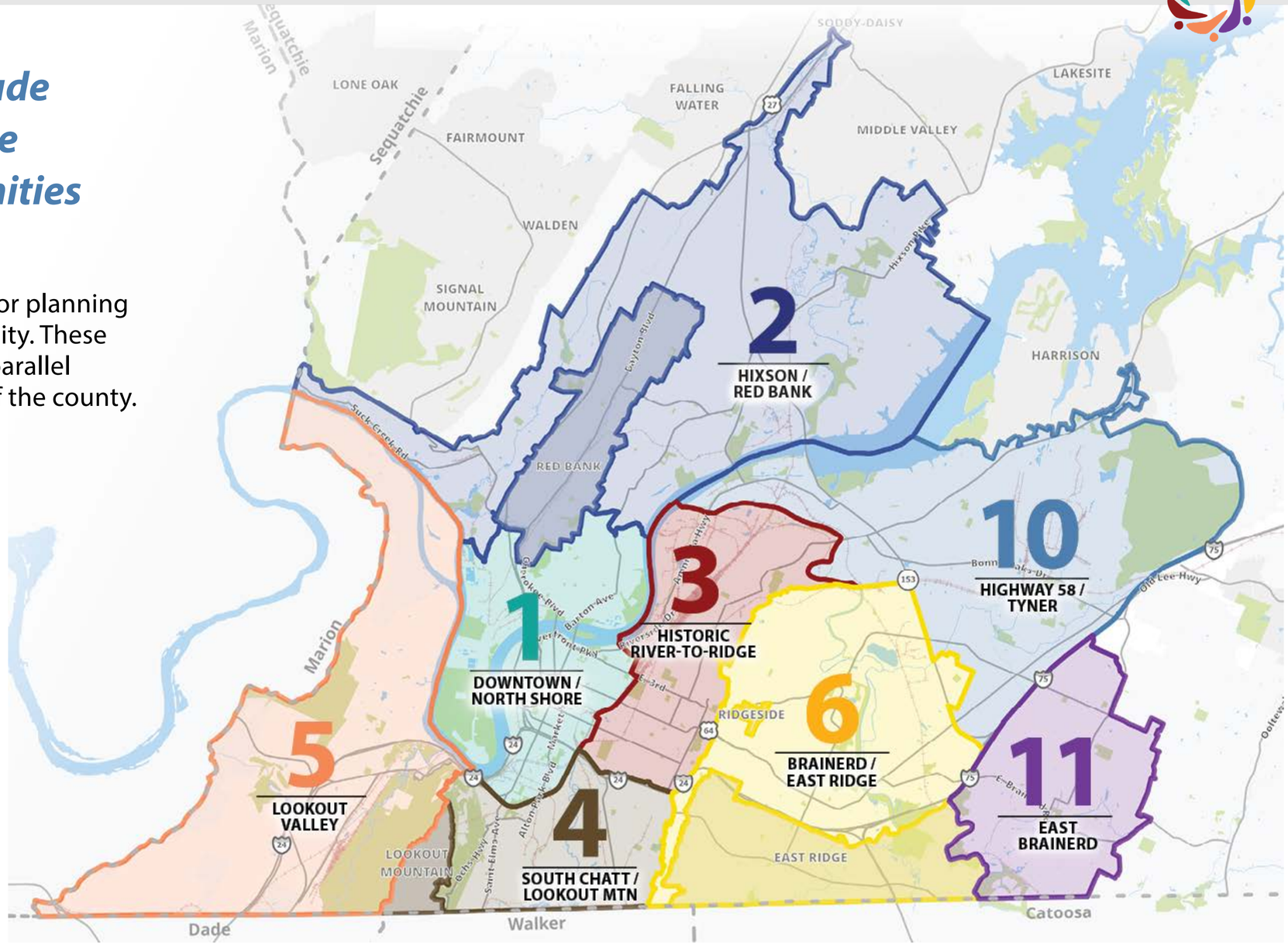
Plan Chattanooga will also include recommendations tailored to the unique conditions and opportunities within each area of the city.

Hamilton County has been divided into 13 areas for planning purposes and eight of these areas are within the city. These eight areas are the focus of Plan Chattanooga. A parallel effort is underway for the unincorporated areas of the county. These two efforts are being closely coordinated.

The City areas are:

- **Area 1 Downtown / North Chattanooga**
- **Area 2 Hixson / Red Bank**
- **Area 3 Historic River-to-Ridge ***
- **Area 4 South Chattanooga / Lookout Mtn.**
- **Area 5 Lookout Valley**
- **Area 6 Brainerd / East Ridge**
- **Area 10 Hwy 58 / Tyner**
- **Area 11 East Brainerd ***

** areas with recent plans to be incorporated*

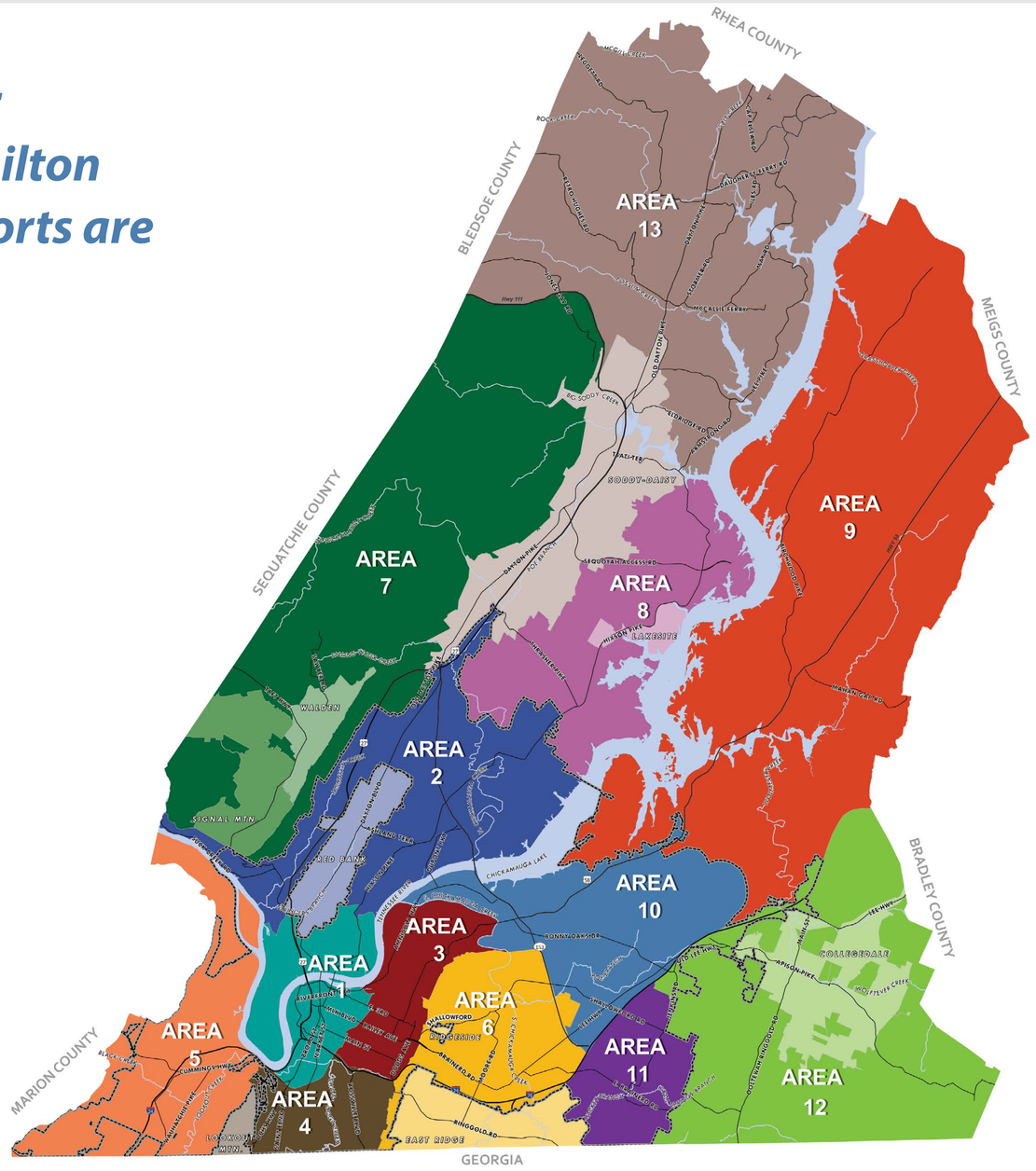


A parallel effort called "Our Communities, Our Growth" is underway for the five areas of Hamilton county outside of Chattanooga. These two efforts are being closely coordinated.

County planning areas:

- **Area 7 Walden Plateau**
- **Area 8 Middle Valley / Lakesite**
- **Area 9 Northeast County**
- **Area 12 White Oak Mtn / Collegedale ***
- **Area 13 North End / Soddy-Daisy**

** areas with recent plans to be incorporated*



This snapshot provides an overview of conditions and trends covering many topics that the plan will address. The topics include:

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GOALS

Each topic has a draft goal statement that captures what the community has previously said is important. These statements are provided to acknowledge the vast amount of planning work the city has undertaken in recent years. They are derived from plans such as One Chattanooga, the countywide comprehensive plan, the Parks and Outdoors Plan, and other area plans. They will be refined through the Plan Chattanooga process based on community input. Facts related to each goal are explored in this snapshot.

EXISTING CONDITIONS SNAPSHOT

GROWTH CONTEXT

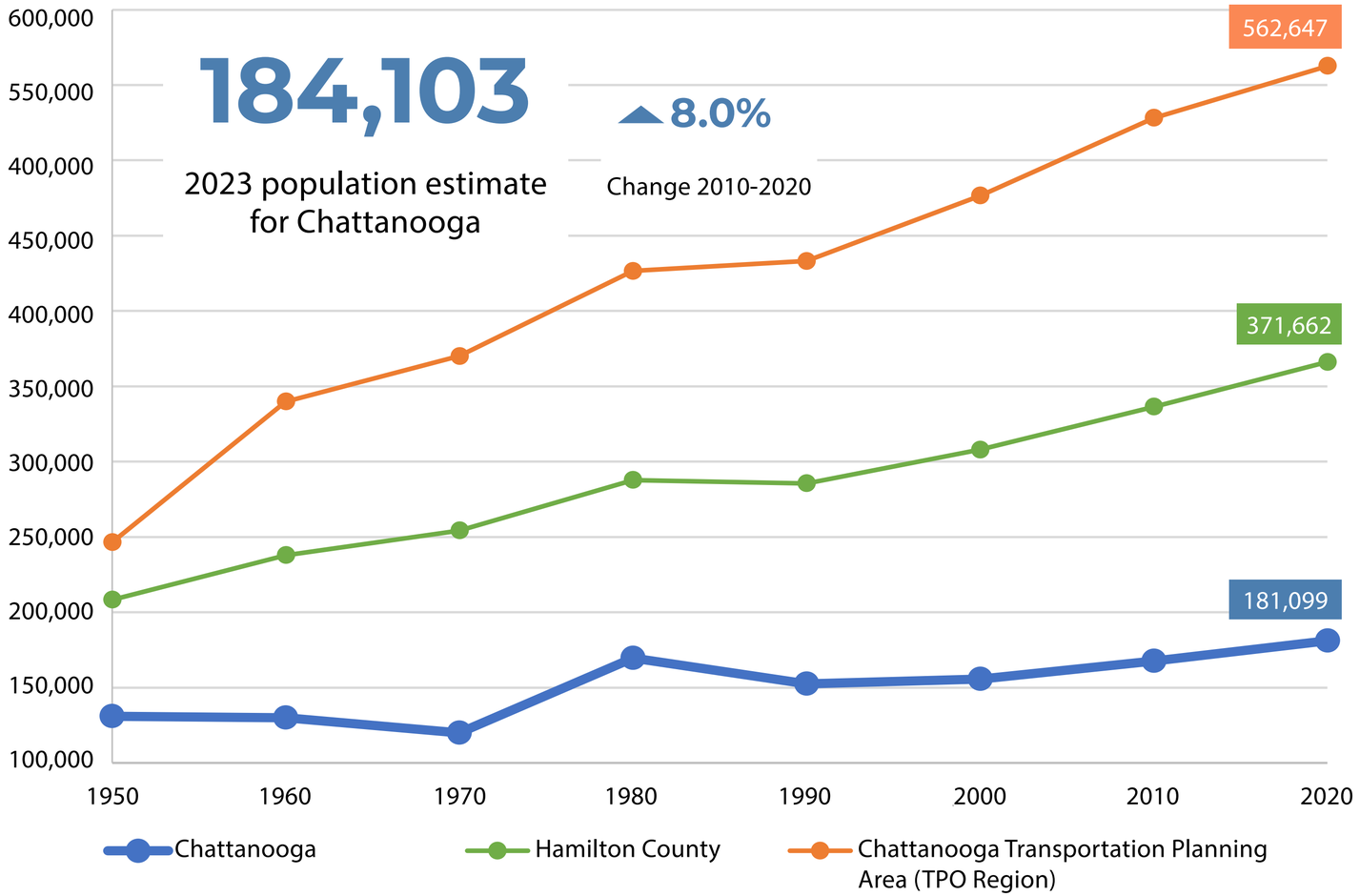
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PLAN CHATTANOOGA

Chattanooga is a part of a growing region and that growth is projected to continue.

- The Chattanooga region has been attracting new residents steadily since the 1990s.
- Last year, the population of Hamilton County grew more than three times as fast as the national average, placing it as the fifth fastest-growing county among Tennessee's 95 counties
- Over the last decade, nearly all of the growth has been from migration to the region including people coming from other parts of the country or internationally. The region's growing economy, low cost of living, and natural setting are strong attractors.

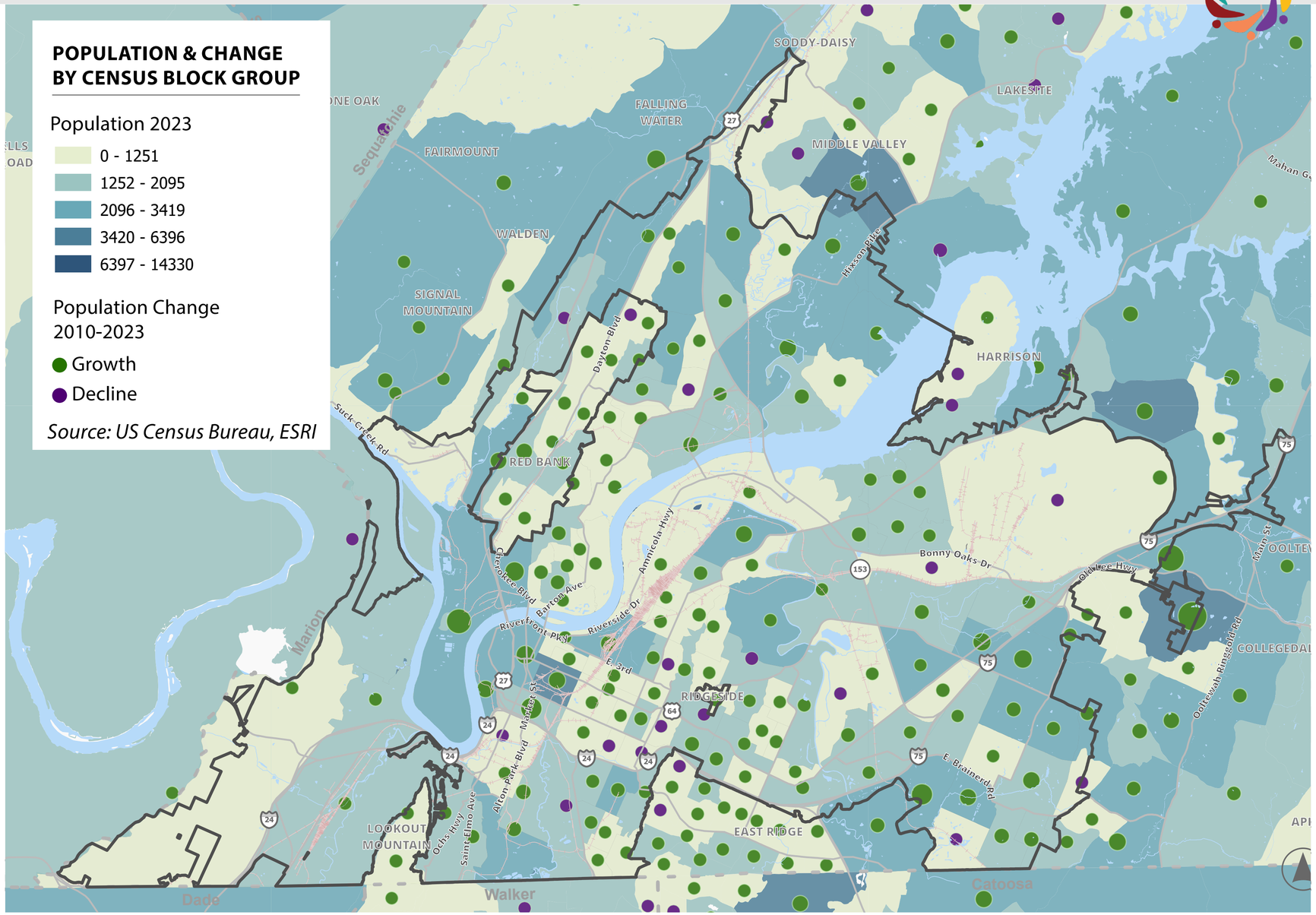
POPULATION 1950-2020



Source: US Census Bureau

All areas experienced population growth

- Overall, every planning area grew between 2010-2023, although a few block groups across the city lost population.
- The areas within Chattanooga that grew most in terms of number of additional residents were Area 1, Downtown / North Chattanooga, and Area 11 East Brainerd.



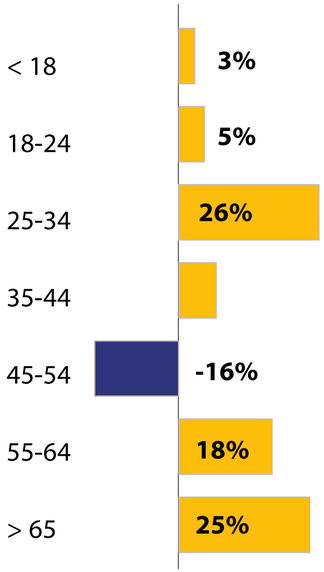
While Chattanooga's population has been growing, it has also been changing.

Population by Age

Chattanooga's population, is younger than most, and unlike many communities whose populations are aging, the median age in Chattanooga declined since 2010.

36.7
Median Age 2021

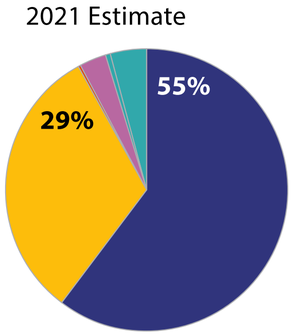
▼ 1.1%
change 2010-2021



The share of younger working age adults grew faster than the State and National averages.

The decline in this group is consistent with national trends and is mostly due to the Baby Boomer generation which is now over age 55.

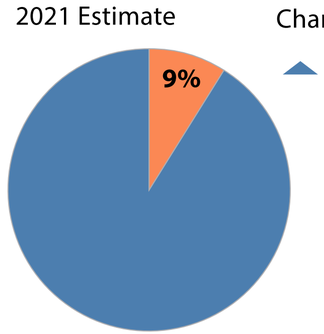
Population by Race



Change 2010-2021

▲ 6%	White
▼ -10%	Black
▲ 5%	American Indian
▲ 51%	Asian
▲ 200%	Other or two or more races

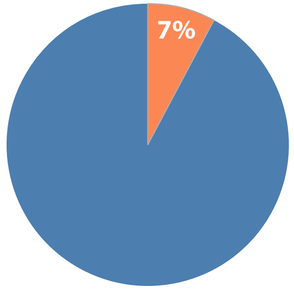
Population by Ethnicity



Change 2010-2021

▲ 80%	Hispanic or Latino
	Not Hispanic or Latino

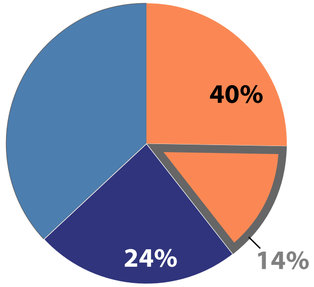
Immigrant Status



Change 2010-2021

▲ 51%	Foreign Born
	US Born

Households by type



Change 2010-2021

▲ 21%	Single person
▲ 32%	Single person over age 65
▲ 2%	Households with Children under age 18
	All other household types

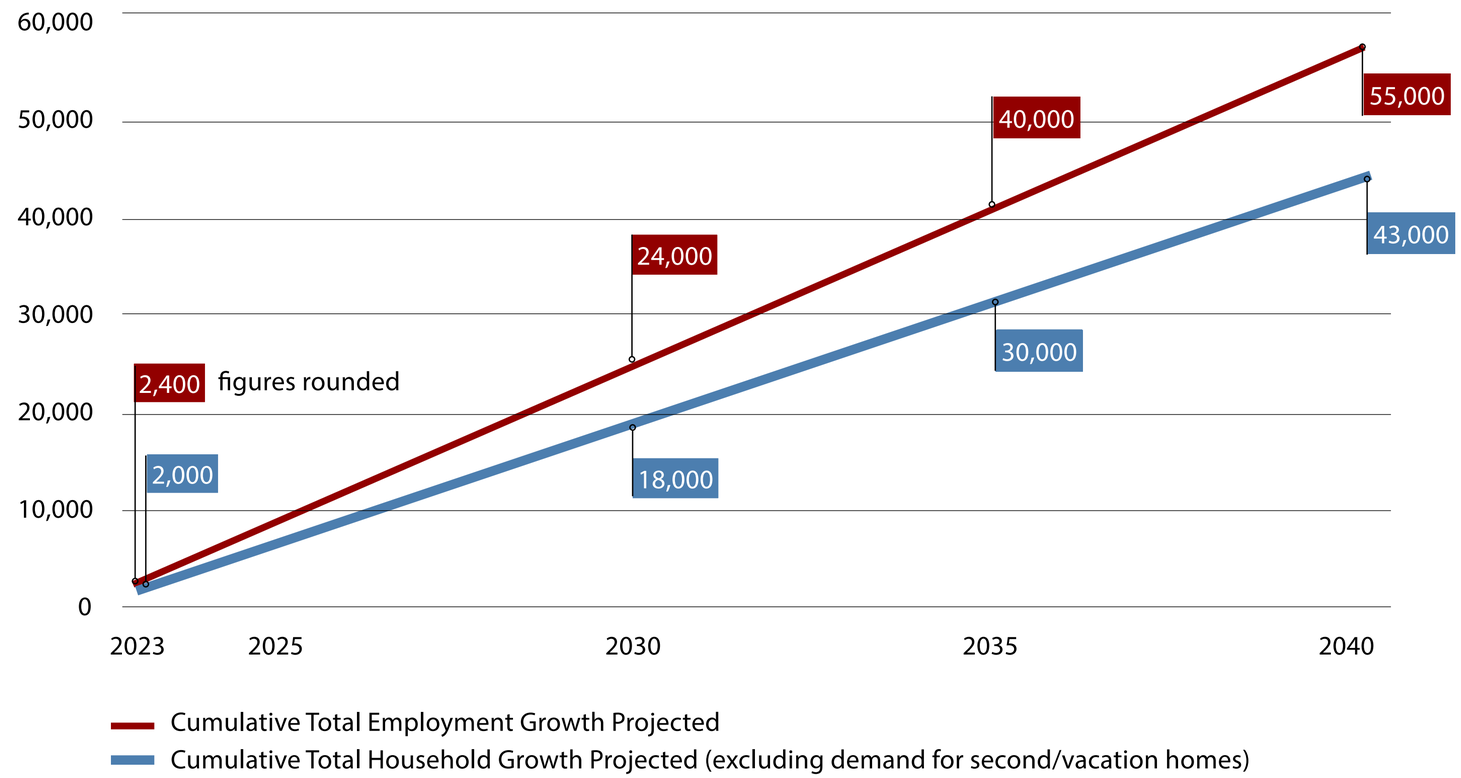
Similar to population, total households increased by roughly 9% between 2010-2021.

Source: 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimate

Hamilton County is forecast to add nearly 55,000 jobs and 43,000 households between 2023 and 2040.

- Jobs are likely to grow at a slightly faster rate than households since some of the area's jobs are filled by people living outside of Hamilton County.
- This level of household growth assumes that housing supply is able to keep up with demand. Where household growth occurs will depend on the number and type of homes that are available.

CUMULATIVE PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSEHOLD GROWTH 2023-2040, HAMILTON COUNTY



Source: RCLCO Real Estate Consulting, Real Estate and Housing Needs Market Study (2023)



Growth in Chattanooga and Hamilton County is expected to continue. How do we ensure that growth improves the places in our community and the lives of everyone in it?

Plan Chattanooga will shape policies about where and how to grow.

EXISTING CONDITIONS SNAPSHOT

LAND USE, DEVELOPMENT, AND DESIGN

DRAFT GOAL

My Chattanooga is a city of vibrant, walkable districts, and neighborhoods where development respects the natural environment, maximizes transportation investments to the fullest, and creates and sustains great places.

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PLAN CHATTANOOGA

THIS SECTION WILL ADDRESS:

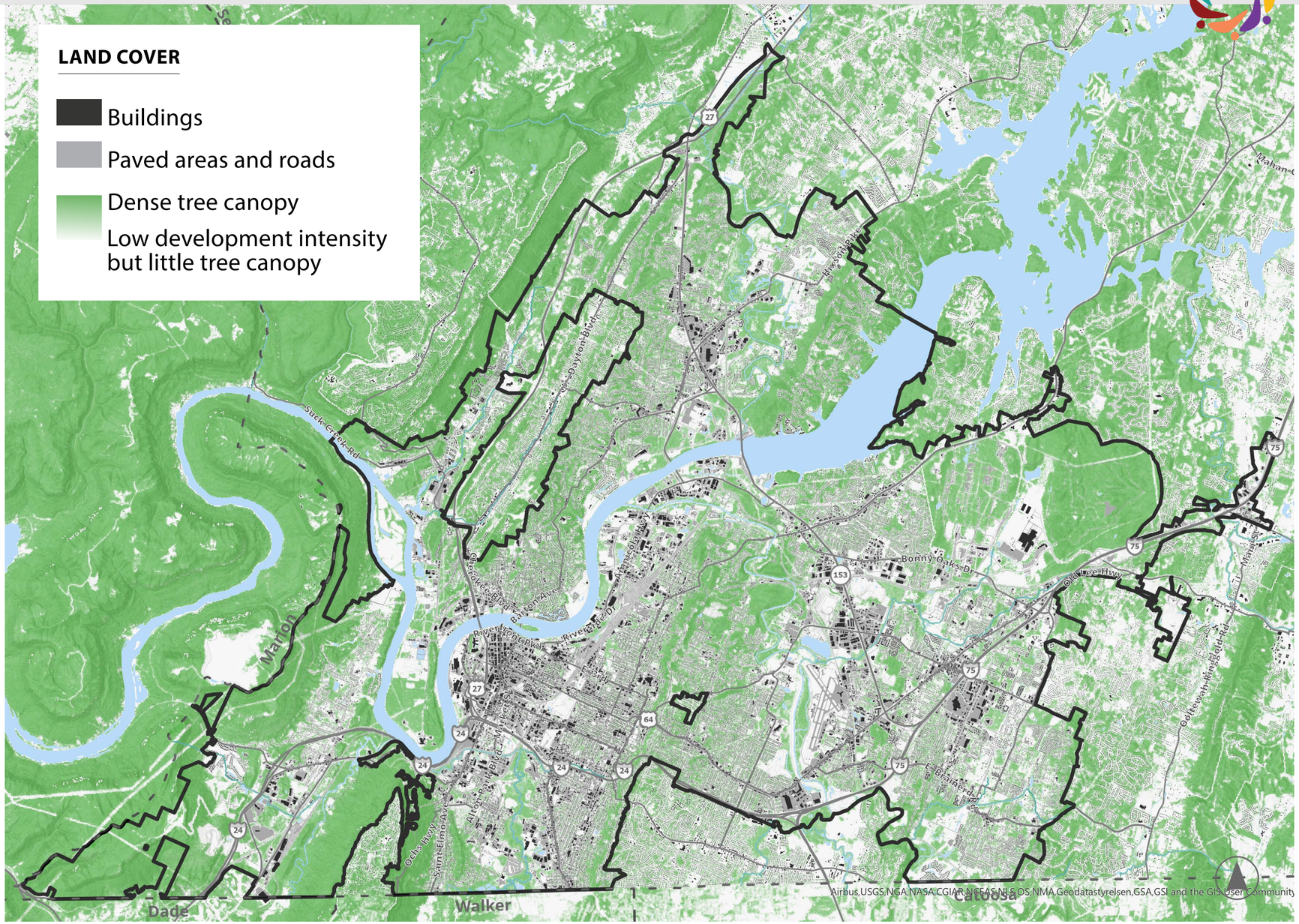
1. How is land being used today and where is there land to accommodate growth?

2. Where has change been occurring recently?

3. What makes a place?

Chattanooga's ridges and waterways drive development patterns.

Neighborhood and district boundaries are largely defined by ridges and waterways, and to some extent by manmade infrastructure such as railroads. The city's ridges and views are both treasured attributes of Chattanooga's physical place, but also limit where development and infrastructure occur.



Source: USGS Tree Canopy 2021, other data from Chattanooga-Hamilton County RPA

Nearly 38% of the city's land is classified as either vacant, agricultural, or open space.

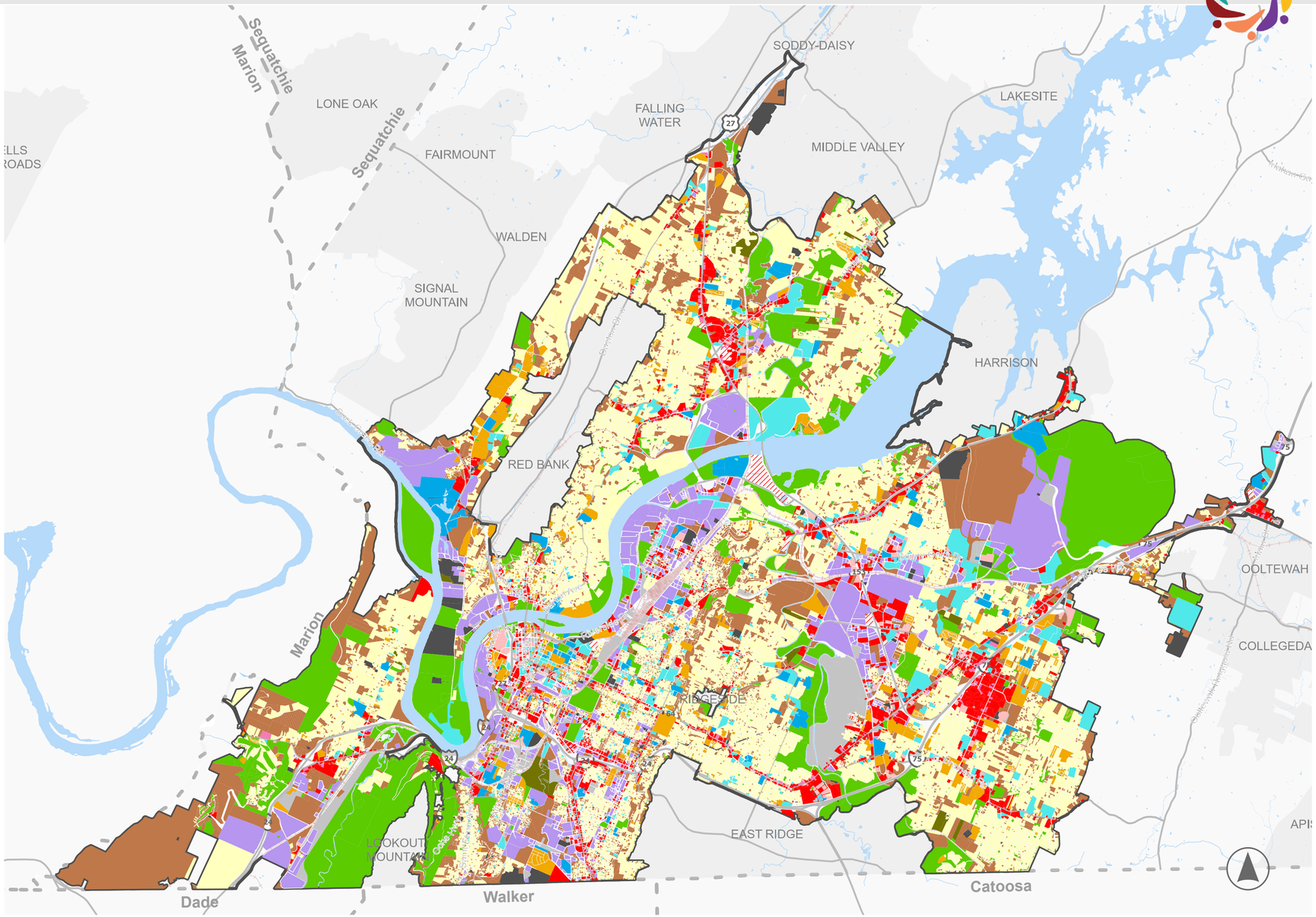
- Each parcel has one classification, which may not reflect underutilized land.

EXISTING GENERAL LAND USE

Land Use	Acreage	% of City
Mixed Use	337	<1%
Utility	1,228	2%
Industrial	7,621	9%
Transportation	2,030	2%
Commercial/Office	5,156	6%
Institutional	5,150	6%
Multi-family	3,319	4%
Single-family	25,764	32%
Park / Open Space *	14,450	18%
Agriculture	5,807	1%
Vacant	15,771	19%

* includes conservation areas, cemeteries, and active/passive parks.

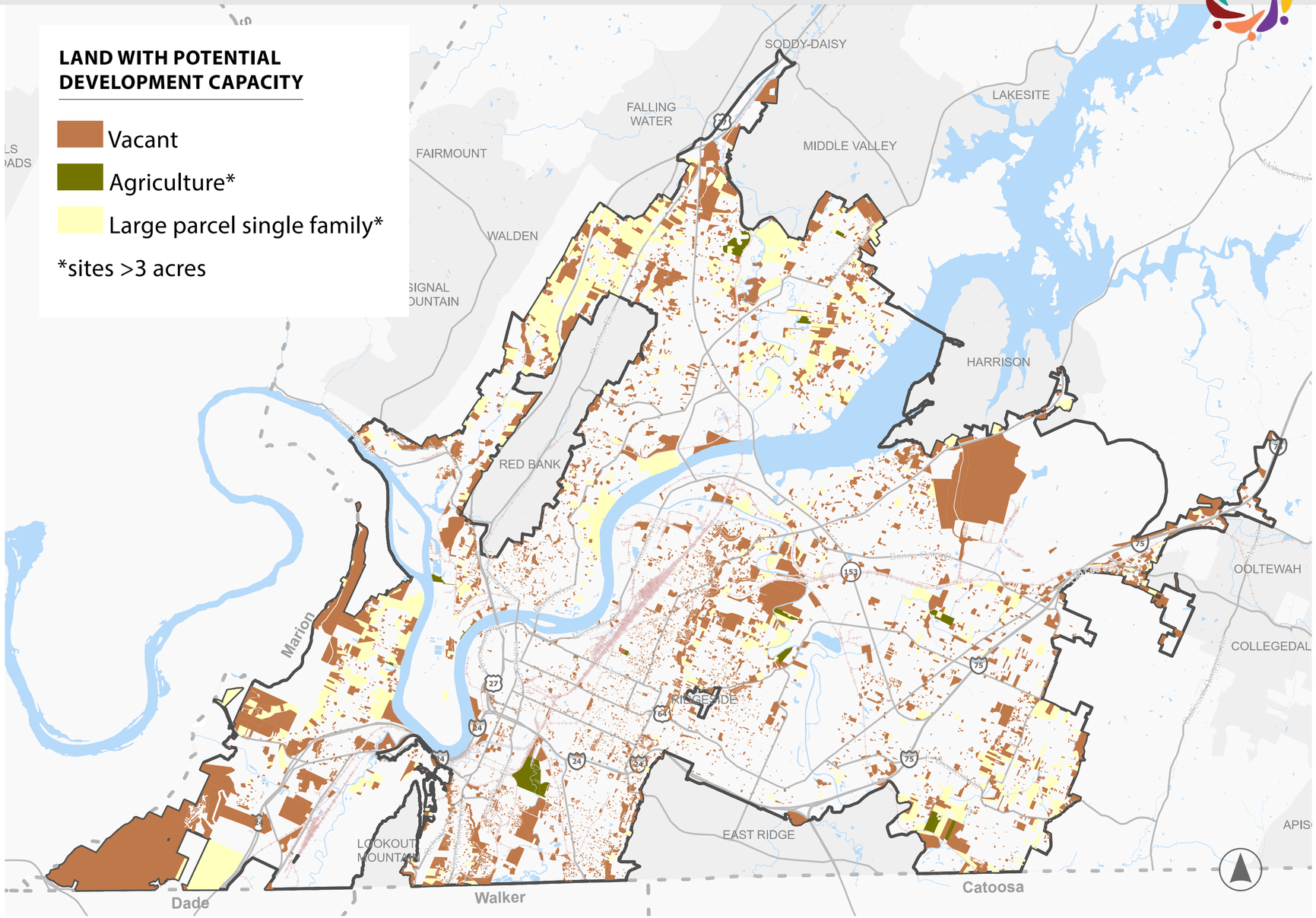
Source: Chattanooga-Hamilton County RPA (2023)



In addition to vacant land, agriculture and single family residential lots over 3 acres in size may have potential for development. Together, this land amounts to 25% of the city.

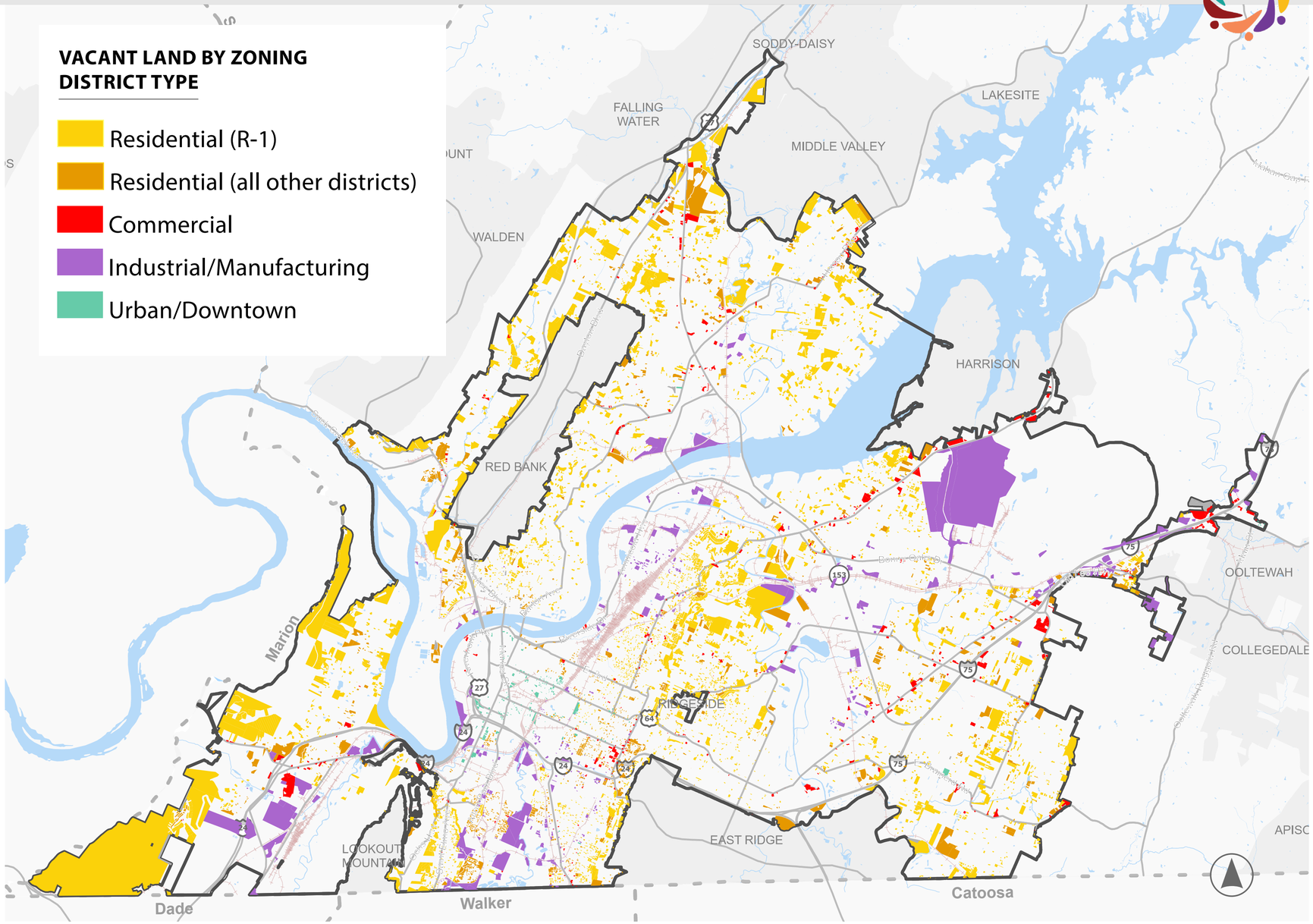
- This does not include land that could redevelop such as commercial or industrial land.
- The largest individual vacant property is 1,935 acres in size (at the southwest corner of the city).
- The average vacant property (in the city) is approximately 1.5 acres in size.
- Three planning areas contain nearly two-thirds of all vacant land; Lookout Valley (30%), Hixson (19%), and Highway 58 / Tyner (14%).

Source: Chattanooga-Hamilton County RPA



Most of the vacant land is currently zoned R-1 residential

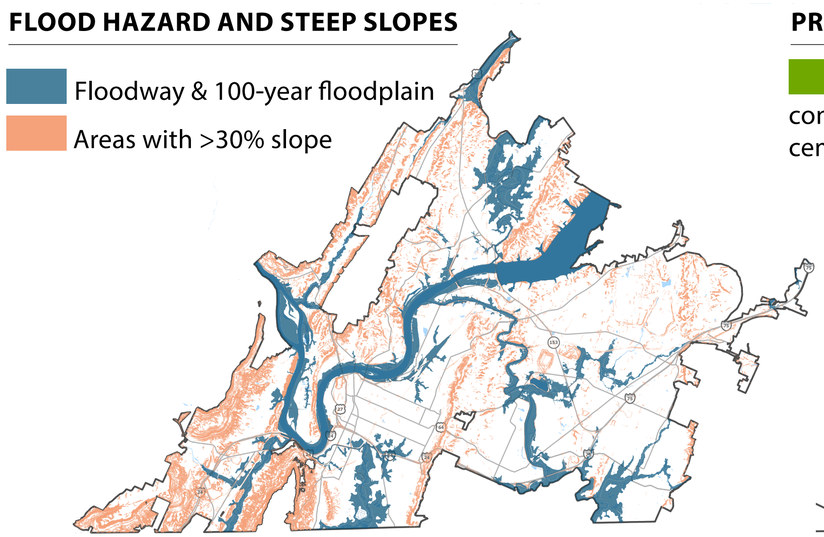
- The vast majority of vacant land that is in a residential zoning district is zoned R-1. This district is the least intense residential category.
- Industrial/Manufacturing zoning makes up the second largest area of vacant land. Most of that is within the Enterprise South industrial park land. As shown on a later map, many of the other large industrially-zoned parcels have development constraints.



Source: Chattanooga-Hamilton County RPA

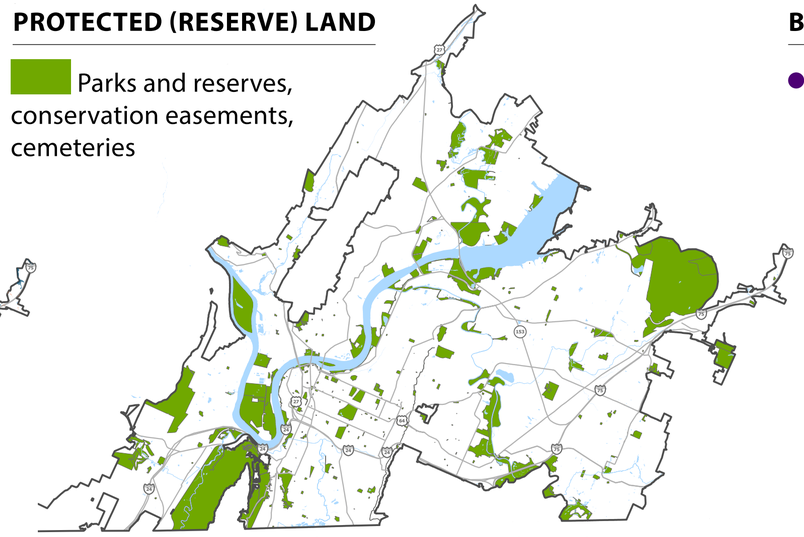
Not all vacant or underdeveloped land is likely to change due to a range of development constraints including floodplains and slopes, conservation easements, and contamination.

FLOOD HAZARD AND STEEP SLOPES



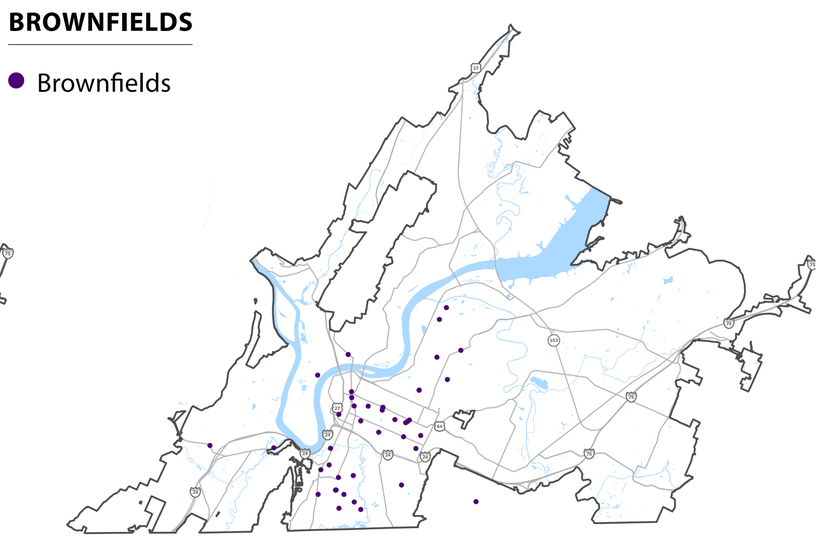
Source: Chattanooga-Hamilton County RPA, FEMA

PROTECTED (RESERVE) LAND



Source: Chattanooga-Hamilton County RPA, Chattadata

BROWNFIELDS



Source: Chattadata

Constrained Land

Steep slopes and flooplains are a significant part of Chattanooga's natural features, which also constrian development potential. Current regulations require additional steps to develop in these area but the city does not prohibit development on steep slopes or within 100-year floodplain and building in these areas may be limited in other ways.

Protected Land

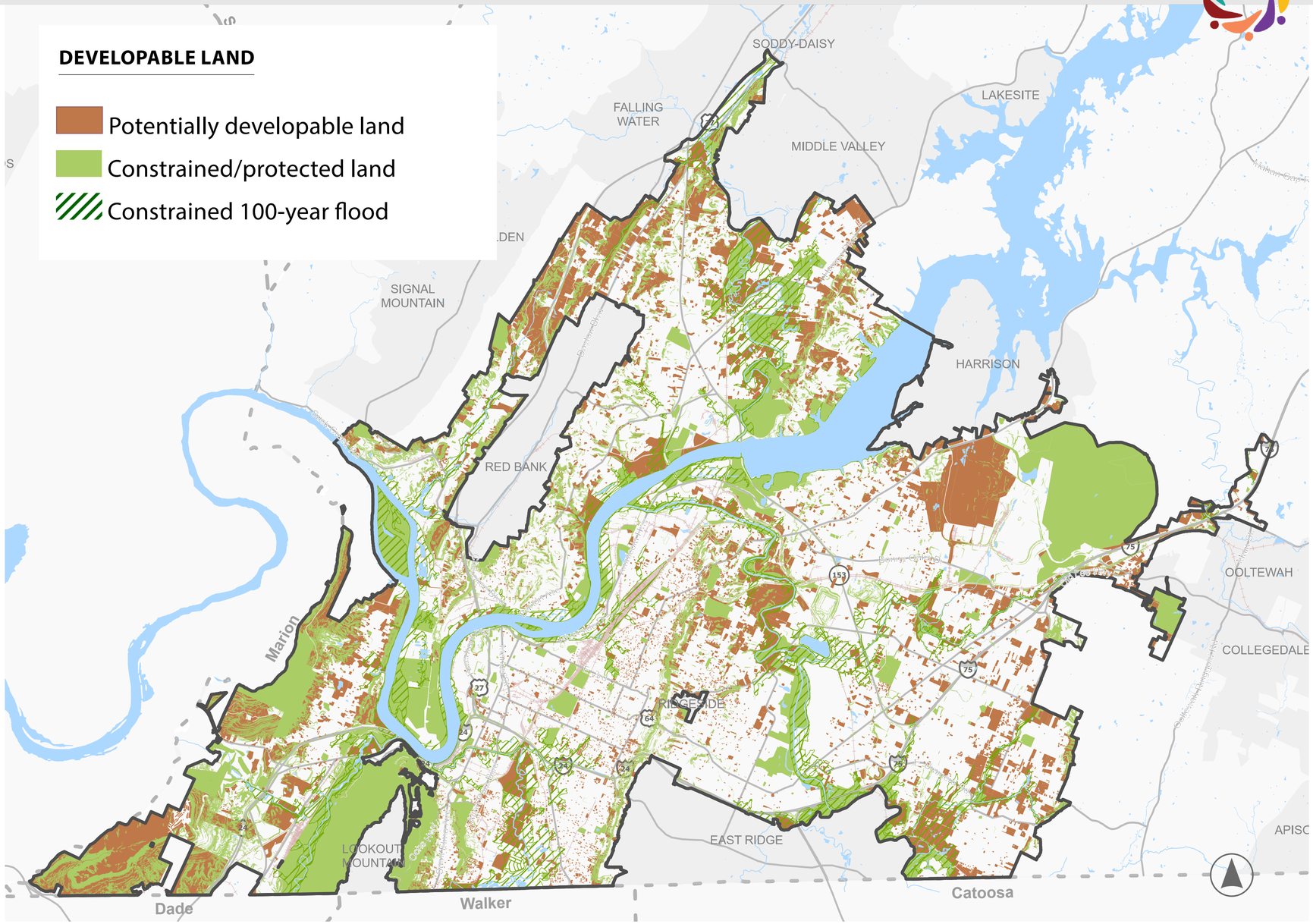
Land set aside and used as parks and nature preserves, conservation easements and cemeteries are considered protected and are expected to remain in their current use. Most of these areas are shown on the existing land use map.

Brownfield Sites

Chattanooga has 43 sites identified as brownfield locations by the EPA Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES). This program monitors site conditions, documents progress, and makes properties eligible for federal funding to support remediation. Some brownfield sites are shown as vacant, but would require cleanup to be developable.

Potentially developable land is limited after subtracting constrained and protected land.

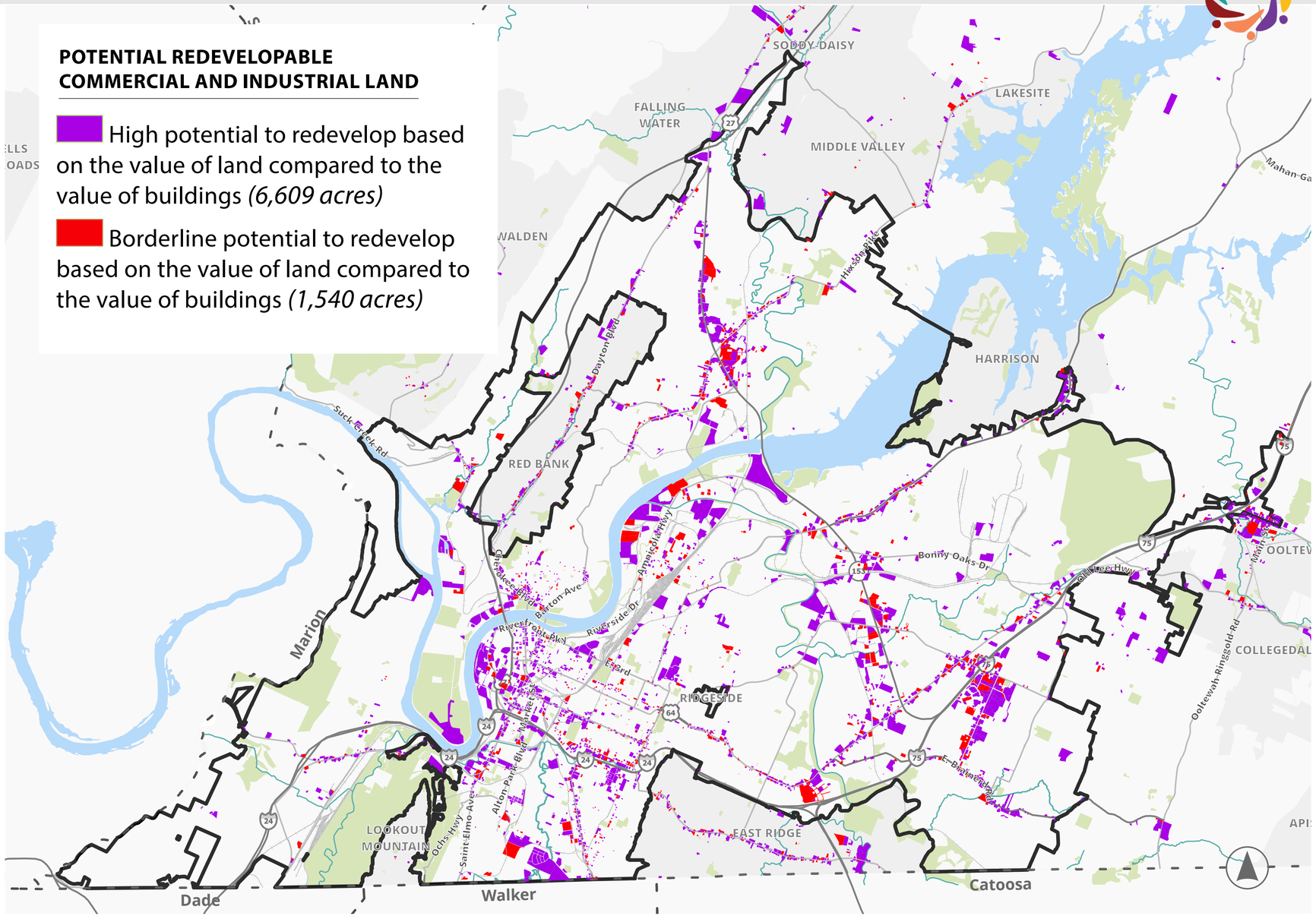
- This map shows Constrained & Protected land as a layer on top of the vacant/agriculture/single-family. What remains (shown in brown) is considered Potentially Developable.
- Area 2 (Hixson) and Area 11 (East Brainerd) have most of the potentially developable land that is zoned residential.
- With the exception of vacant land at Enterprise South Industrial Park (ESIP), many of the industrially zoned sites are partially constrained by slope or floodplain (or both).
- This "potentially developable land" does not include land that is currently in use.



Source: Chattanooga-Hamilton County RPA

In addition to vacant land, much of the city's commercial and industrial properties along corridors may be suitable for redevelopment based on land values.

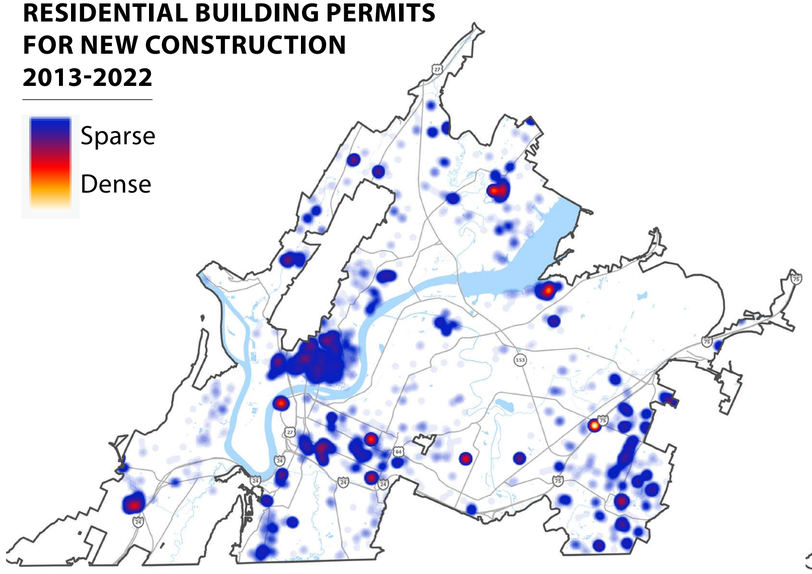
- Comparing the value of land to the value of improvements on that land (buildings) is one way to determine whether a property is underutilized and therefore has potential for redevelopment.
- High potential redevelopment areas are commercial or industrial properties that have a land value to improvement value ratio less than 1. In other words the land is more valuable than the existing buildings on it.
- Borderline areas are commercial or industrial land that has a land value to improvement value ratio between 1 and 1.5.



Source: Chattanooga-Hamilton County RPA

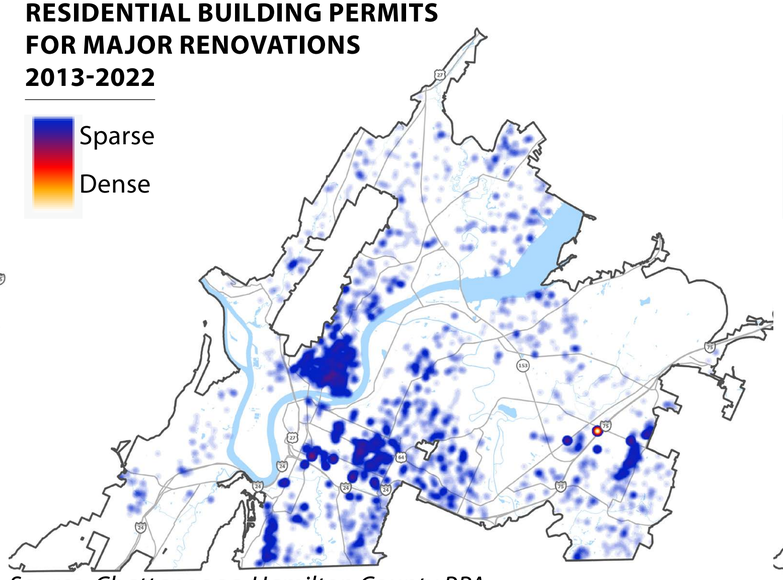
Residential and non-residential development has been occurring across the city through new construction, additions, and renovations.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION 2013-2022



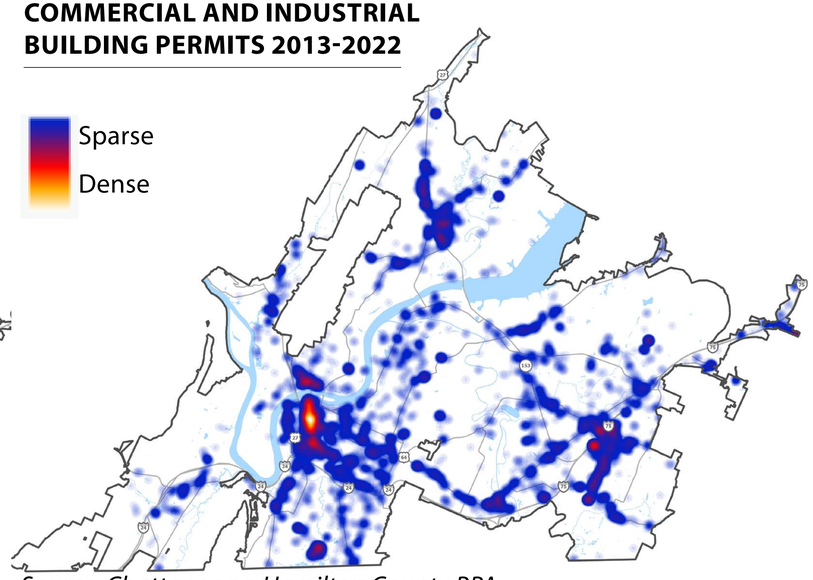
Source: Chattanooga-Hamilton County RPA

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS FOR MAJOR RENOVATIONS 2013-2022



Source: Chattanooga-Hamilton County RPA

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BUILDING PERMITS 2013-2022



Source: Chattanooga-Hamilton County RPA

Residential Trends (New construction)

While development of new subdivisions is occuring in areas like East Brainerd, several established areas are also experiencing new housing growth. The North Shore, North Chattanooga, and Southside are a few places that have seen recent housing development.

Residential Trends (Addition or alteration)

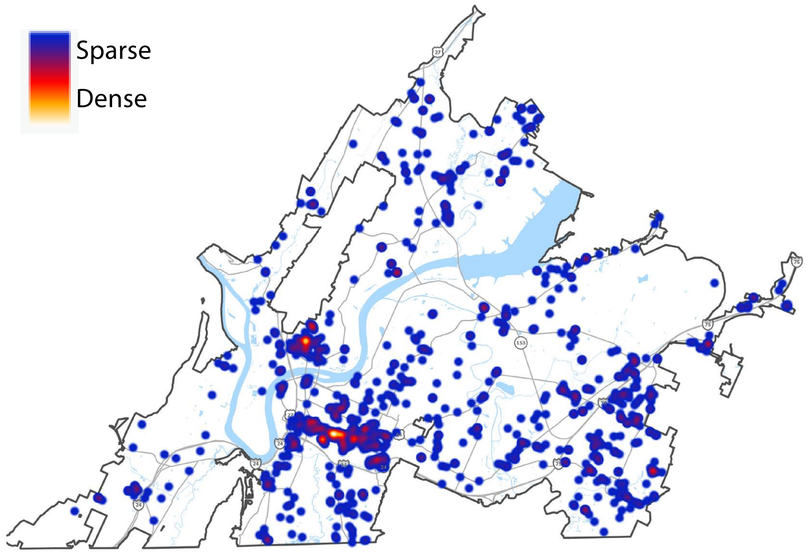
Housing additions and renovations has some overlap with new construction, but is primarily focused in central Chattanooga. Neighborhoods adjacent to Downtown or north of the river are experiencing more renovation investment than neighborhoods along the city edge.

Non-Residential Trends (All types)

Most new construction, alteration, and addition building permits for commercial or industrial are located around major, regional developments. Downtown, Hamilton Place Mall, Eastgate, and near Northgate Mall are just a few hotspots for recent non-residential growth.

Zoning changes across the city mostly reflect where building has been occurring. There is a significant trend of industrially zoned land being rezoned for redevelopment.

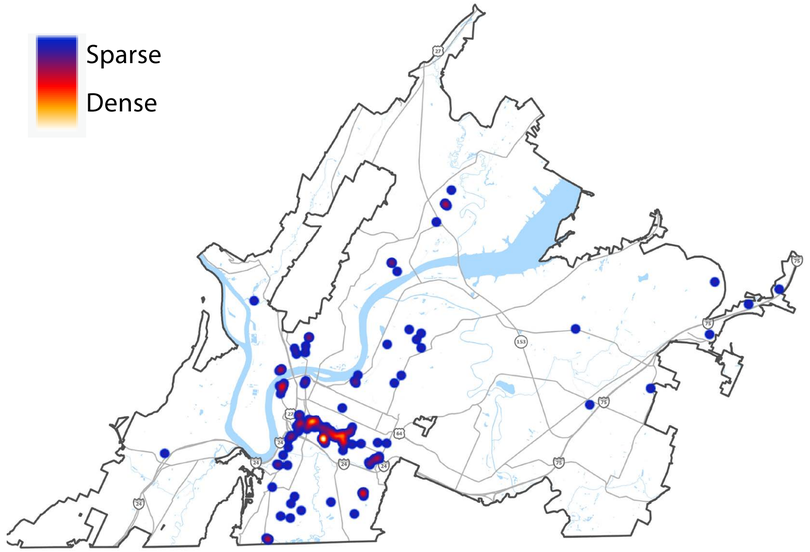
REZONING CASES 2013-2023



Source: Chattanooga-Hamilton County RPA

There have been 873 rezoning cases since 2013. A property owner or developer will request a zoning change when they desire to change the use or intensity of development on their property. Most of those rezonings have been for residential or commercial development.

REZONING CASES FROM INDUSTRIAL/ MANUFACTURING TO OTHER ZONE 2013-2023

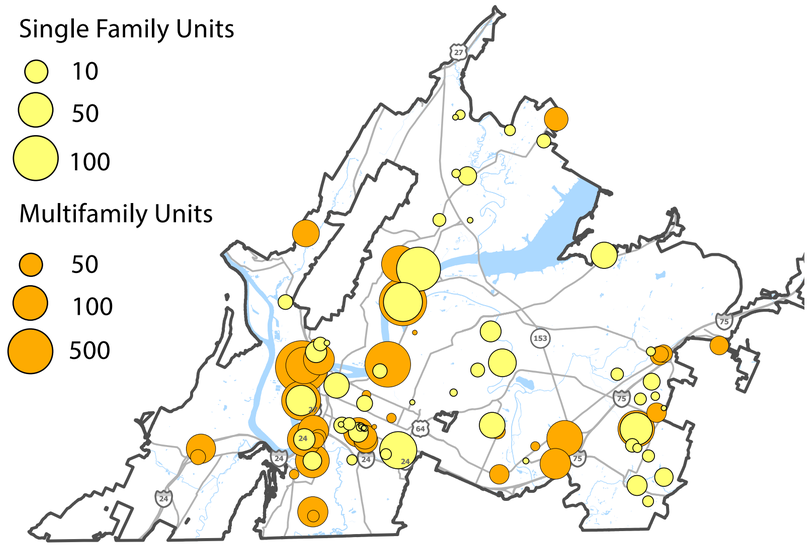


Source: Chattanooga-Hamilton County RPA

Over 100 cases (approximately 13%) have involved a change from an industrial zone to a mixed use, commercial, or residential zone. These rezonings are consistent with the observation that industrial land in Chattanooga, particularly in older parts of the city, are being converted to mixed use or apartment developments.

Over 3,665 single family residential units and 7,758 multifamily units have been proposed since 2022.

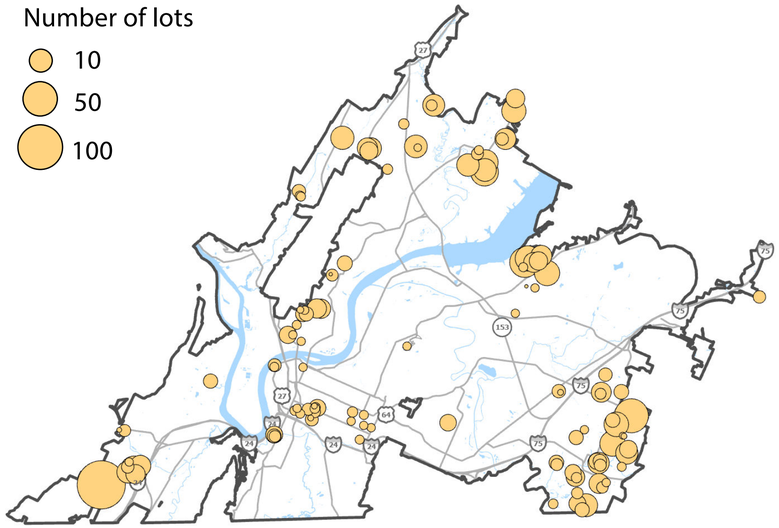
RESIDENTIAL PIPELINE PROJECTS 2022-MARCH 2023



Source: Chattanooga-Hamilton County RPA

Pipeline projects include those that have recently been approved (and may be under construction) or are in some phase of the development approval process.

APPROVED RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISIONS 2013-2023



Source: Chattanooga-Hamilton County RPA

Approved residential subdivisions include those with at least five lots for single family or other residential in a mixed-use development. There are over 2,000 lots that have been developed, leaving fewer than 500 lots in the pipeline for development.

Source: Chattanooga-Hamilton County RPA

Schools impact development trends. Hamilton County Schools has a mission to become the fastest improving district in Tennessee. However, the utilization, deferred maintenance, and condition of schools in Hamilton County is not sustainable.

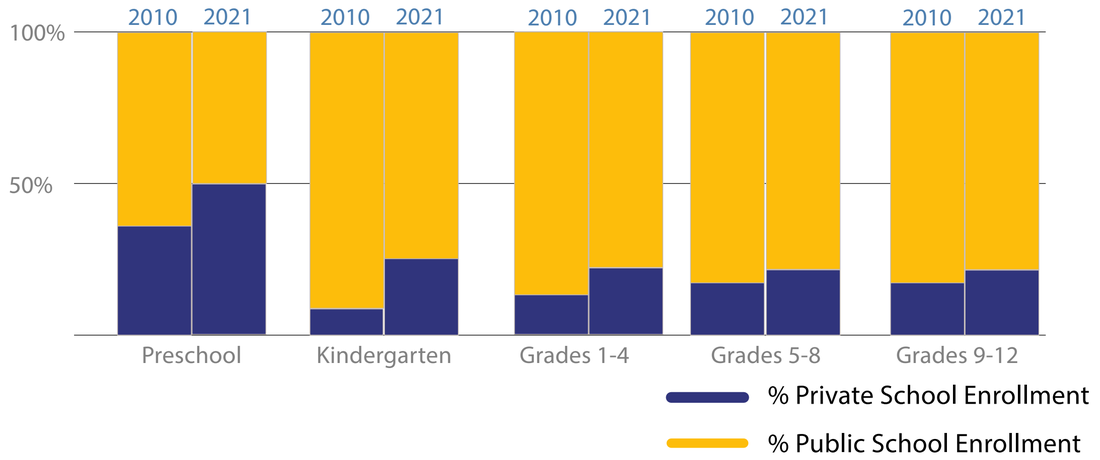
Since 2010, Chattanooga has experienced:

- ~4 percent increase in the population 3 years of age and over enrolled in school
- An overall increase in the share of private school enrollment for students in grades K-12
- ~16 percent increase in the share of Kindergarten students enrolled in private schools

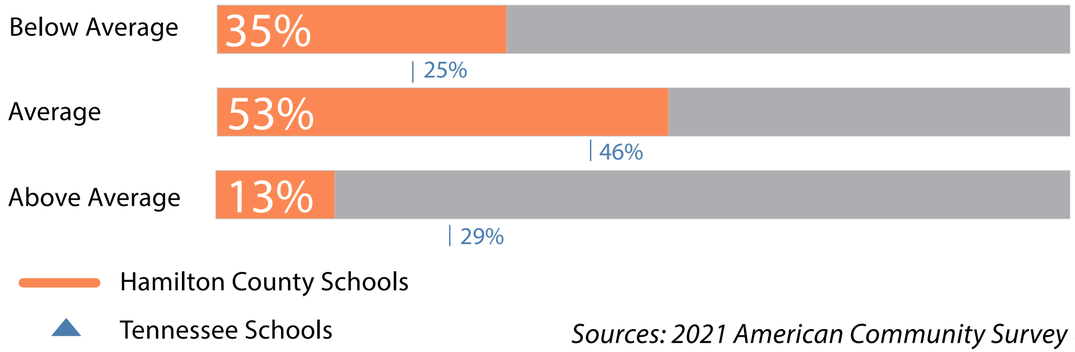
The School District Master Plan (2020) has projected:

- Without changes, only 35% of public school space will be adequate for its use by 2028

School Enrollment



Student Progress



Sources: 2021 American Community Survey (ACS), Tennessee Department of Education

Recommendations for future development in Plan Chattanooga will be based on a palette of Place Types that describe the intended character of future development.

Centers

Clusters or groupings of stores, offices, restaurants, and other similar uses. Centers have various scales and may serve a neighborhood or the broader region.

EXAMPLES INCLUDE

Dowtown Core



Village Center



Corridors

Linear development along major streets that link centers and neighborhoods. These areas include a mix of uses including multi-family housing.

EXAMPLES INCLUDE

Urban Corridor



Suburban Corridor



Residential

Areas that are primarily residential with a mix of housing, and neighborhood amenities such as schools, parks, and civic sites.

EXAMPLES INCLUDE

Mixed Residential



Urban Residential



Special Districts

Large areas that generally focus on a single use such as an employment or industrial area, or a major institutional campus.

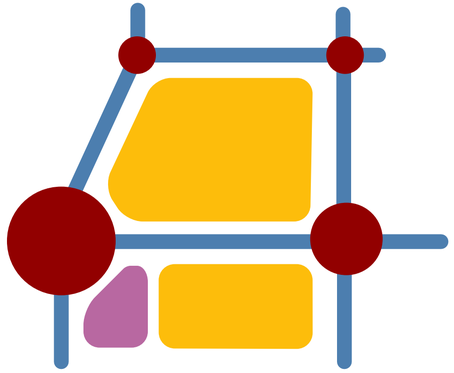
EXAMPLES INCLUDE

Industrial



Regional Facilities



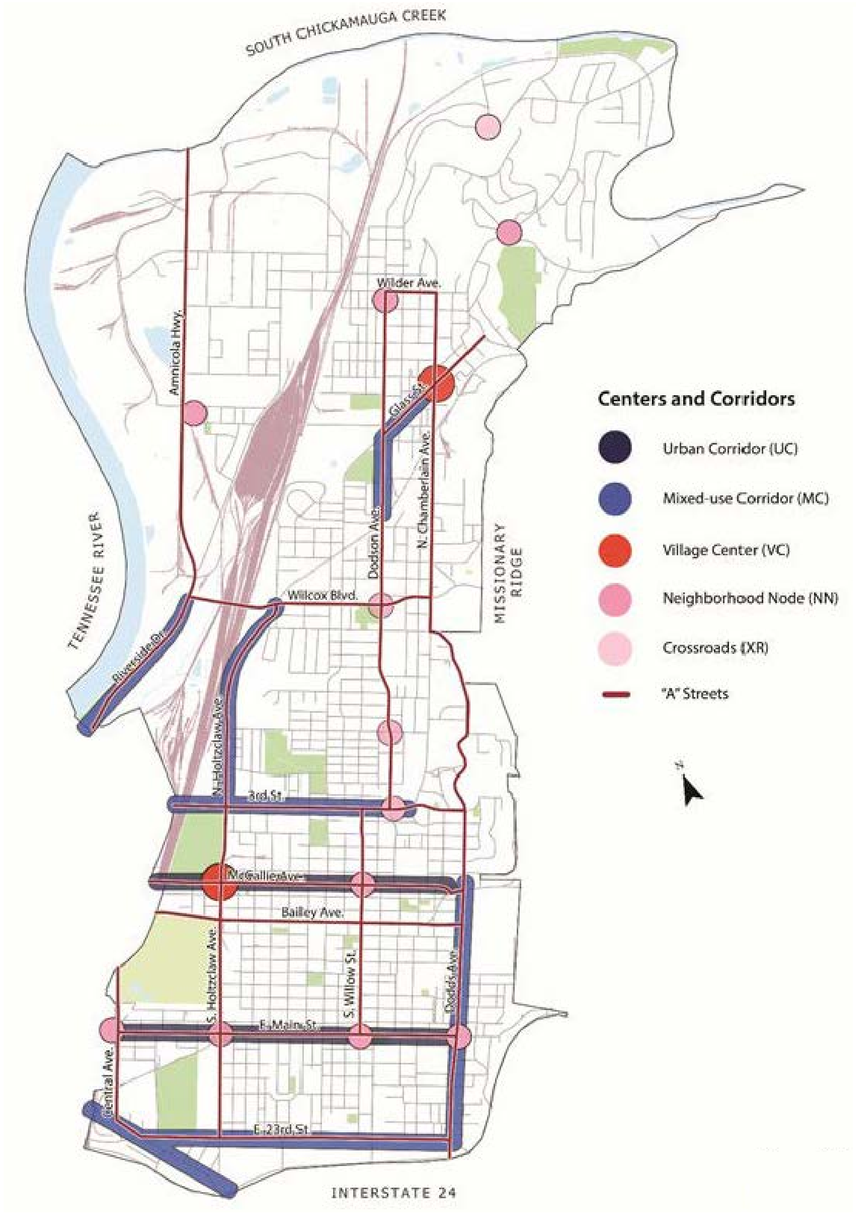


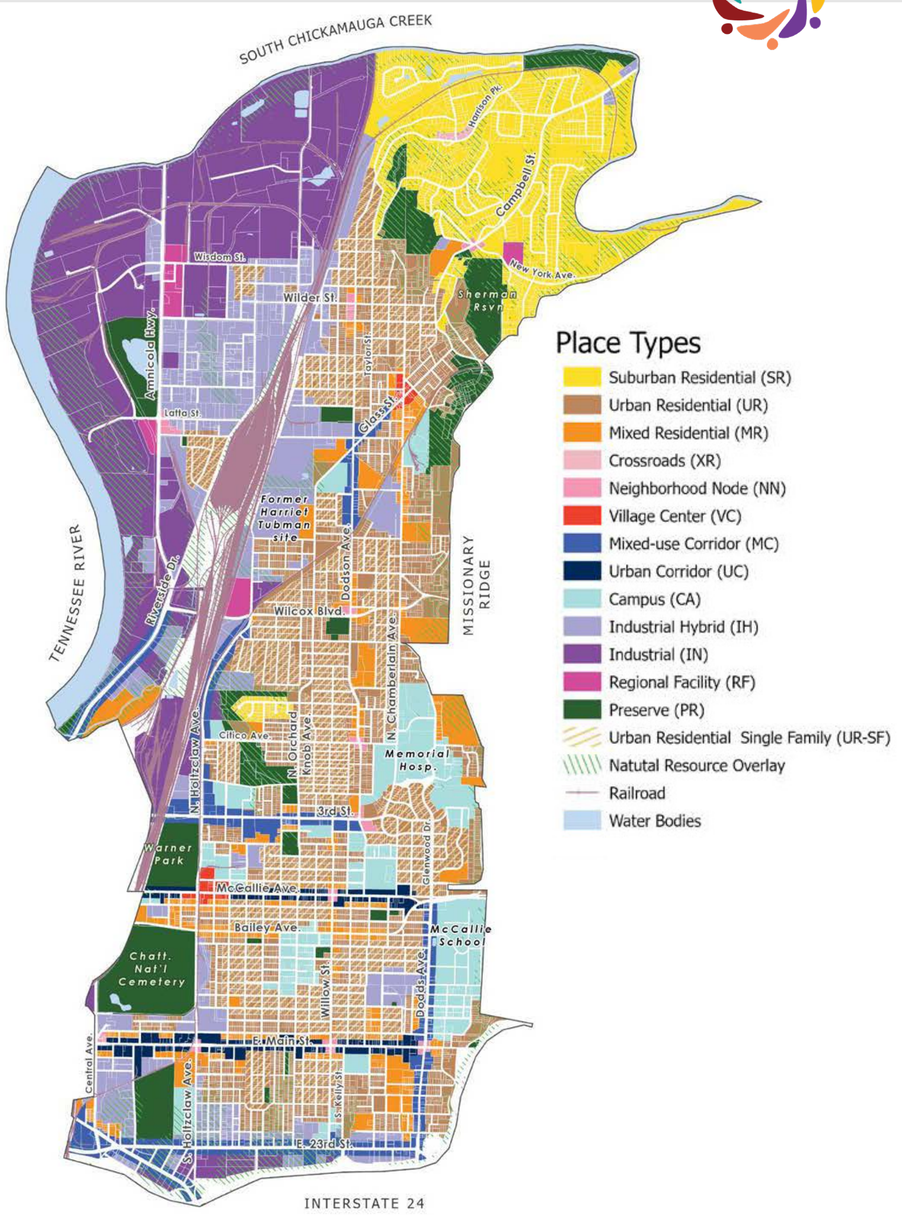
THE CENTERS AND CORRIDORS APPROACH HAS THREE ESSENTIAL CONCEPTS:

- Walkable, clustered Centers where retail uses are concentrated;
- Support their economic vitality and put more people in close proximity to goods and services to ecourage walking and biking where feasible.
- Medium and high density housing near Centers and Corridors to support their economic vitality and local transit viability.

Place Types were recently applied to plans for Area 3 (Historic River-to-Ridge) and Area 11 (East Brainerd).

- The centers and corridors approach generally depicts where commercial, mixed-use, or high density development and redevelopment is intended and appropriate.
- The place types provide a more nuanced direction on the intended character and use of future development for all properties in an area. In some cases these place types are intended to maintain and strengthen existing character. In other cases, particularly centers and corridors, the place types indicate how an area might change in use or character in the future.





Source: Chattanooga-Hamilton County RPA

EXISTING CONDITIONS SNAPSHOT

EQUITY

DRAFT GOAL

My Chattanooga is a place where everyone thrives and is a city that makes strides to ensure that those who have been excluded in the past are succeeding in the future, and have meaningful participation in decisions that impact them.

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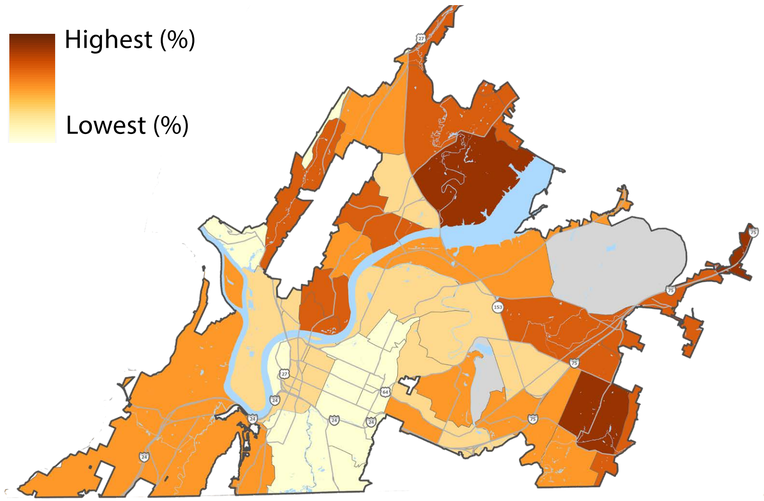
PLAN CHATTANOOGA

THIS SECTION WILL ADDRESS:

1. How do various measures of personal prosperity vary across the city?

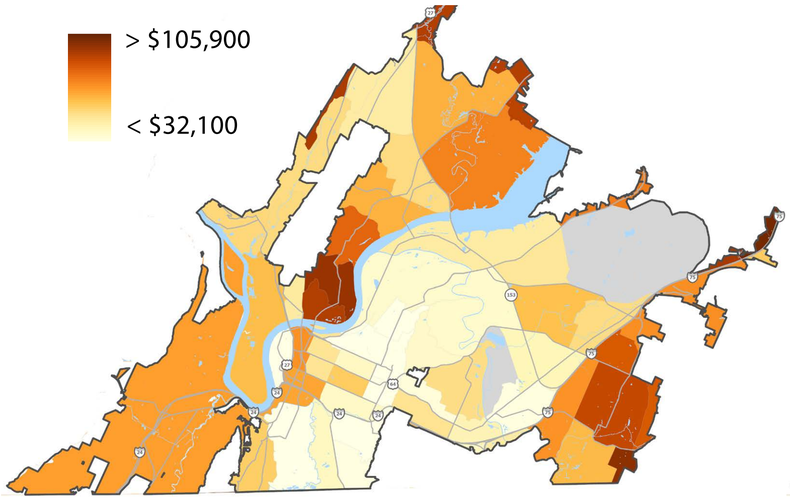
Chattanooga has seen overall improvement in key areas related to personal prosperity. However, not all neighborhoods have benefitted equally.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER)



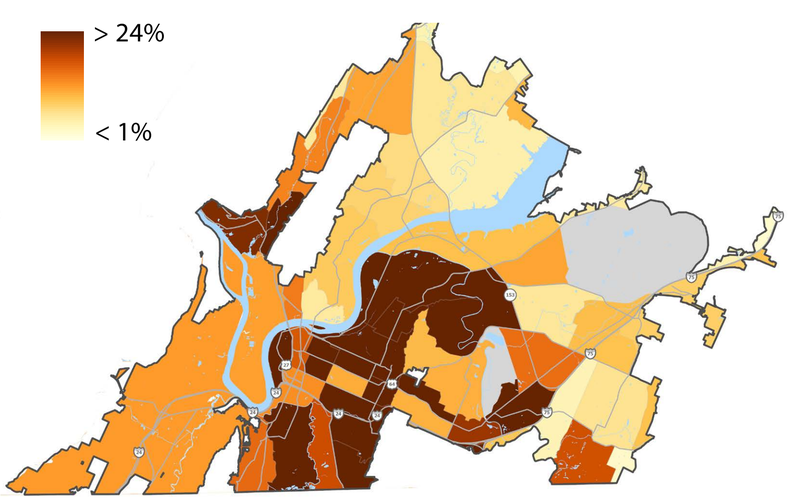
Source: 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Source: 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates

POVERTY STATUS (PERCENT OF POPULATION)



Source: 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates

Educational Attainment

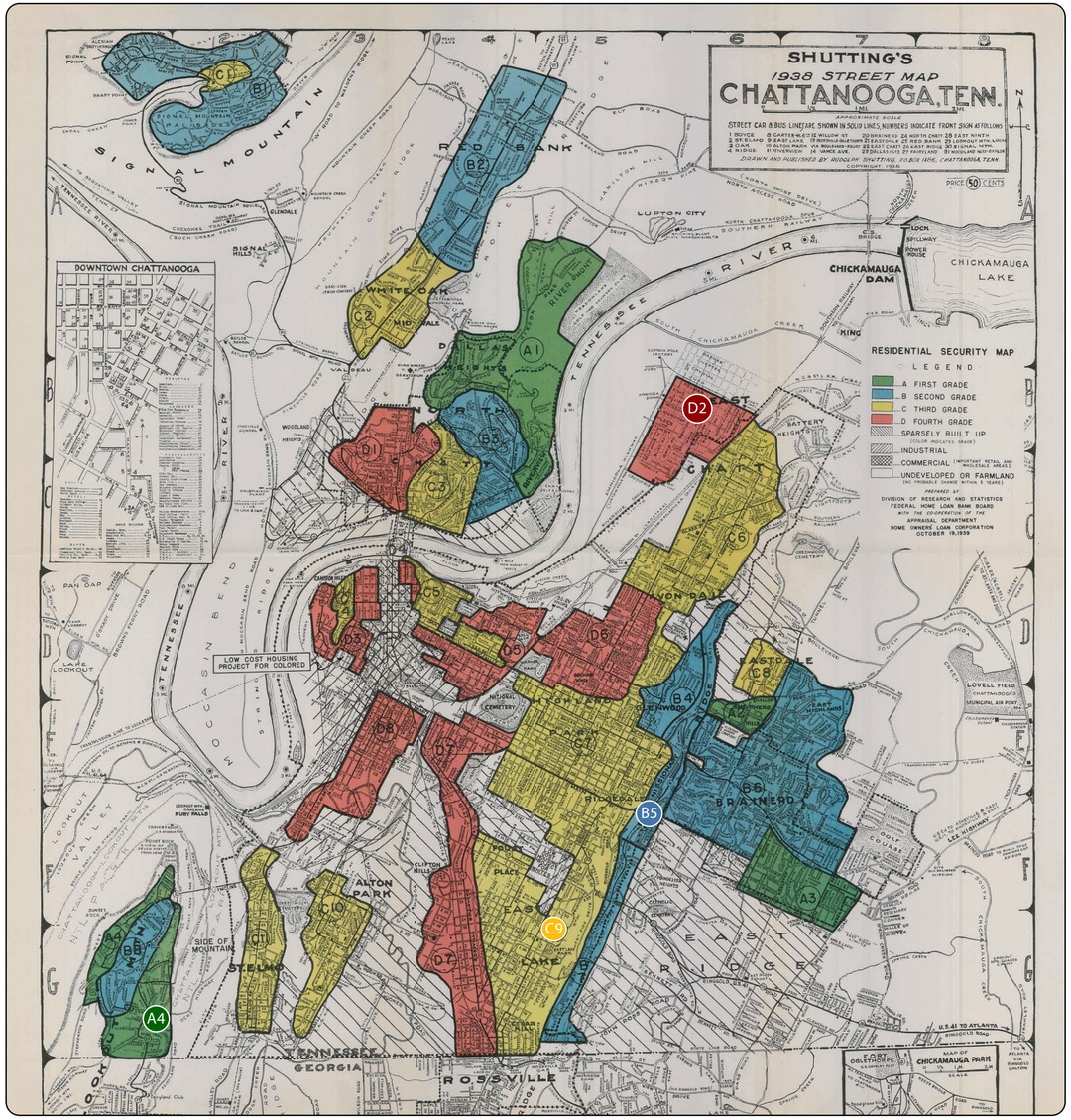
From 2010 to 2021, Chattanooga experienced an overall increase in educational attainment, including a 68% increase those receiving graduate or professional degrees.

Median Household Income

The median household income in 2021 was approximately $50,500. The median income increased between 30%-46% in all areas since 2010.

Poverty Status in the last 12 Months

Approximately 30,000 (17.6%) people in Chattanooga live below the poverty level. More than 30% of those living in poverty are children under the age of 18.



Impacts of historic redlining are evident today.

Redlining was a a practice rooted in the 1930s where the federal government's Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC) ranked neighborhoods on their mortgage lending risks. Banks and other institutions refused to offer mortgages or offered worse rates to customers in neighborhoods ranked lowly. These rankings were largely based on neighborhood's racial and ethnic composition. In Chattanooga, neighborhoods with any Black population were given the lowest grade.

HISTORIC NEIGHBORHOOD DESCRIPTIONS (CIRCA 1938)

HOLC Ranking **A**

A4: Lookout Valley
Class and Occupation: **Business & Professional men, executives, capitalists**
Black population: **0%**

"The present trend to the mountain, the type of population, construction of majority of homes, and its desirability as a residential spot make it a first grade area."

HOLC Ranking **B**

B5: Missionary Ridge
Class and Occupation: **Professional men - executives - better income bracket**
Black population: **0%**

"Area has all utilities, adequate street car transportation, grade school... Originally it was occupied by the wealthier citizens ... but in recent years they have been moving away...

HOLC Ranking **C**

C9: Forest Place - East Lake
Class and Occupation **Factory workers, mechanics, white collar workers**
Black population **0%**

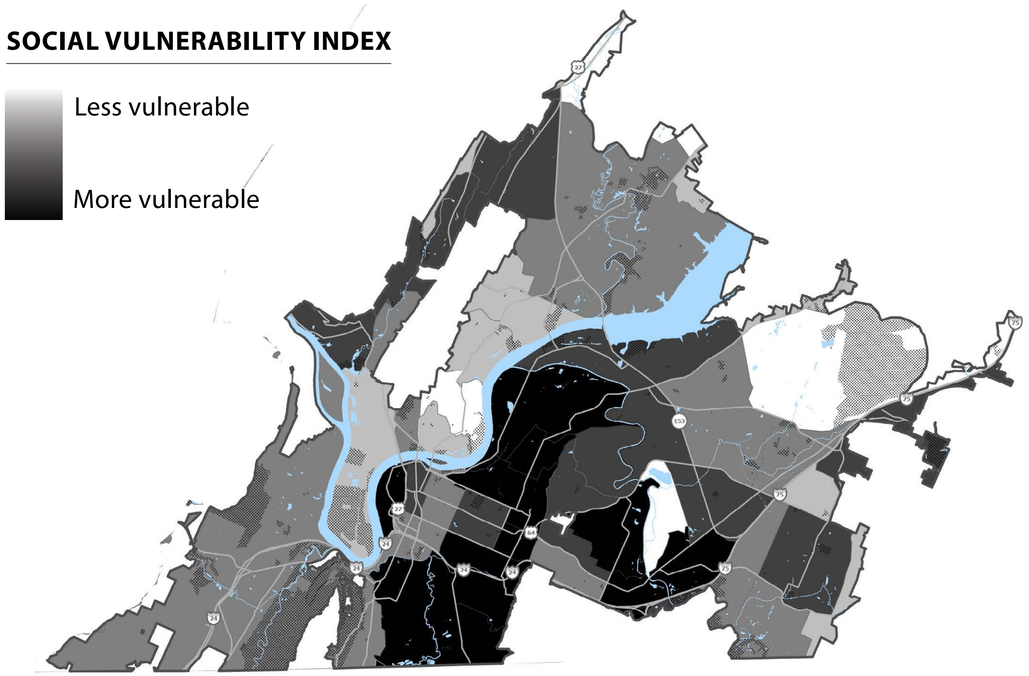
"It is composed of small single famil y homes occupied by people of lower incomes. Part of the area ... is low and subject to overflow from Chattanooga Creek in flood seasons."

HOLC Ranking **D**

D2: East Chattanooga
Class and Occupation **Low income common laborers - domestics**
Black population **100%**

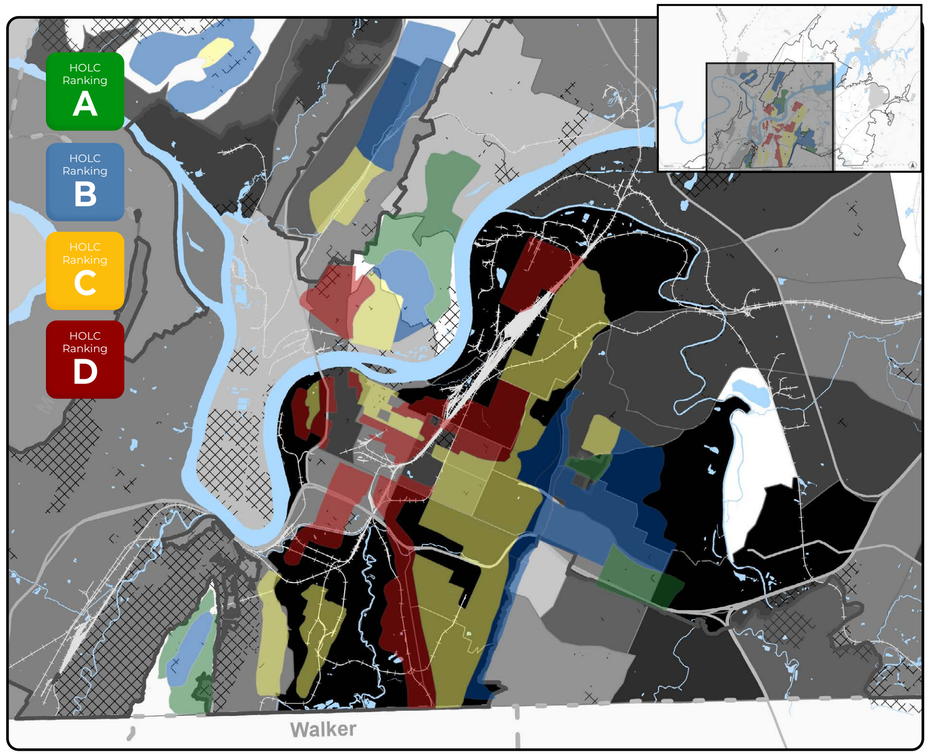
"Houses are cheap, flimsy structures, very poorly maintained. It does not have either lights, water or sewerage. Colored school located in southern part of area."

Populations in historically redlined neighborhoods face greater challenges including economic security, transportation, housing, and health.



Source: CDC Social Vulnerability Index

The social vulnerability index comprises 15 factors, including poverty, lack of access to transportation, and crowded housing which may weaken a community's ability to prevent suffering and financial loss in hazardous events and conditions. These factors are one way to look at a community's overall socioeconomic condition.



Source: University of Richmond Mapping Inequality, CDC Social Vulnerability Index

The map compares the social vulnerability of commmunities by census tract to the HOLC designation given to areas during redlining. While Chattanooga has grown since then, areas given the lowest rating are facing greater vulnerability.

EXISTING CONDITIONS SNAPSHOT

HOUSING

DRAFT GOAL

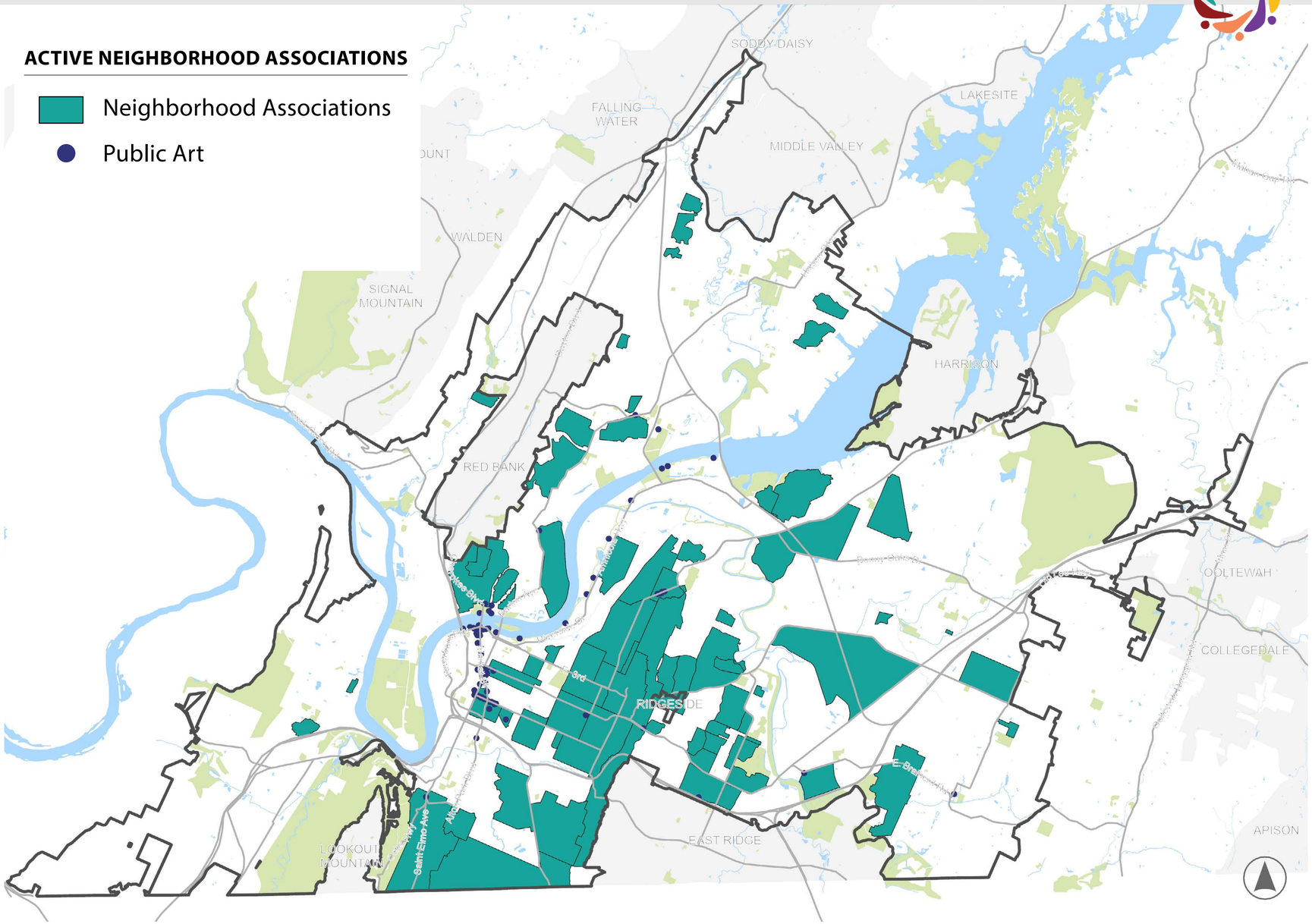
My Chattanooga is made up of diverse neighborhoods that have safe, high quality housing that fits every Chattanoogan's taste, needs, and is affordable to them.

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PLAN CHATTANOOGA

Chattanooga Neighborhood Associations

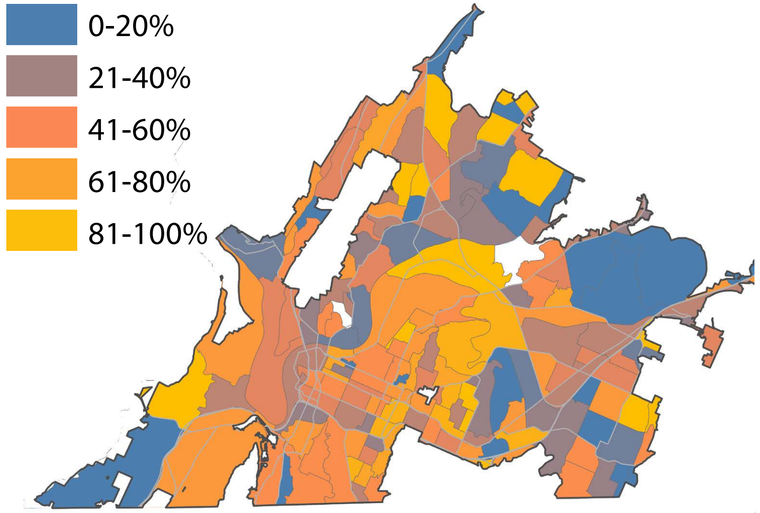
- Many neighborhood associations fell into inactivity during the COVID 19 pandemic. The city has been working to reactivate and register associations.
- Active associations are concentrated in older parts of the city.
- Each active association is assigned a Neighborhood Relations Specialist to coordinate resources and communication between the city and communities.



Cost Burden: Cost Burden is a measure of those who pay 30% or more of their household income each month on rent or their mortgage.

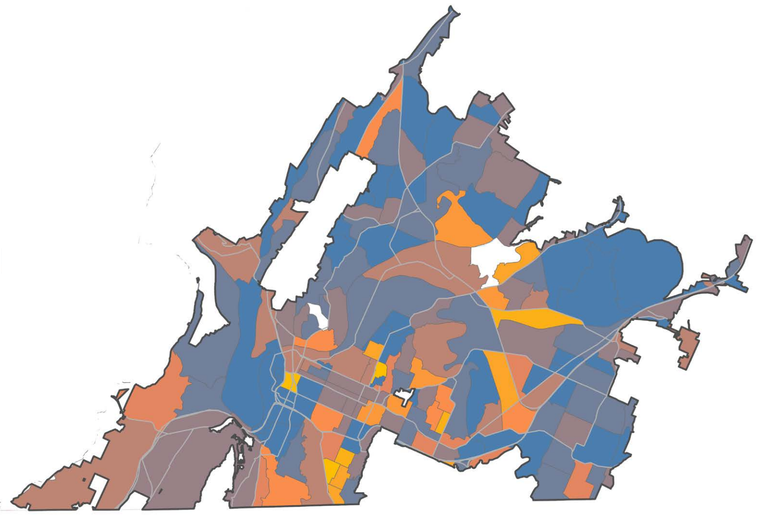
- In the majority of areas of the city, more than 41% of renters are experiencing cost burden. In a number of census tracks the percentage of cost burdened renters exceeds 81%.
- This may suggest that too few rental units have been produced, leading to increased competition for units, along with low wages.
- There are significantly fewer areas of the city where more than 41% of homeowners are experiencing cost burden, which suggests homeownership remains accessible to many Chattanoogans. The low interest rates of the past sevaral years, an adequate supply of housing at all price points, and a match with local wages can all contribute to homeowner affordability.

PERCENT OF UNITS WHERE RENT IS 30% OR MORE HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Source: American Community Survey Table B25070

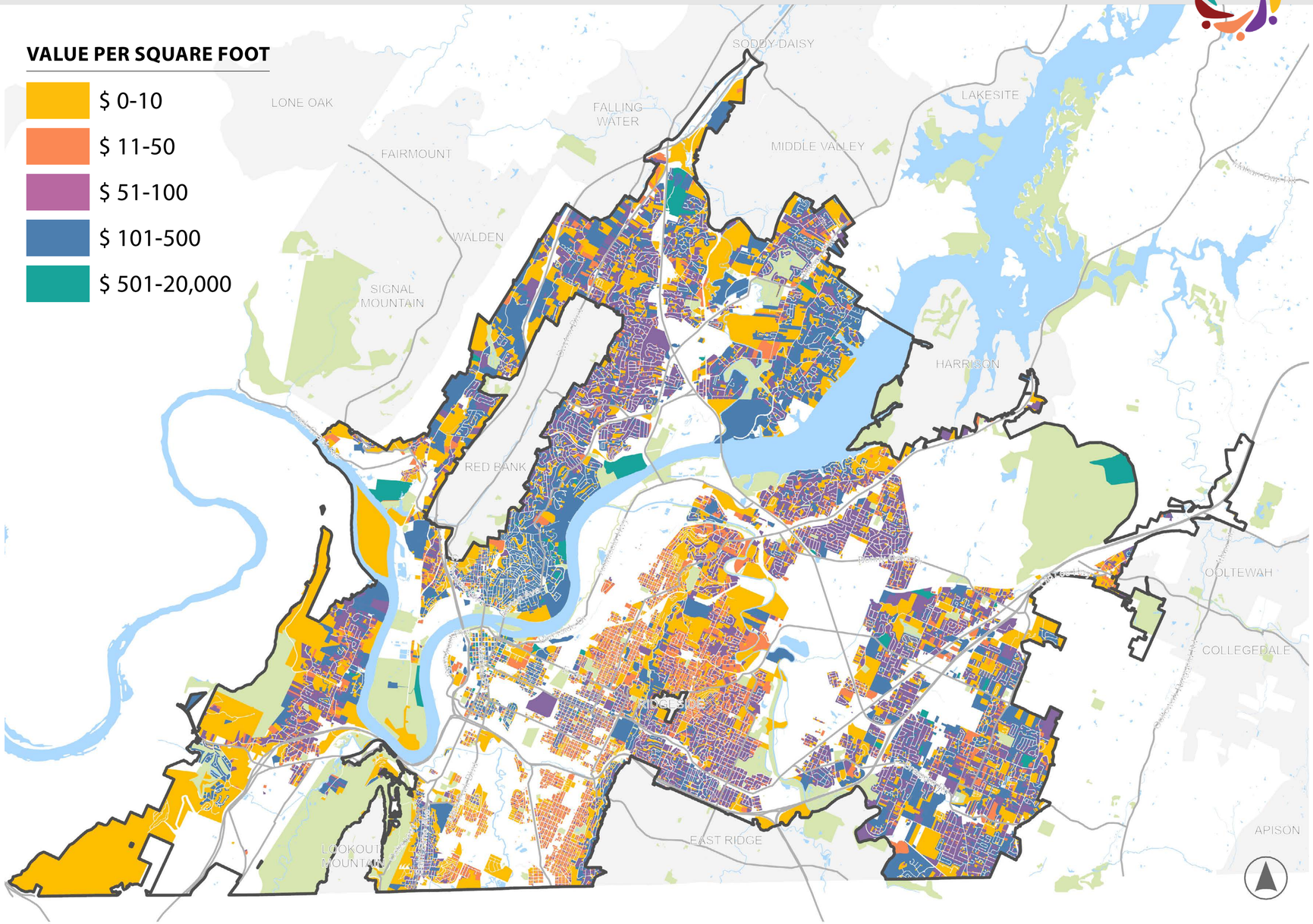
PERCENT OF UNITS WITH A MORTGAGE OF 30% OR MORE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Source: American Community Survey, Table B25091

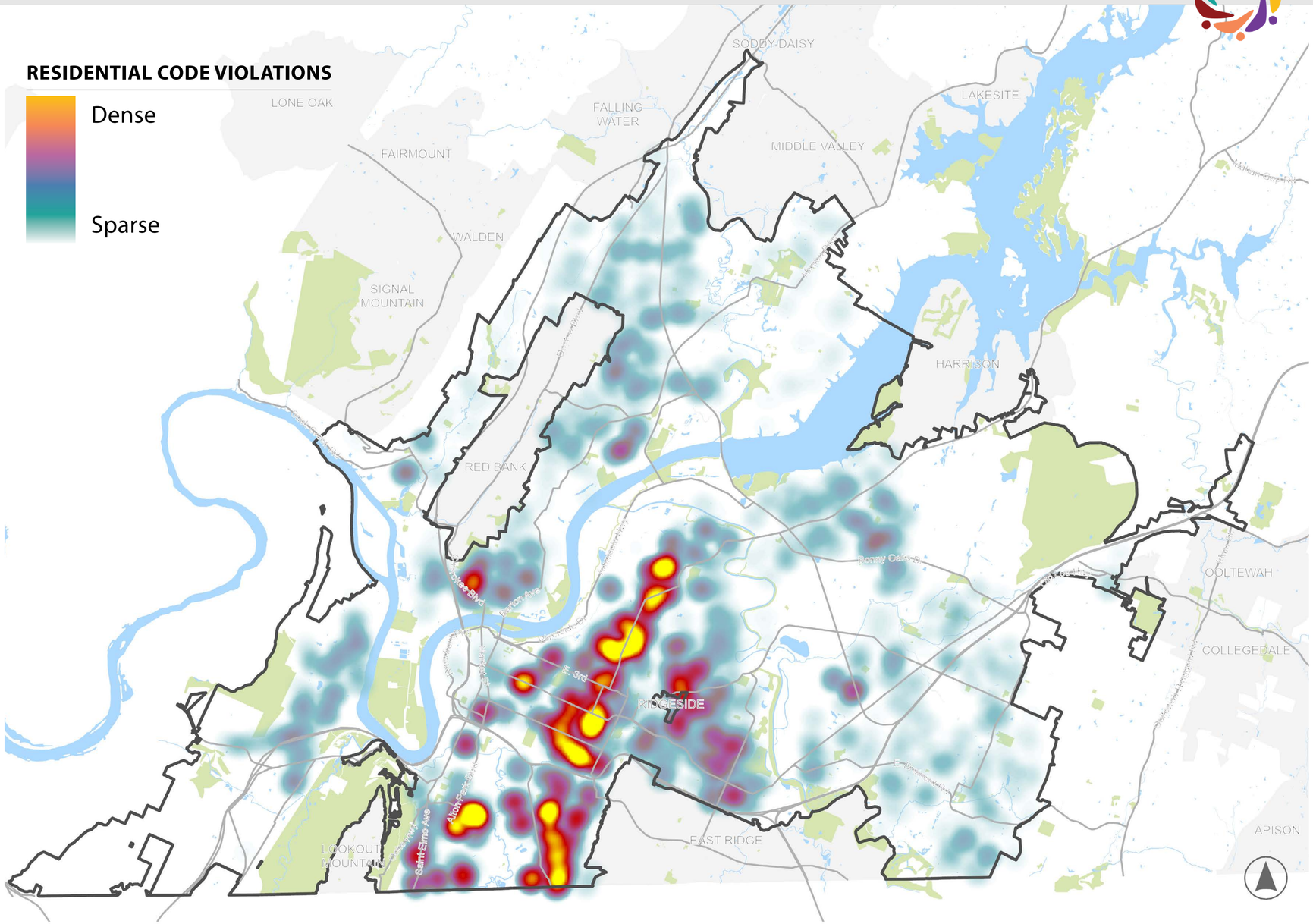
Real Estate Value

- Real Estate Value per square foot is another way to identify what land may be attractive to developers.
- Higher land values require either higher densities or more luxurious construction in order for developers to turn a profit.



Residential Code Violations

- Code violations can be identified by City employees or reported by community members.
- Concentrations of code violations may be a sign of communities where funds for home maintenance is lacking, which can threaten home ownership.
- Programs to ensure lower income home owners and elderly residents have access to basic home repair programs help maintain the City's housing stock and encourage homeownership.
- Violations at rental properties often signal predatory rental practices, but can also create affordability challenges for some smaller scale local landlords.



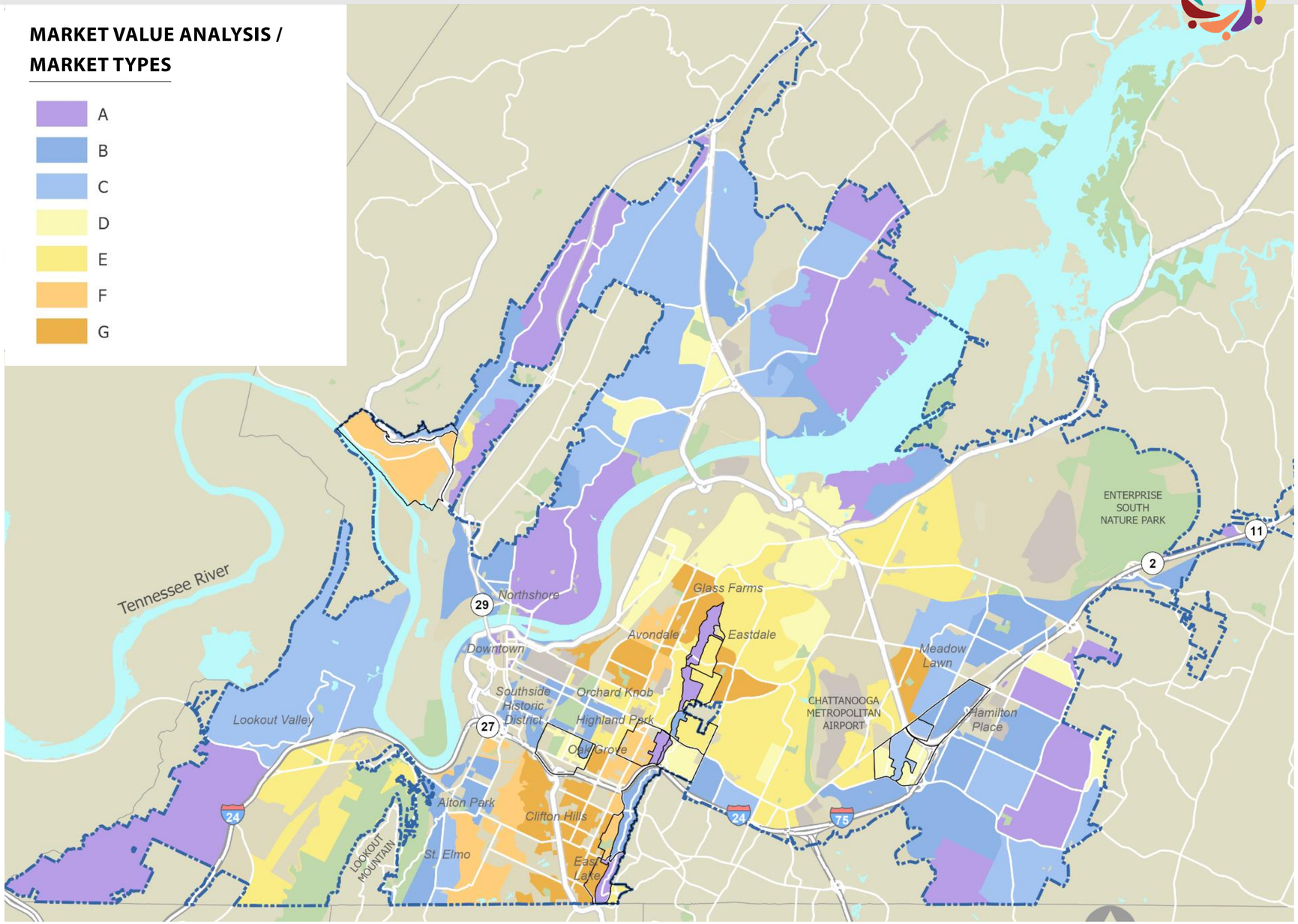
Source: Chattadata, Open Source from Chattanooga, "Code Enforcements - Violations," from 2000 to present

Market Value Analysis

The Market Value Analysis (MVA) is a tool to help residents and policymakers identify and understand the elements of their local real estate markets.

- 10 indicators, including information such as land values, code violations, and building permits, are utilized to assess the market conditions of area of the city.
- Purple markets have properties with the highest home values and lowest levels of financial distress. Blue markets have more affordable home prices but also show few signs of financial distress.
- Yellow markets have below-average home prices and modest home-ownership rates. New construction and home renovation activity falls below the city average.
- Orange markets have the lowest housing prices, low levels of development, and high rates of financial stress, vacancy and property code violations.

Data and Descriptions from The Reinvestment Fund.



EXISTING CONDITIONS SNAPSHOT

ECONOMY

DRAFT GOAL

My Chattanooga has a vital, creative economy that provides opportunities and builds wealth for all Chattanoogans, especially those that have been historically excluded from economic prosperity.

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Regional Planning Agency

PLAN CHATTANOOGA

THIS SECTION WILL ADDRESS:

1. What is the makeup of Chattanooga's economy (jobs and industries) and how has that been changing?

2. How do the city's economic conditions and trends relate to land use?

Tennessee does not report economic information at the city level.

- The Greater Chattanooga Economic Partnership provides data at the county level.
- To create information at the city level, a variety of sources were used including federal data and private data sources.
- Based on OntheMap.gov data, Chattanooga has approximately 89% of the Hamilton County job base.
- It is important to note that federal economic data tends to lag, around typically 2 to 3 years for local data.

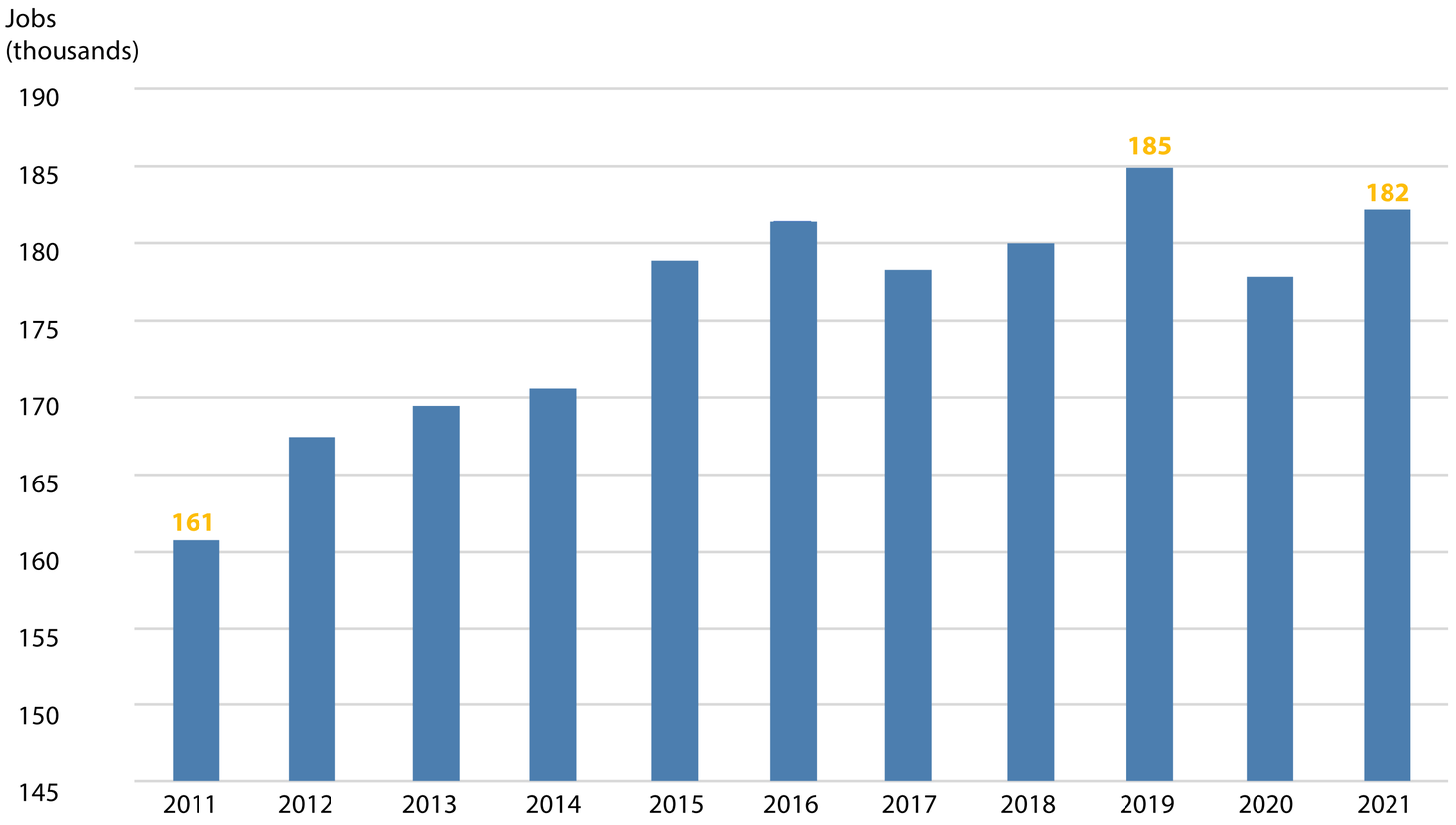
Chattanooga is a job center and its share of the region's employment base is growing.

- Chattanooga hosts an estimated 182,000 payroll jobs. Payroll jobs are those jobs covered by unemployment insurance. There may be another 40,000 self-employed people in the city.
- Chattanooga has added an estimated 21,000 jobs in the last decade.
- Chattanooga has also increased from 86% of county employment to 88%.
- From a jobs perspective, Chattanooga has recovered from the COVID-19 pandemic.
- However, Chattanooga has not been adding jobs as fast as the state. Tennessee increased jobs over the last decade by 15% versus 13% in Chattanooga.

88%
Percent of Hamilton County jobs in Chattanooga (2021)

▲13%
Chattanooga job growth over the last decade

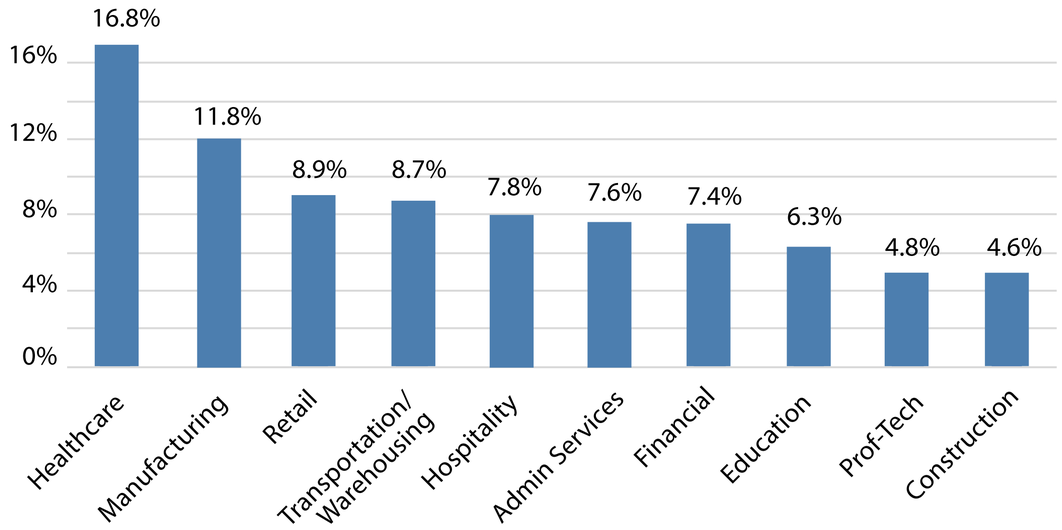
EMPLOYMENT 2011-2021 (WAGE/SALARY ONLY)



Source: NP analysis of OntheMap.gov. 2021 data based on Chattanooga CAFR FY2022

Chattanooga's employment base is very diverse, with only two sectors representing more than 10% of total employment.

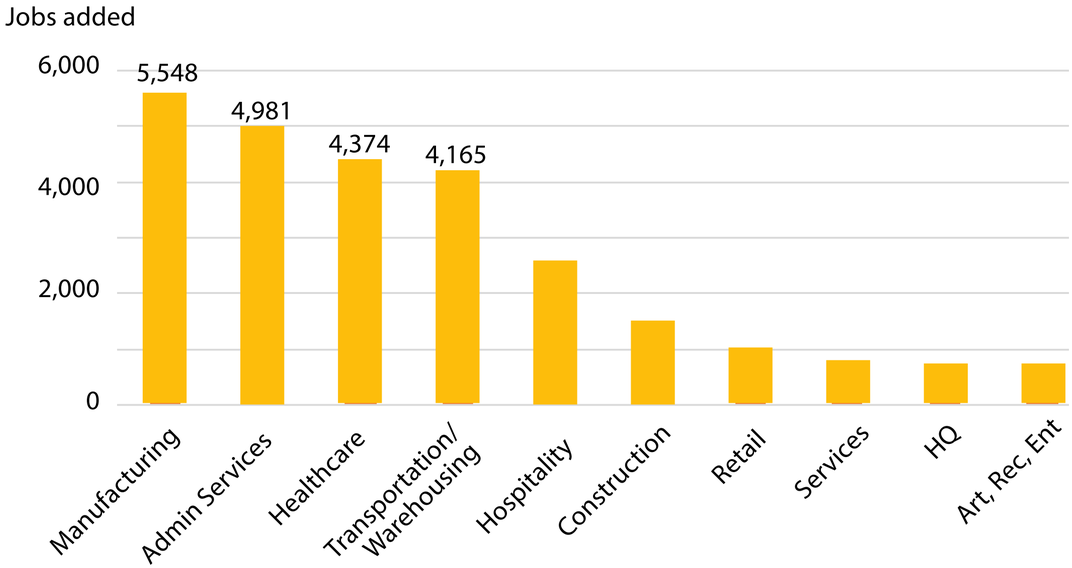
WAGE EMPLOYMENT BY TOP TEN SECTORS (2020)



Source: NP analysis of OntheMap.gov.

Only two industry sectors, healthcare and manufacturing, account for more than 10% of the city's jobs.

WAGE EMPLOYMENT CHANGE PRE-PANDEMIC (2010-2019)



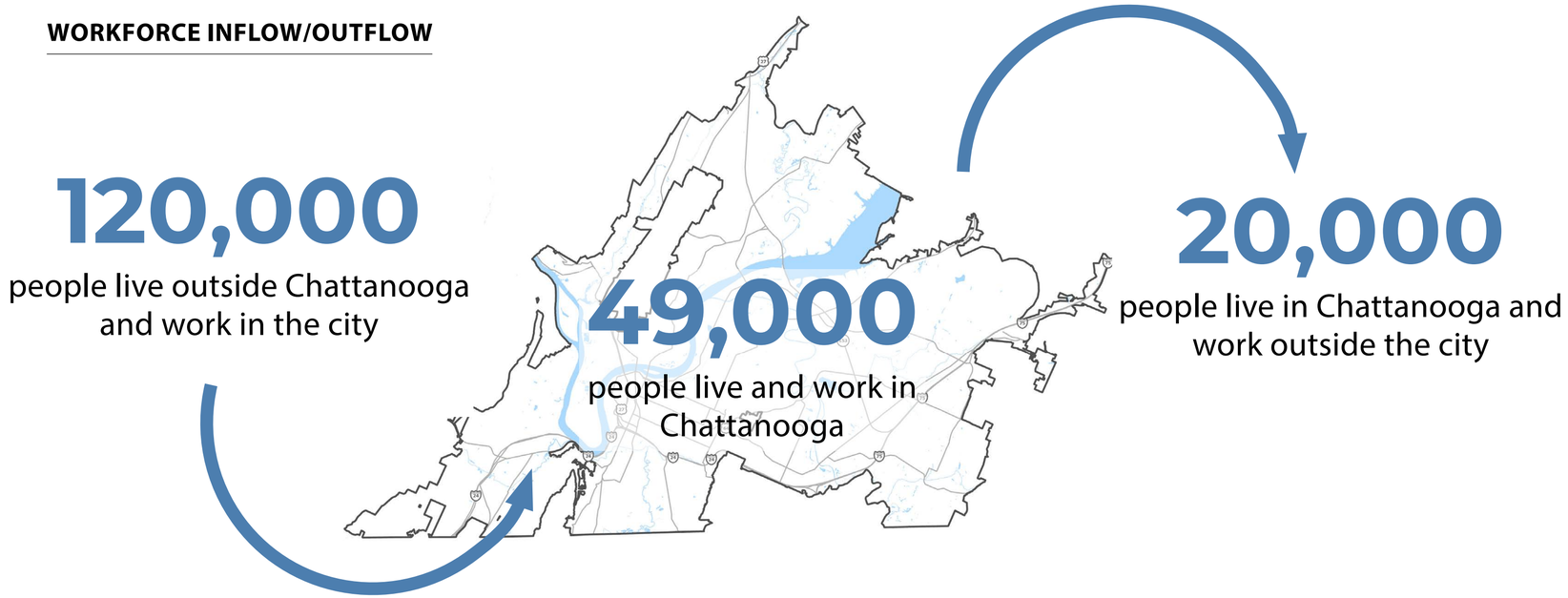
Four sectors (manufacturing, admin services, healthcare, and transportation/warehousing) represented 68% of the total employment growth in the city pre-COVID.

These sectors have also grown faster than the city job base. For example, Admin Services grew by 52% compared to11% citywide.

Most Chattanooga residents find employment in the city.

- 70% of all working residents (69,000) live and work in the city for their primary job.
- Approximately 3% of residents commuting to jobs out of the city are heading to the Nashville area. This is the largest single outside location for Chattanooga residents.

WORKFORCE INFLOW/OUTFLOW

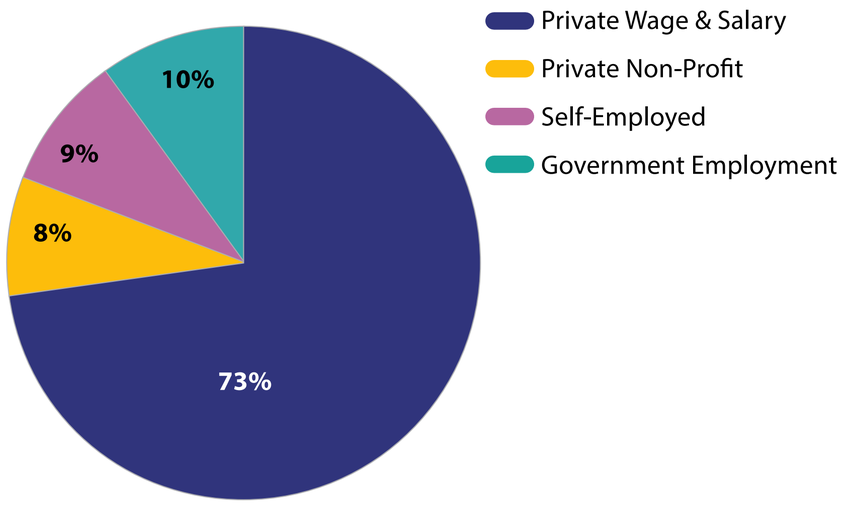


Source: NP analysis of OntheMap.gov.

Chattanooga has a labor force participation rate of 63%, which is on par with the nation and ahead of the state of Tennessee at 59%.

Employment (2021)

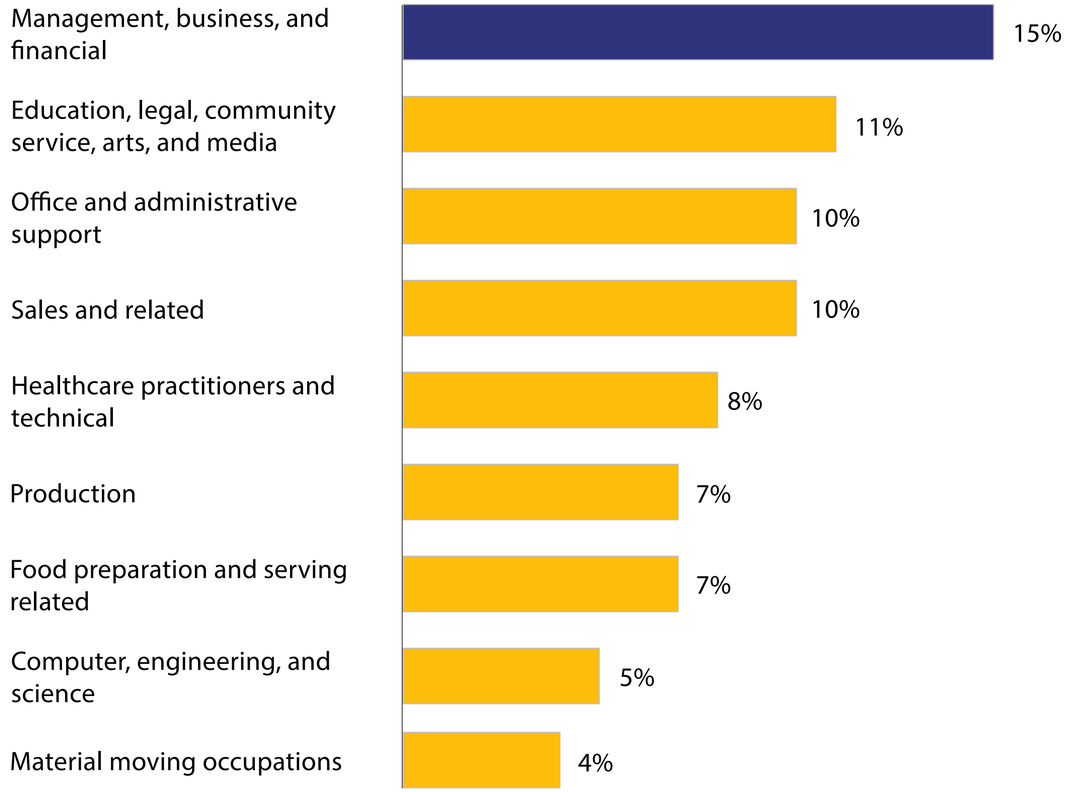
73% percent of Chattanooga employed residents work in the private sector. Nine percent are self-employed in some form.



Source: 2021 American Community Survey (ACS)

Resident Occupations

Management and business office occupations dominate the city's resident occupation profile. However, material moving, transportation, construction, installation related occupations, constitute a combined 20% of city residents who work in occupations that are not office-based.



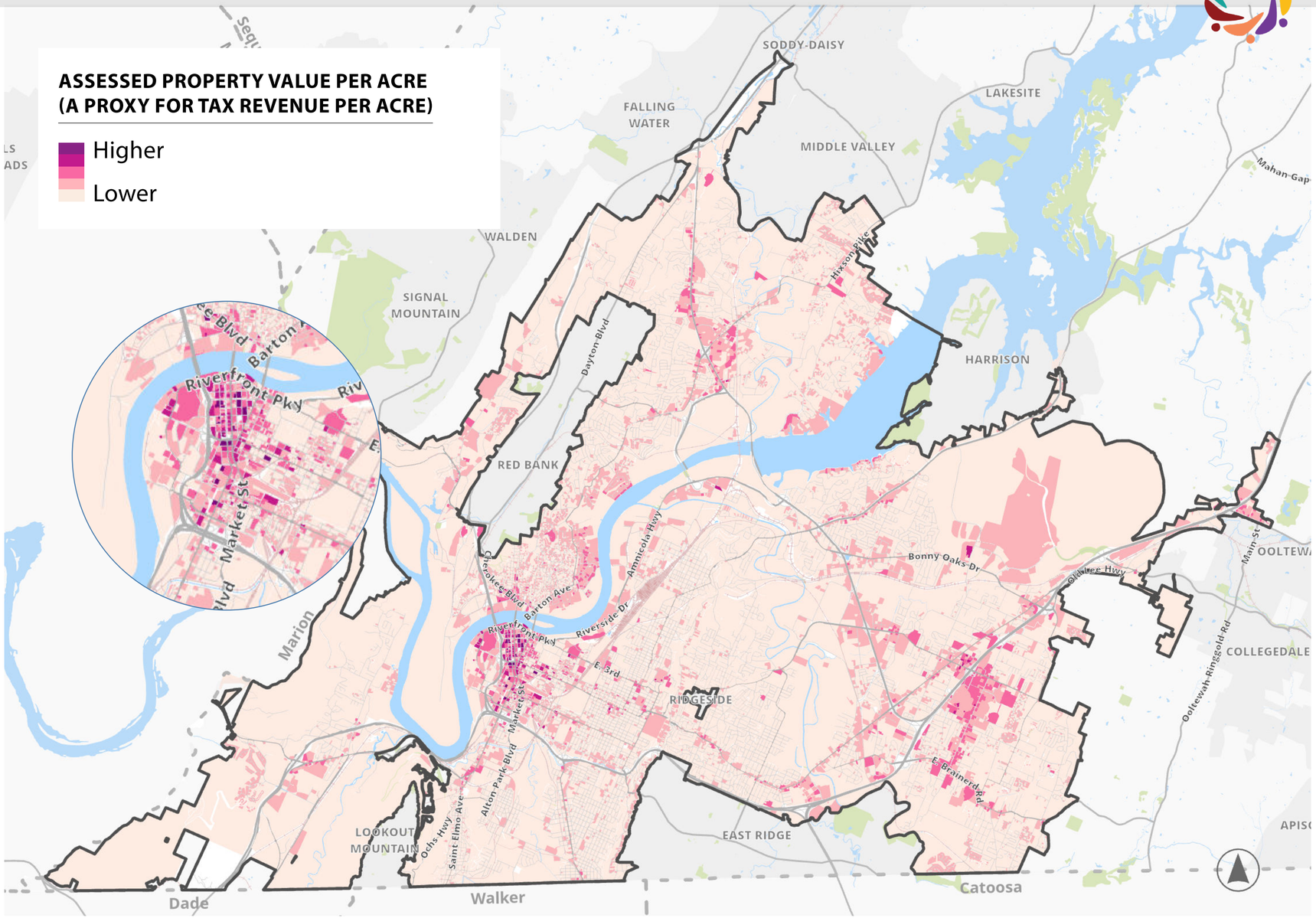
Chattanooga's economy and the economic opportunities of residents are impacted by where and how land and other resources are used.

1. As a regional job center, Chattanooga has a wide range of job types across industries. Many of these jobs and industries are located within office/commercial/or mixed-use settings.

2. However, 20% of the city's residents are employed in jobs that are not office-based. Two of the four fastest growing economic sectors in the city (manufacturing and transportation/warehousing) are those that require large sites, industrial zoning, and access to transportation networks. The city has been experiencing redevelopment and rezoning of industrial land for other uses.

Land use also impacts the city's fiscal condition. More compact and urban forms of development tend to have a greater net revenue impact for the city.

- The main sources of funding for local government in Tennessee are property taxes and sales taxes.
- Retail development generally brings positive revenue (sales taxes) to a city, but can also bring added costs due to infrastructure, traffic, and demand for public services.
- Relatively compact and urban forms of development tend to generate more tax revenue for the city. Compact development that mixes uses also tends to have lower costs per acre due to more efficient use of infrastructure.



Source: Hamilton County Assessor

EXISTING CONDITIONS SNAPSHOT

TRANSPORTATION

DRAFT GOAL

My Chattanooga has robust transportation options that provide every person with access to job and educational opportunities, everyday needs, quality housing, nature, and parks within 10 or 15 minutes.

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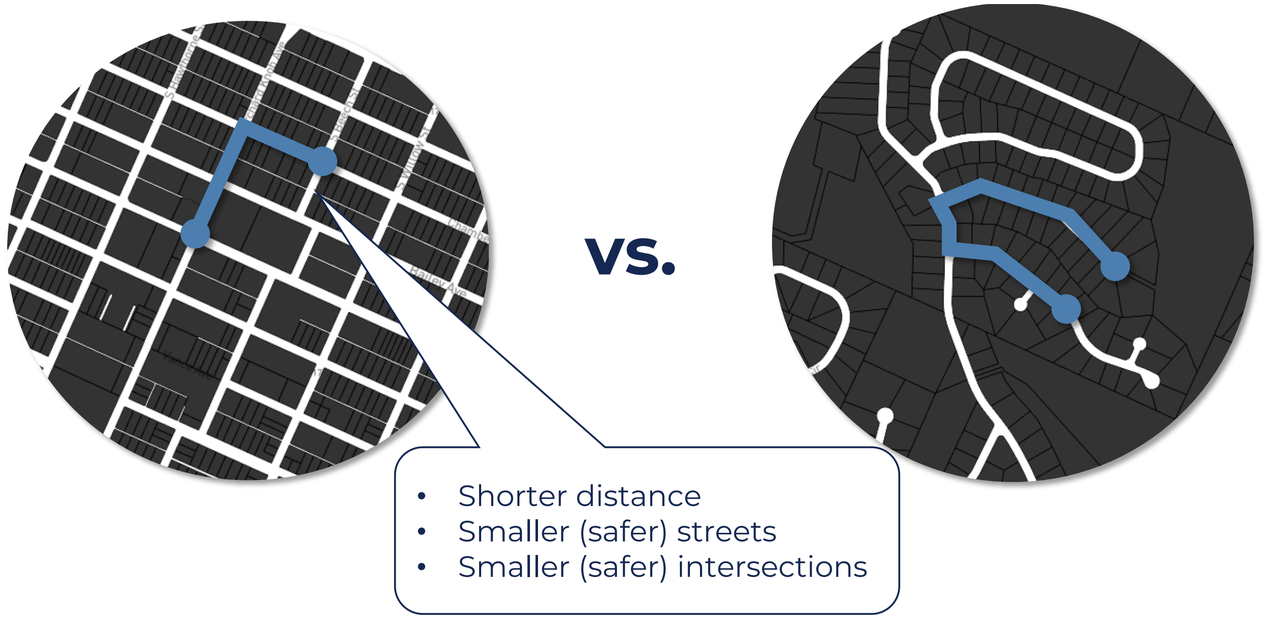
PLAN CHATTANOOGA

THIS SECTION WILL ADDRESS:

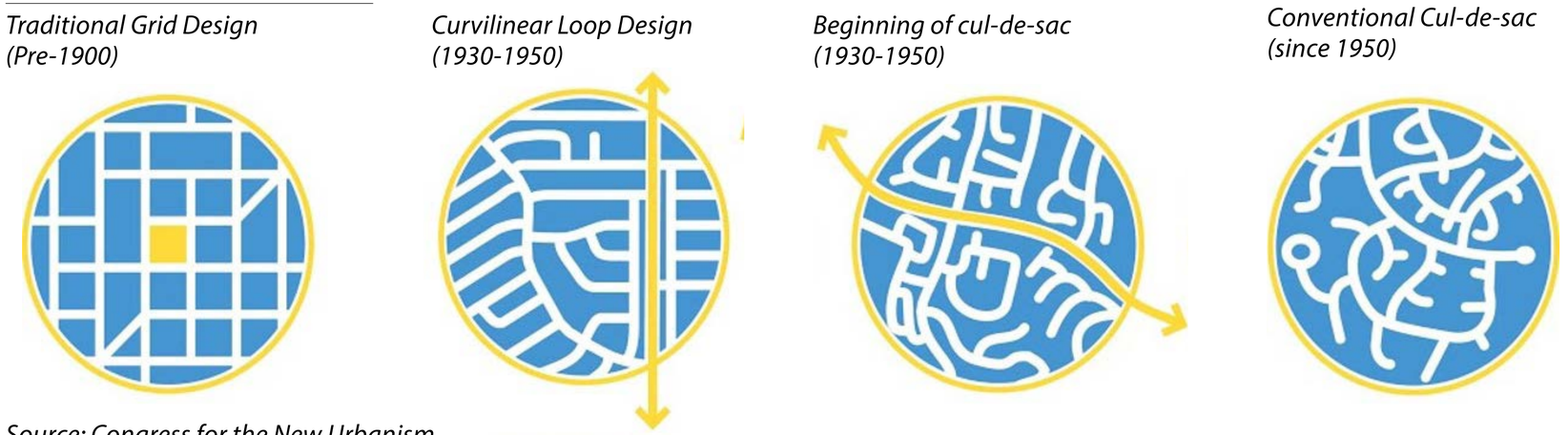
1. *What areas are supportive of walking and biking today?*
2. *Where are there opportunities to improve safety in our transportation system?*
3. *What are critical corridors to address for traffic and road conditions?*
4. *What is the significance of freight to Chattanooga's transportation system?*

What is connectivity and why is it important?

Shorter distances, smaller streets, and smaller intersections result in better connectivity and more direct routes.

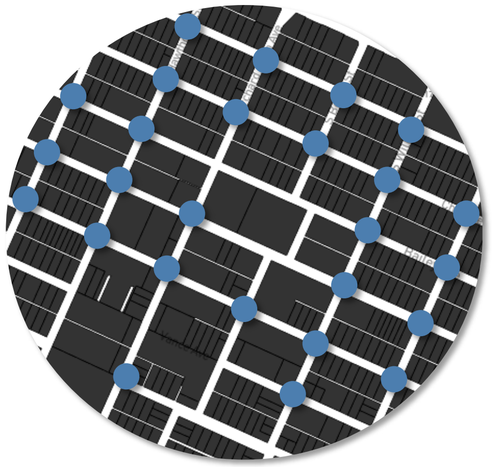


STREET NETWORKS OVER TIME

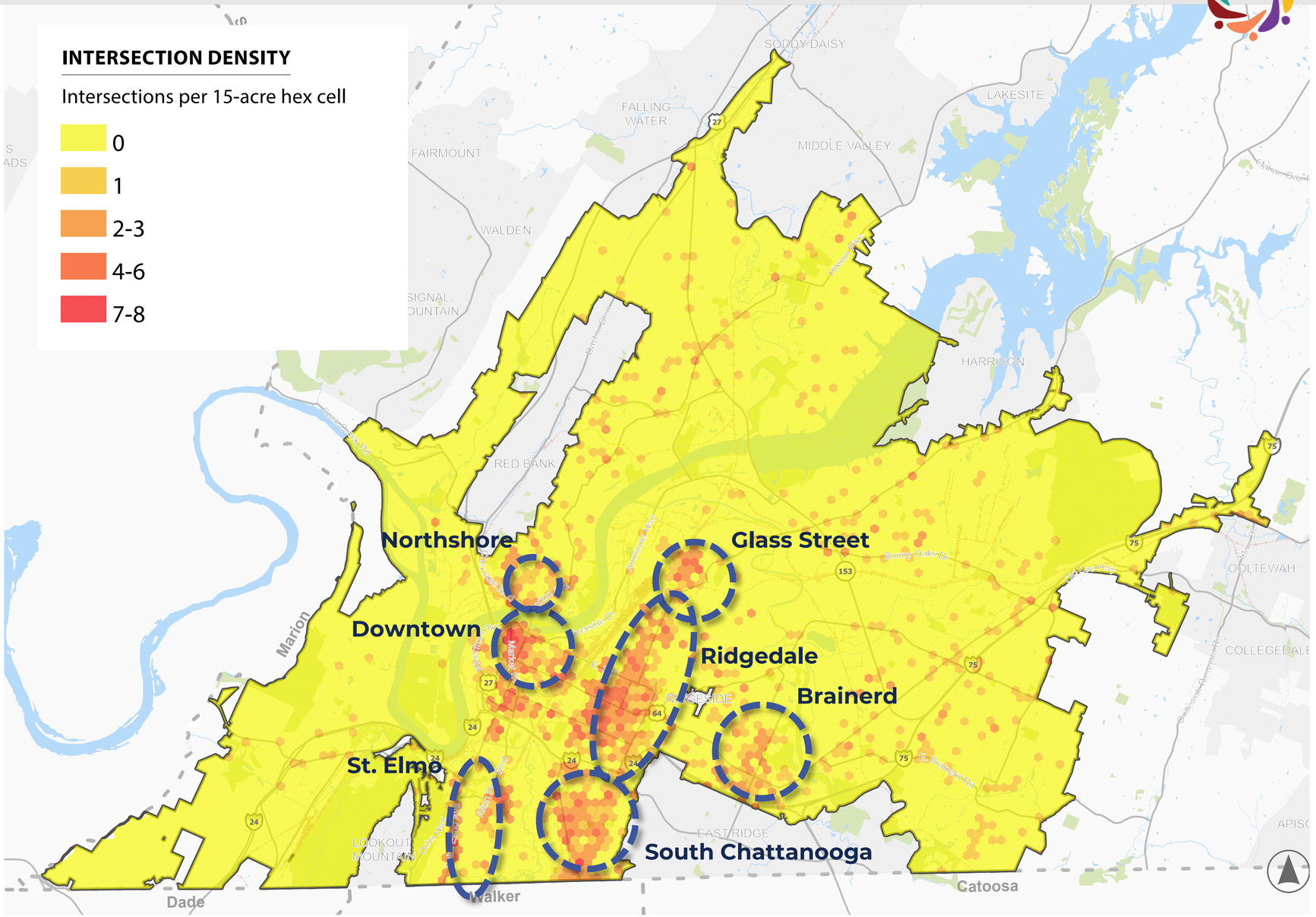


Source: Congress for the New Urbanism

Intersection density is one measure of connectivity. High intersection densities occurs in only a handful of Chattanooga neighborhoods.



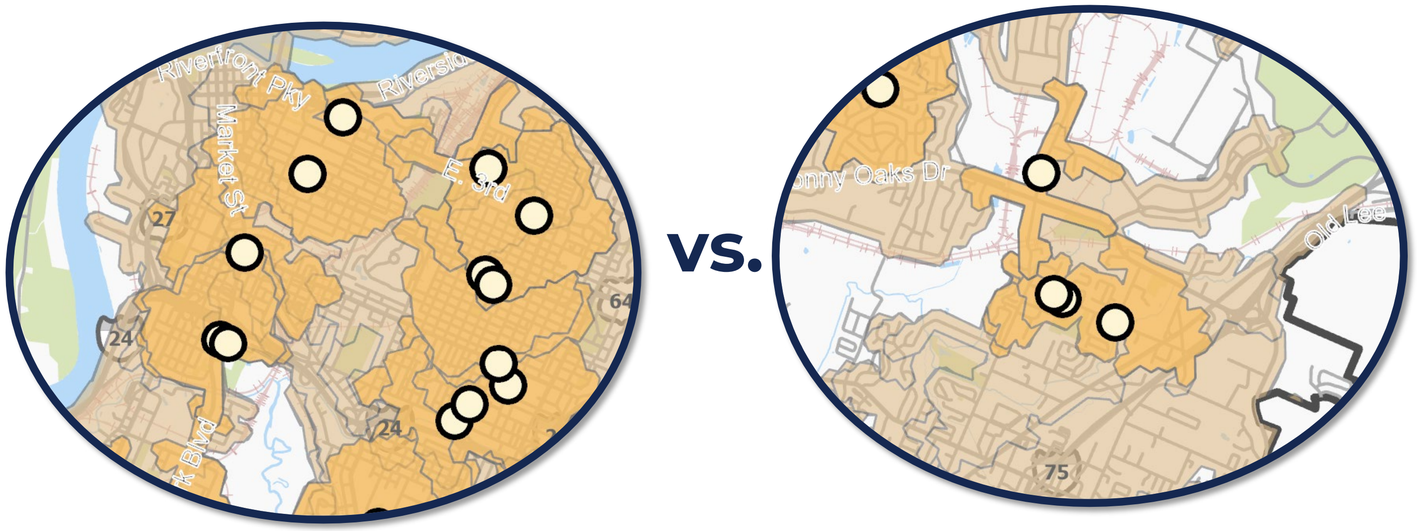
Intersection density means the number of intersections in a given geographic area



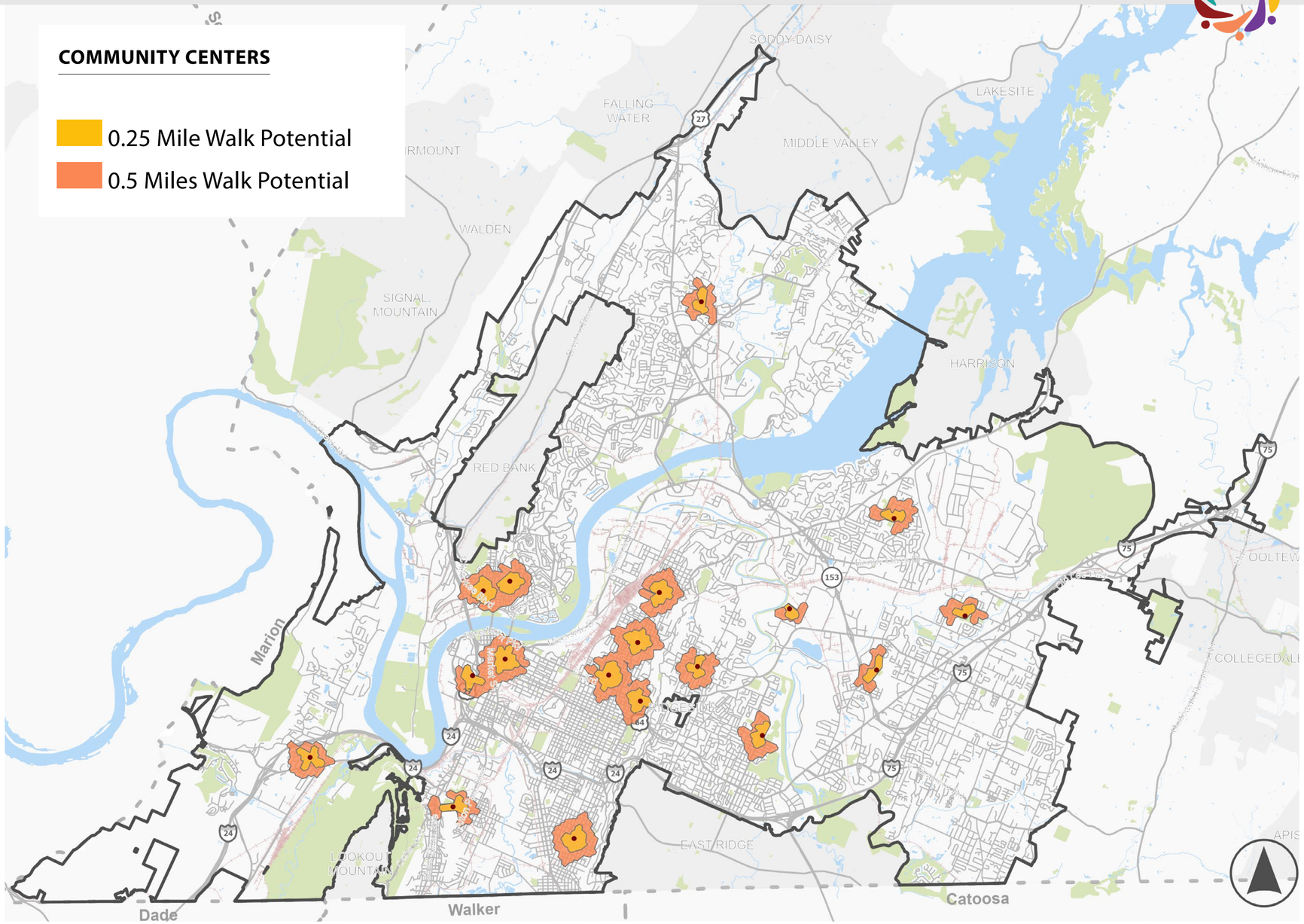
Walk and bike potential to key destinations depends on the street and sidewalk network.

- Walk distance is defined as 15 minutes at 3 mph, (distance of 0.75 miles).
- Bike distance is defined as 15 minutes at 9 mph (distance of 2.25 miles).
- Network boundaries result in a more precise measure of access than air boundaries.

better network = better walkability/bikability

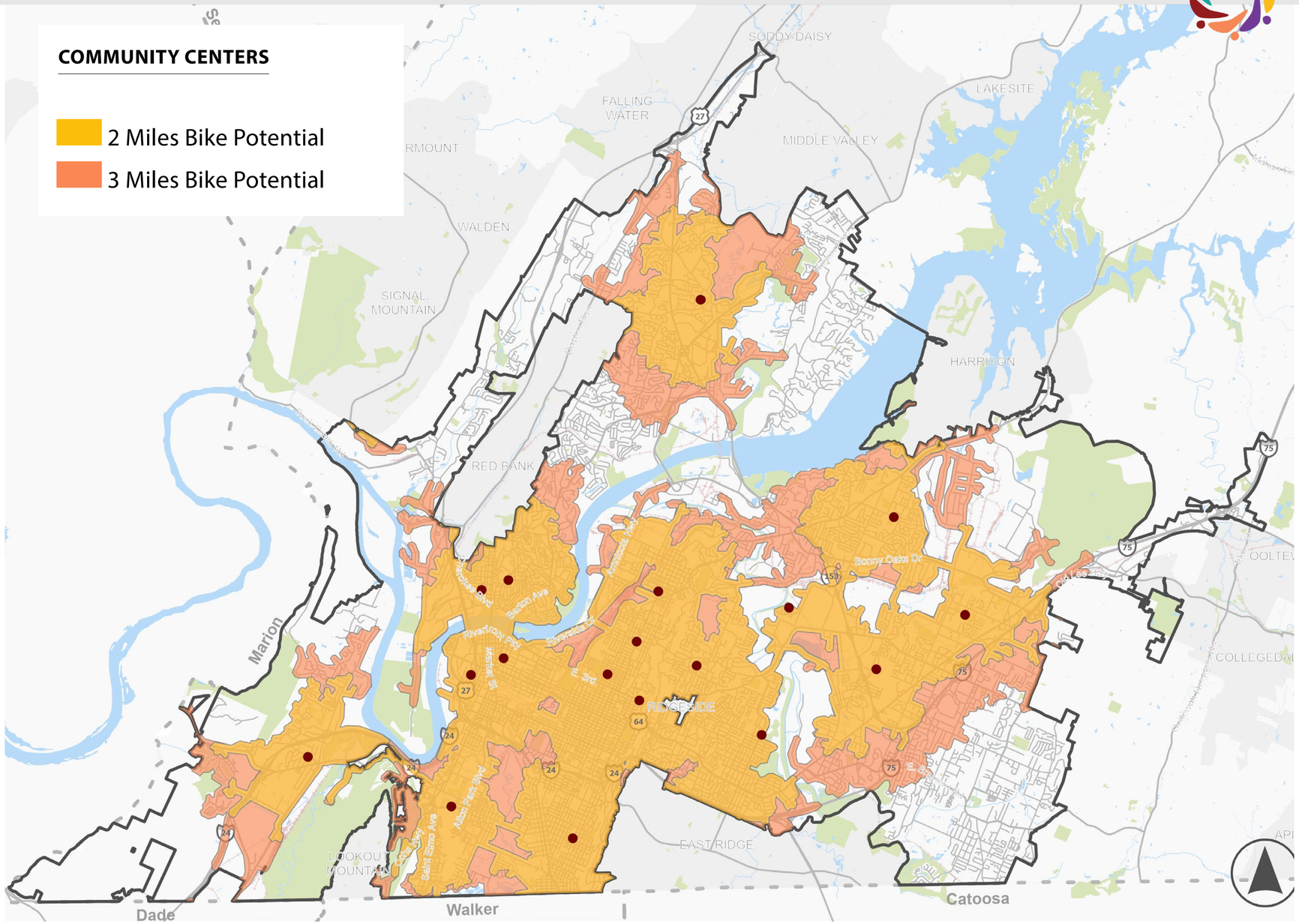


Walk potential to City of Chattanooga Community Centers.



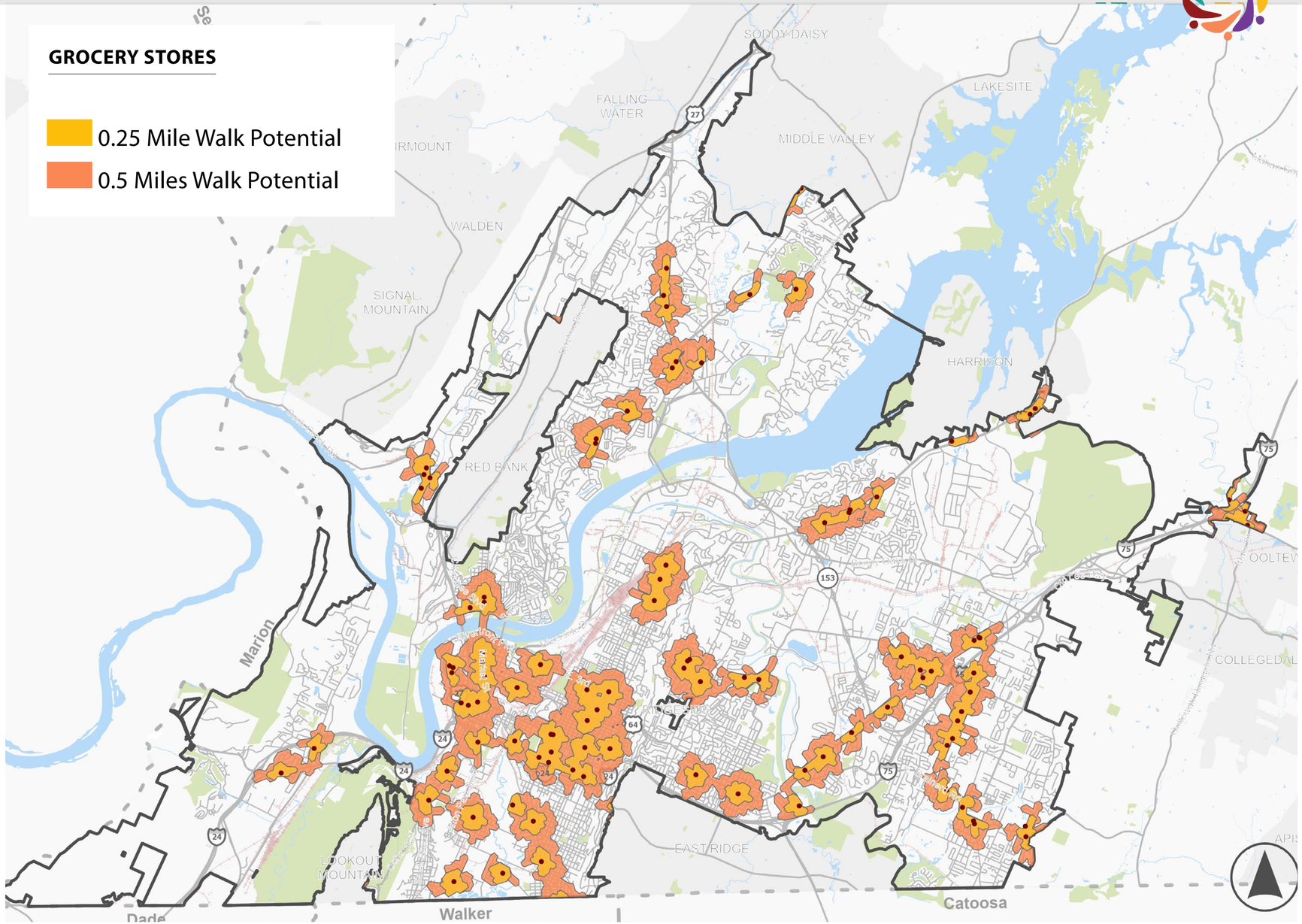
Source: Chattanooga-Hamilton County RPA

Bike potential to City of Chattanooga Community Centers.



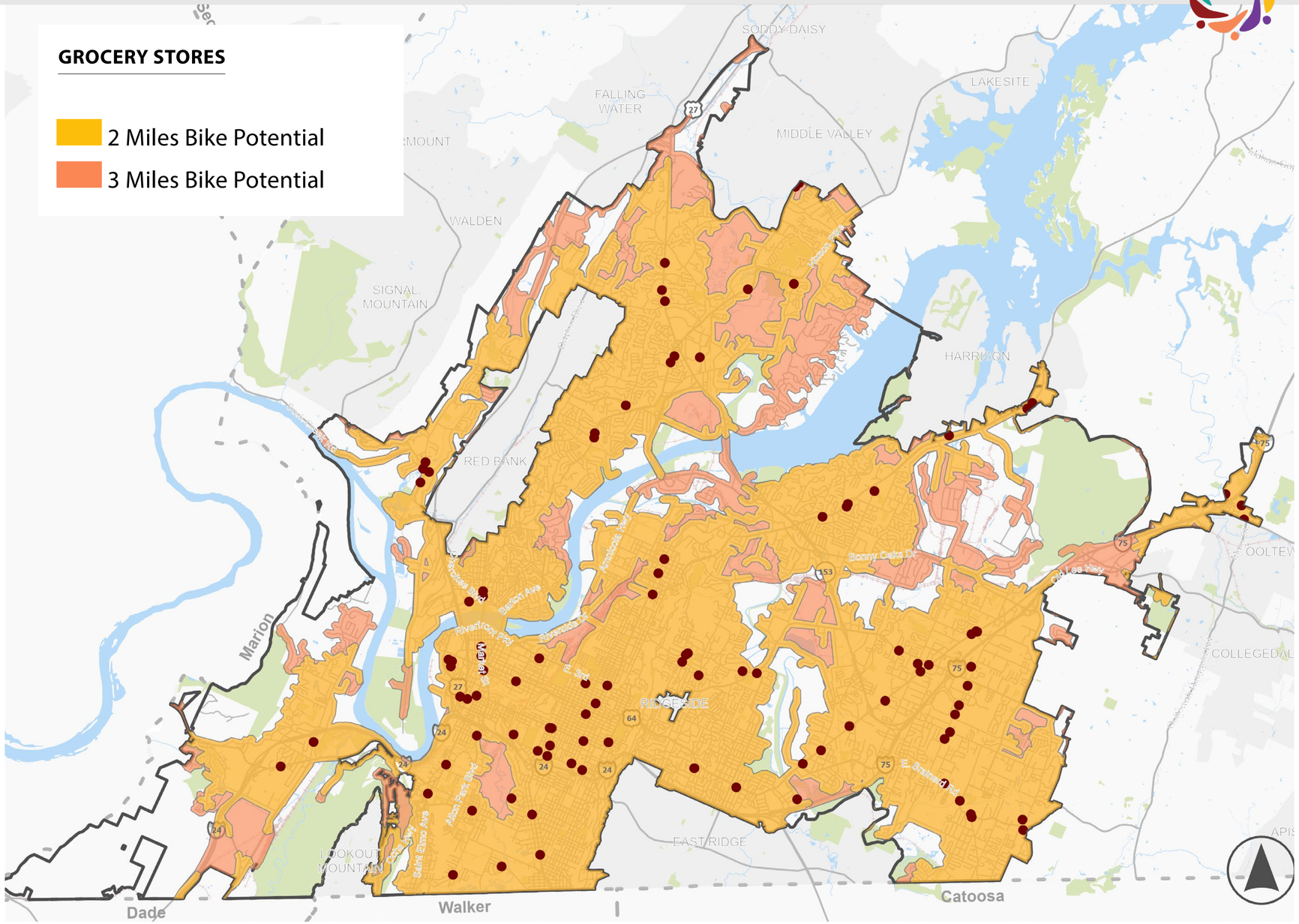
Source: Chattanooga-Hamilton County RPA

Walk potential to grocery stores.



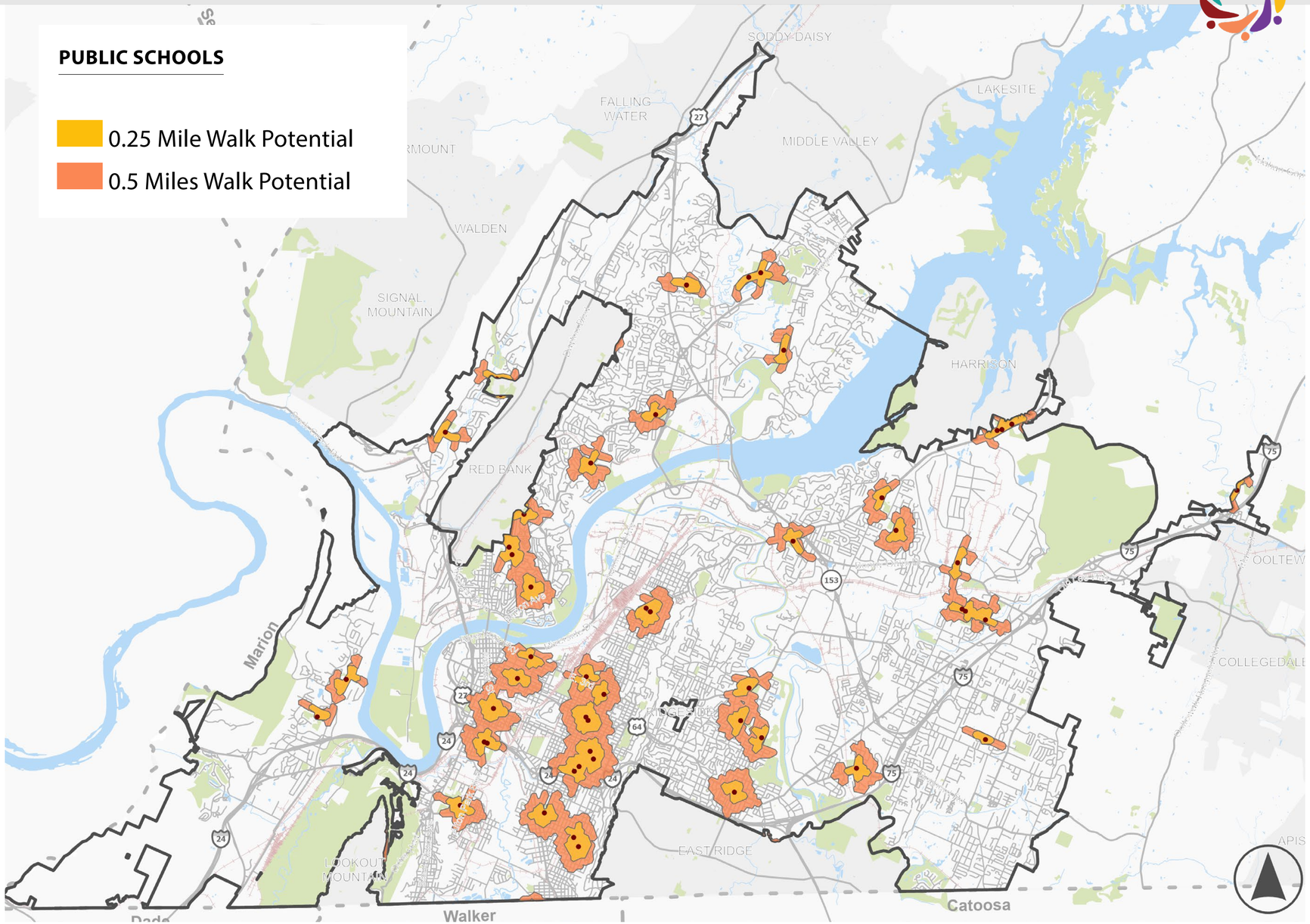
Source: Chattanooga-Hamilton County RPA

Bike potential to grocery stores.



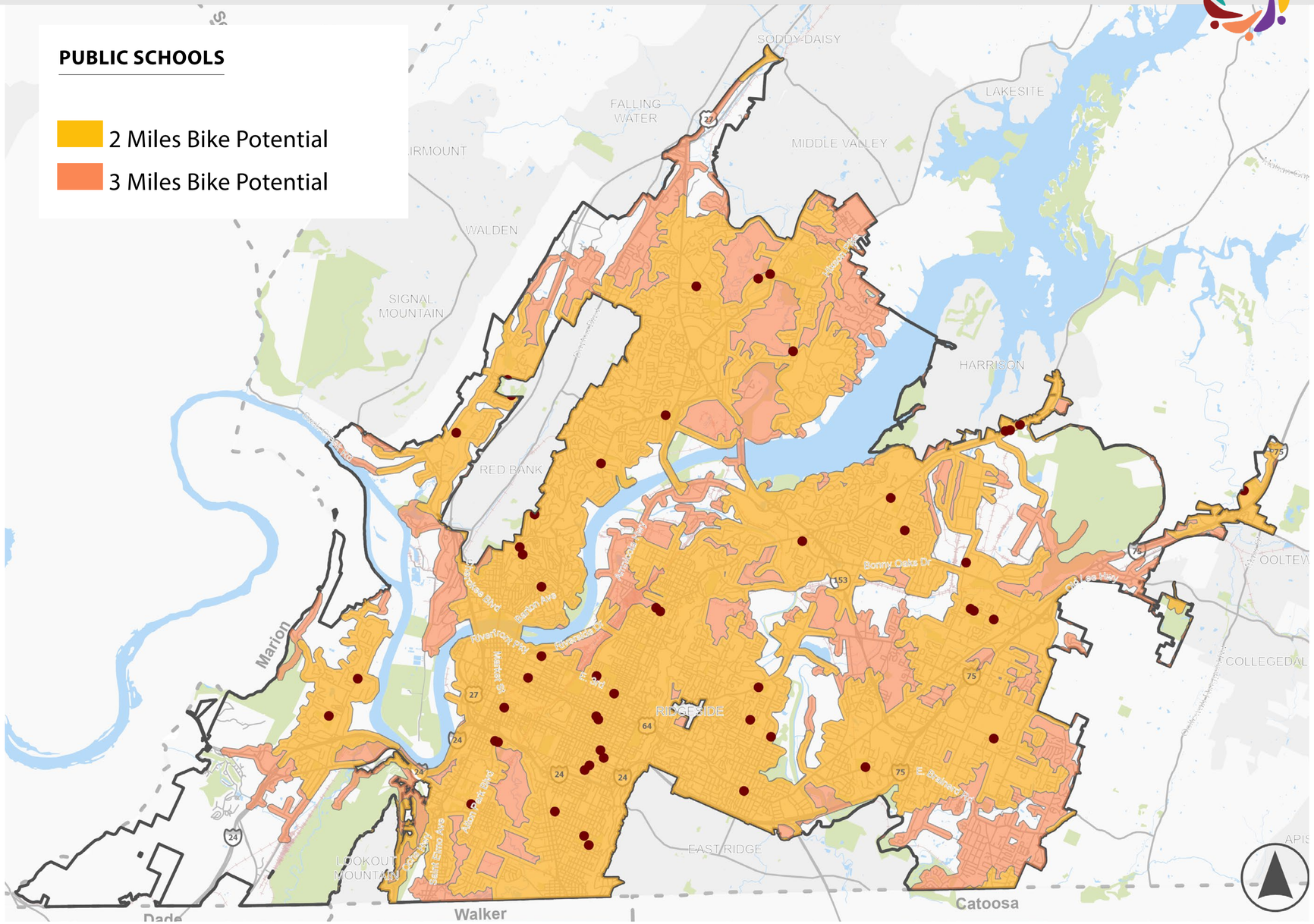
Source: Chattanooga-Hamilton County RPA

Walk potential to public schools.



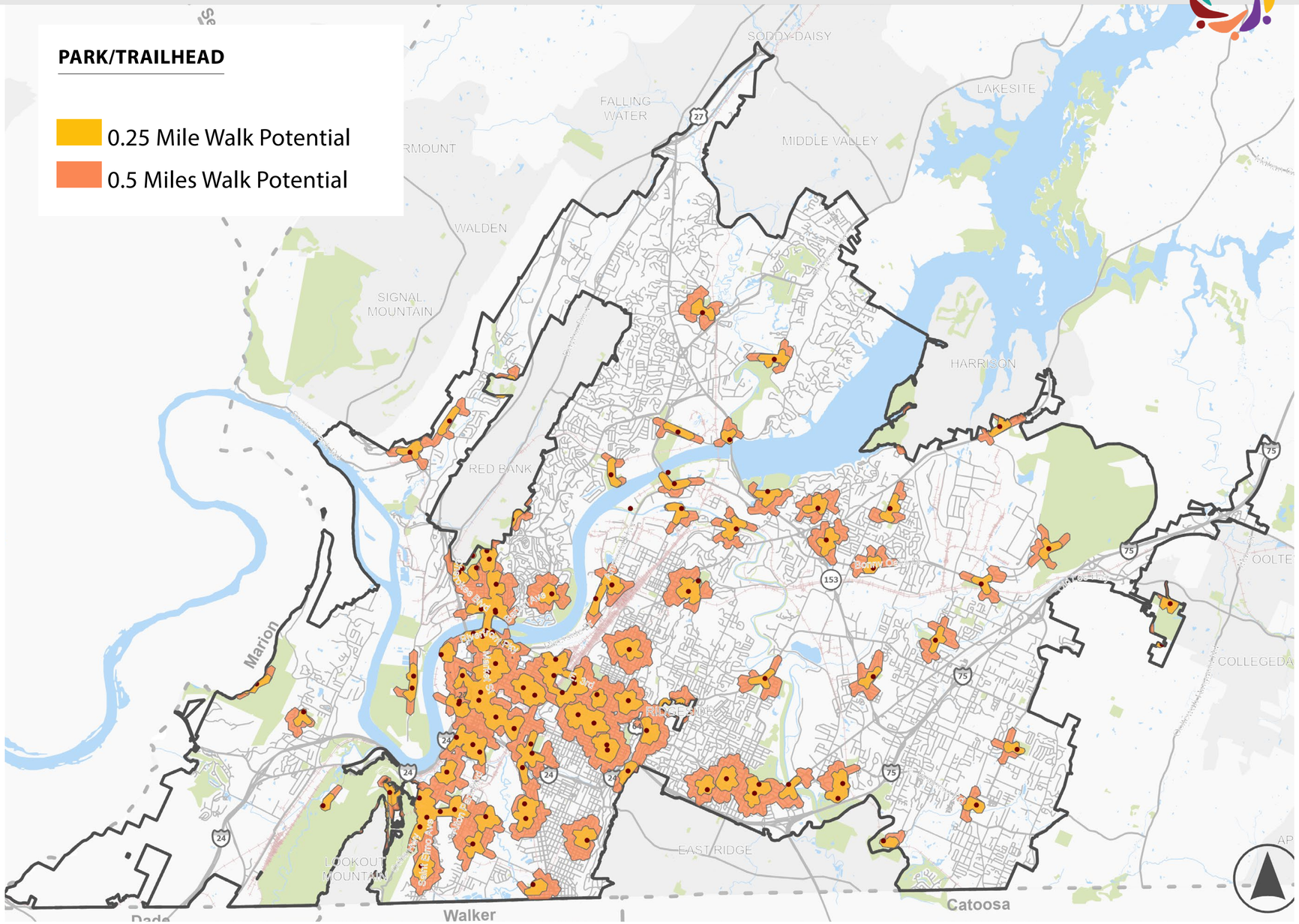
Source: Chattanooga-Hamilton County RPA

Bike potential to public schools.



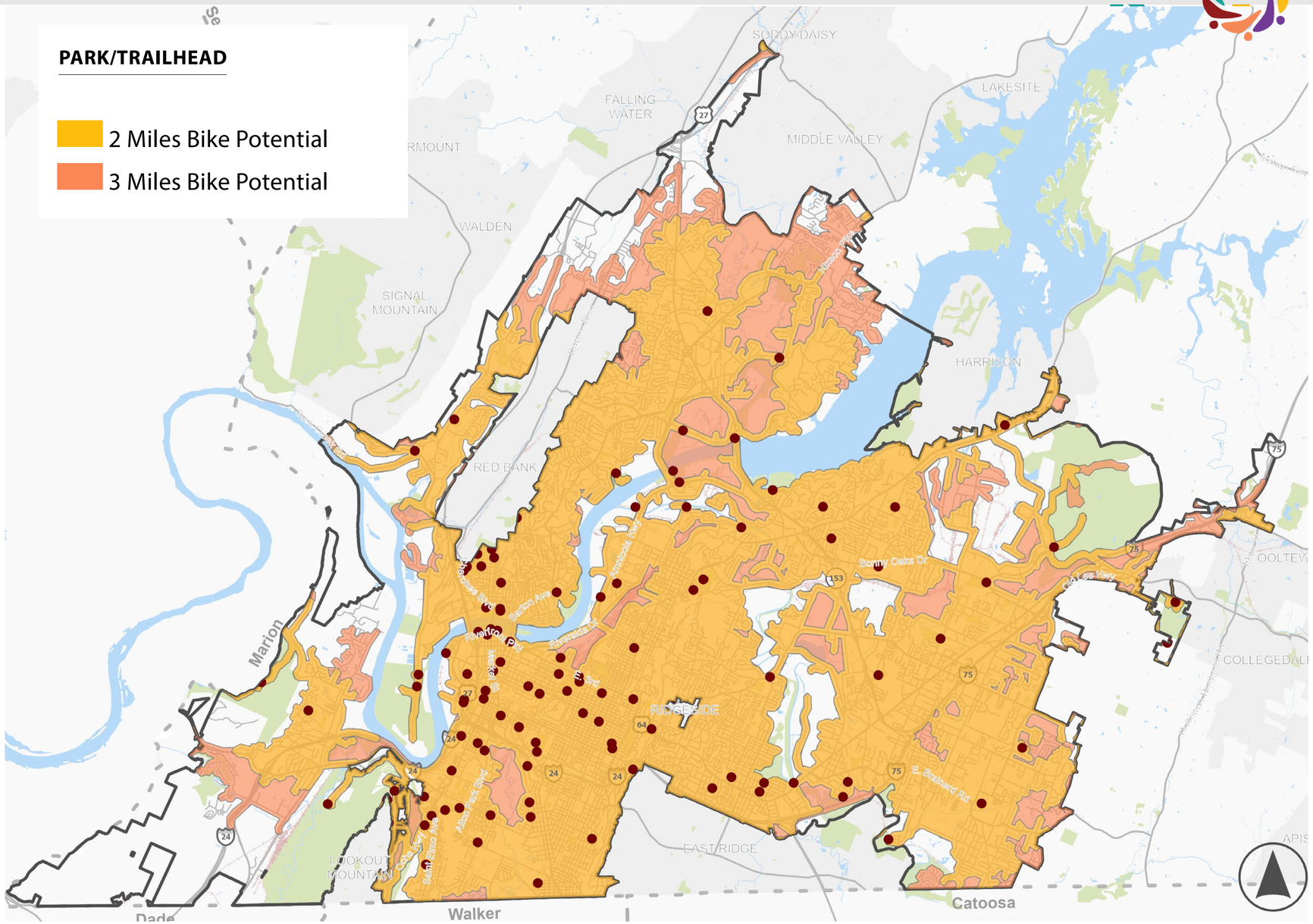
Source: Chattanooga-Hamilton County RPA

Walk potential to parks or trailheads.



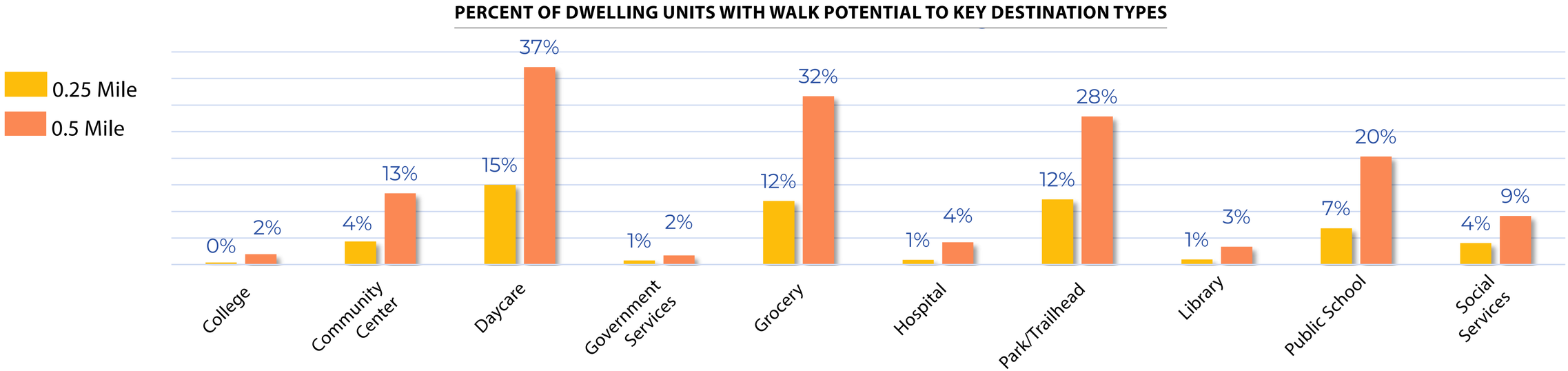
Source: Chattanooga-Hamilton County RPA

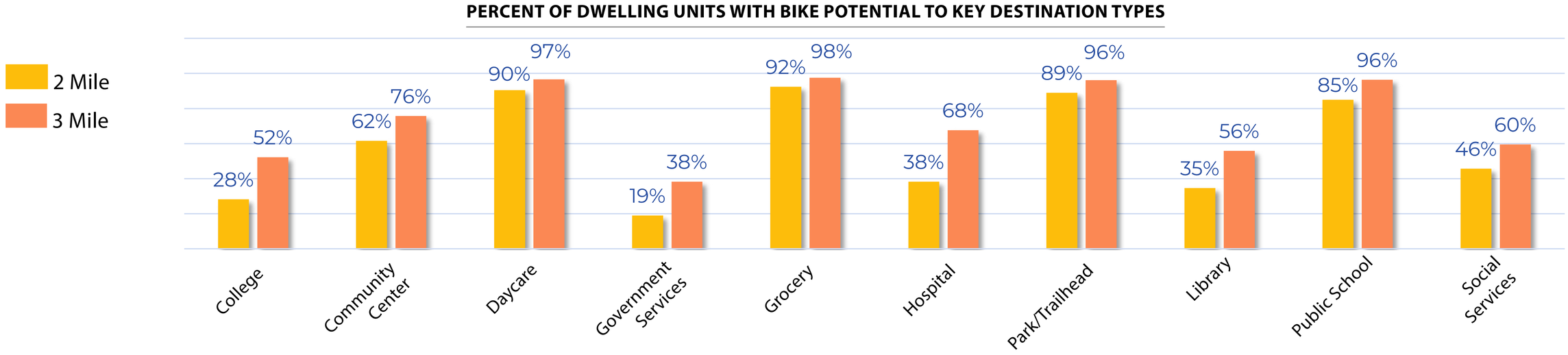
Bike potential to parks or trailheads.



Source: Chattanooga-Hamilton County RPA

Citywide walk/bike potential

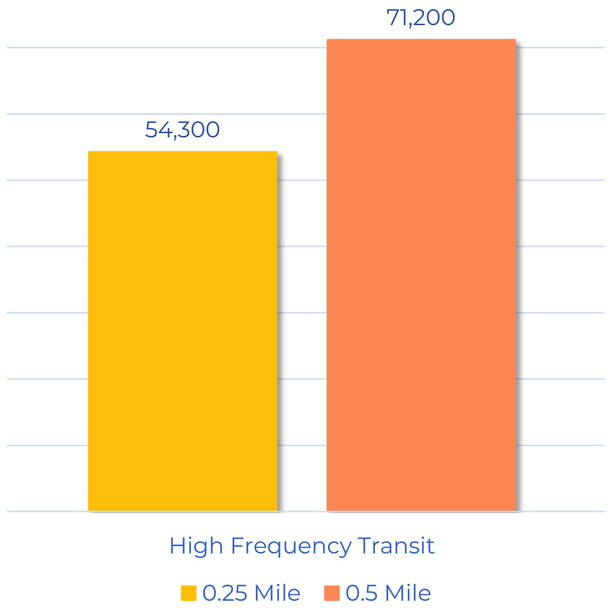




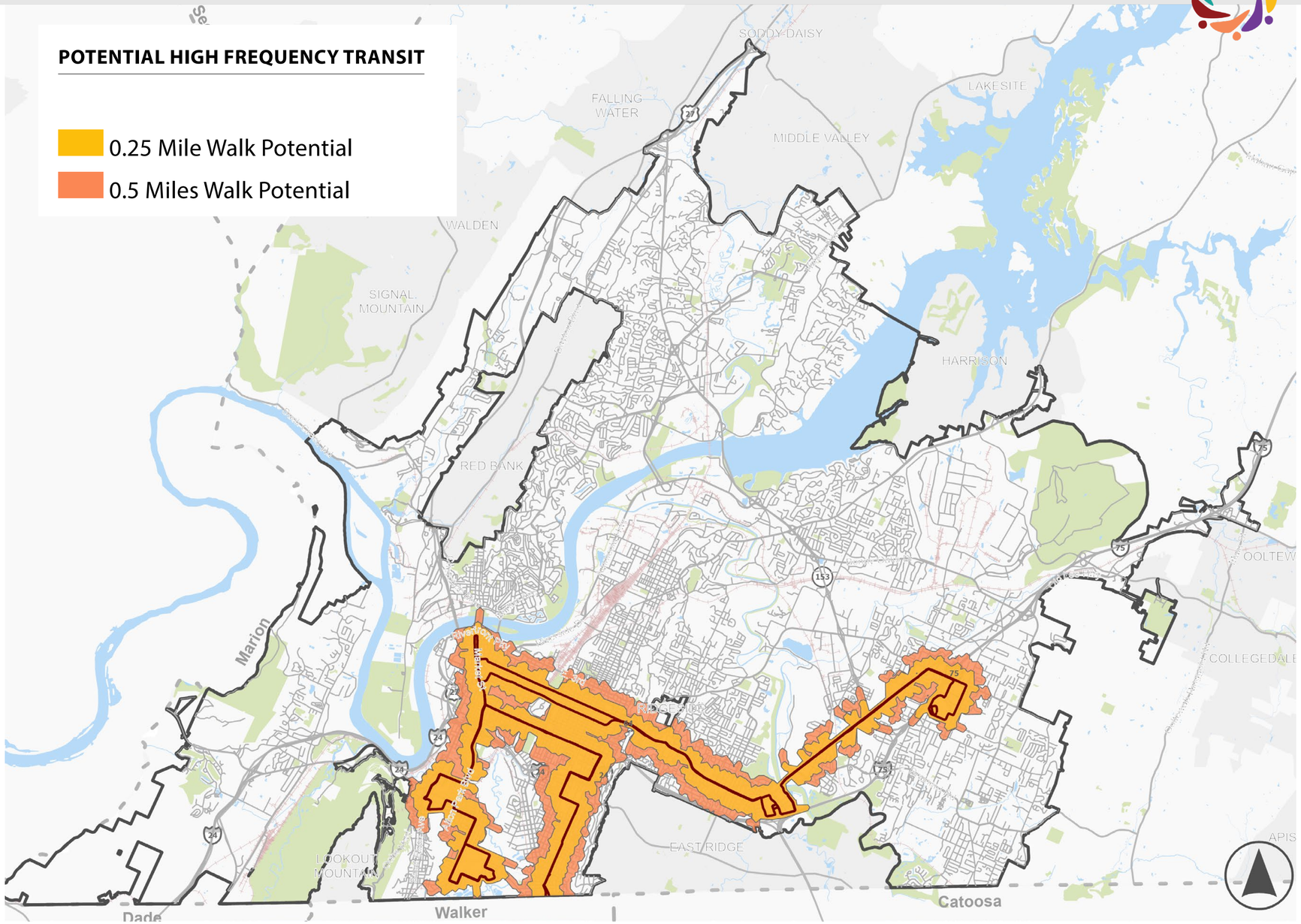
Proximity to potential high frequency transit.

- Corridors where high frequency transit could be focused are in the urban area and along Brainerd Road/Lee Hwy. Frequent transit service is not feasible in areas with lower density development

EXISTING JOBS WITH POTENTIAL WALK ACCESS TO HIGH FREQUENCY TRANSIT



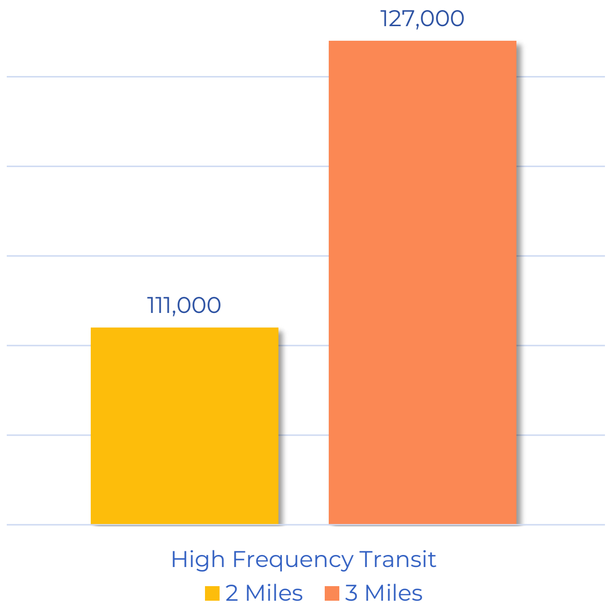
Source: Chattanooga-Hamilton County RPA



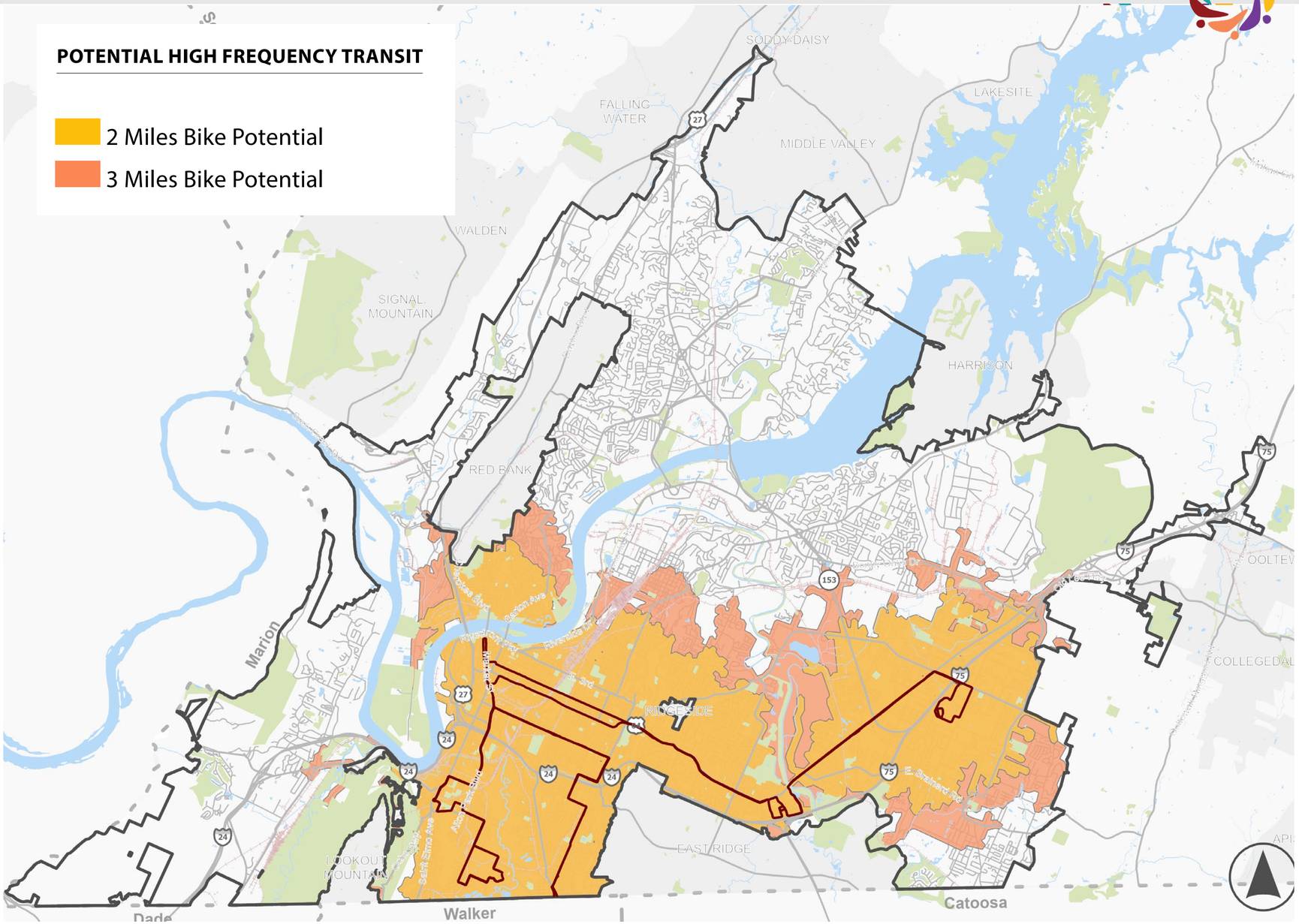
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EXISTING JOBS WITH POTENTIAL BIKE ACCESS TO HIGH FREQUENCY TRANSIT

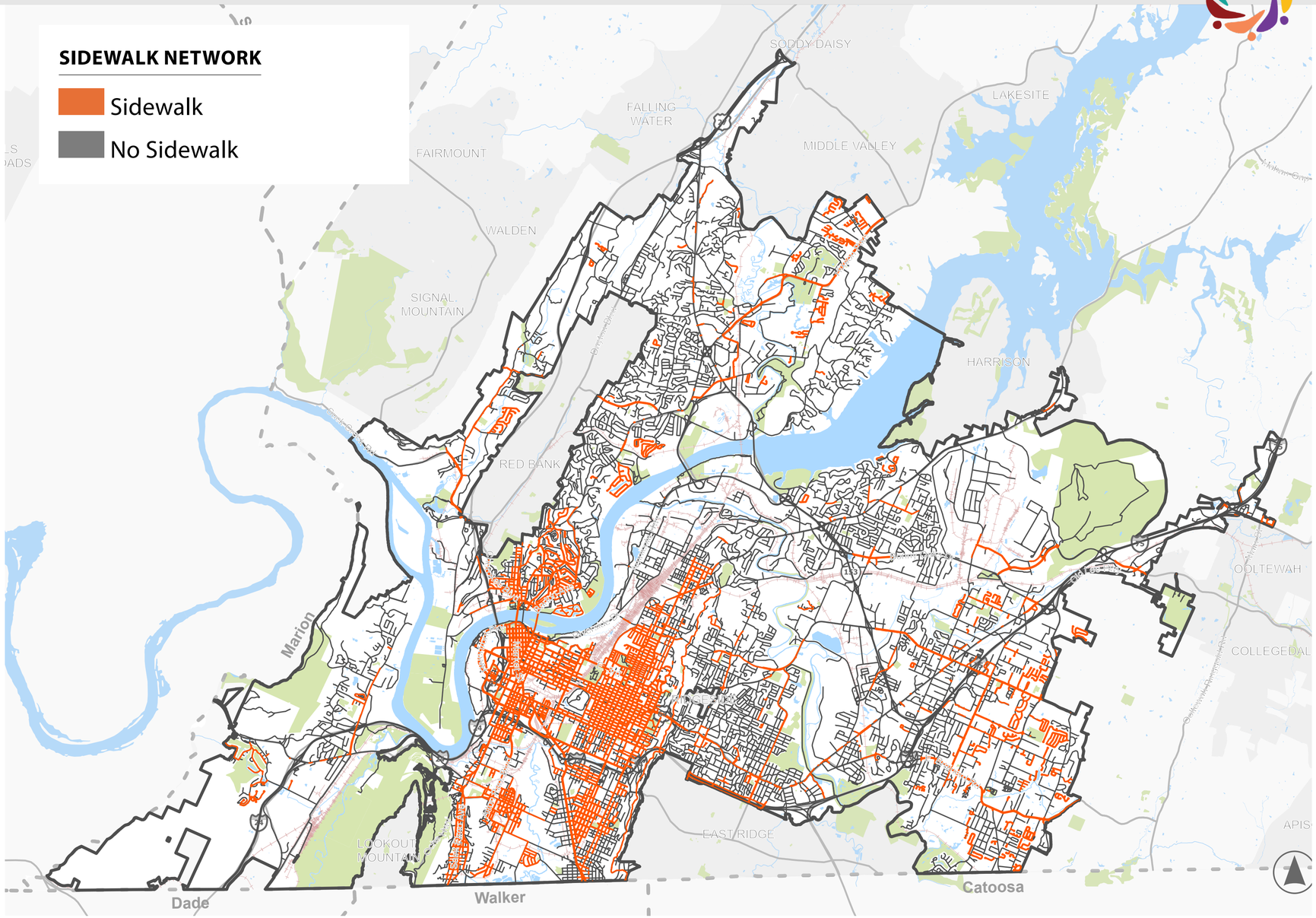


Source: Chattanooga-Hamilton County RPA



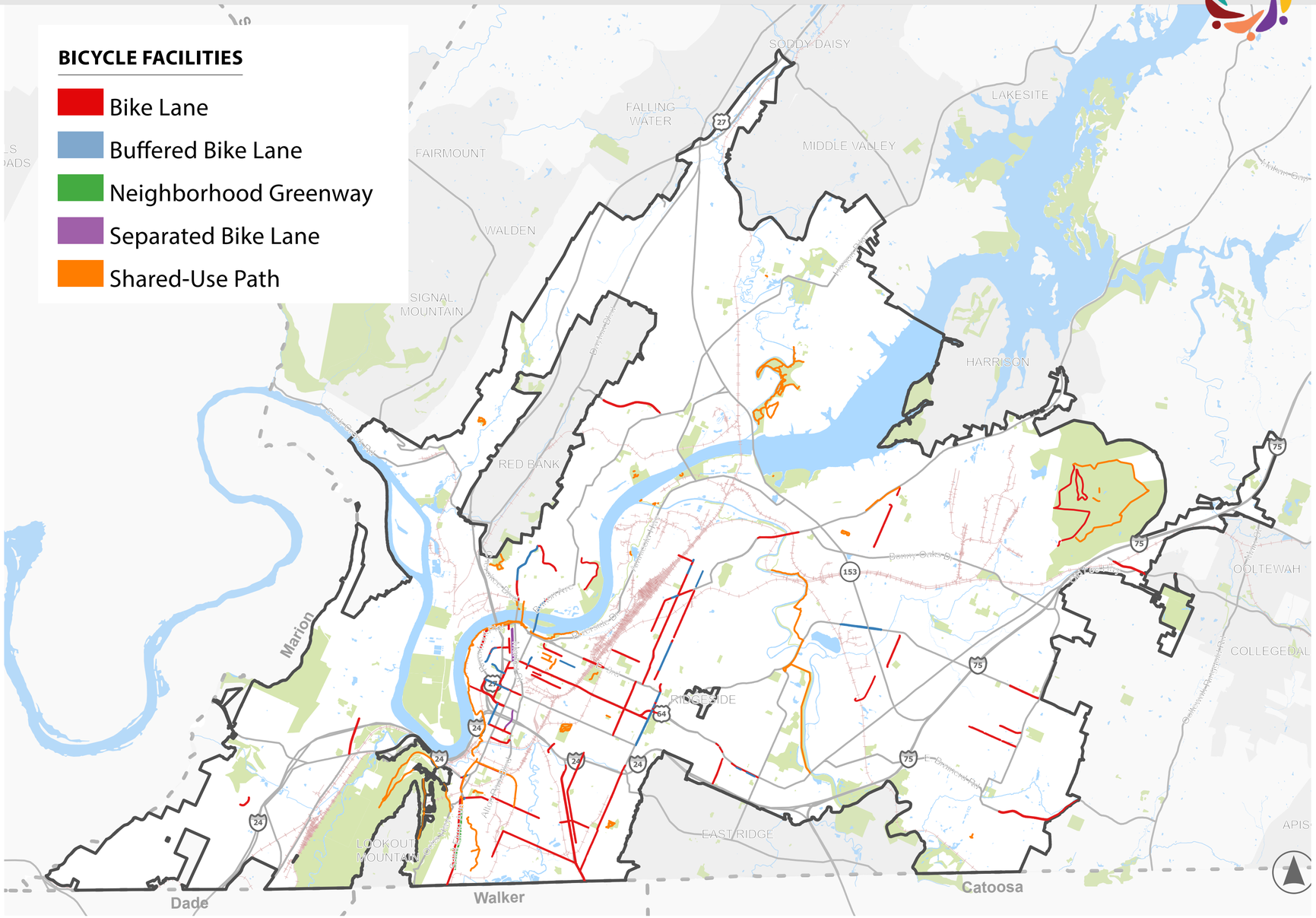
Approximately 21% of streets have sidewalks in Chattanooga.

- A majority of neighborhoods outside of the central core and urban area lack sidewalks.



Source: Chattanooga-Hamilton County RPA

Less than 3% of streets in Chattanooga have bicycle facilities.



Source: Chattanooga-Hamilton County RPA

Level of traffic stress is a measure of comfort for people on bikes using speed, number of through lanes, and type of bicycle facility.

- Regardless of road speed, multi-use paths provide the lowest level of traffic stress for people on bikes.
- Higher road speed is strongly linked to a higher level of stress rating.

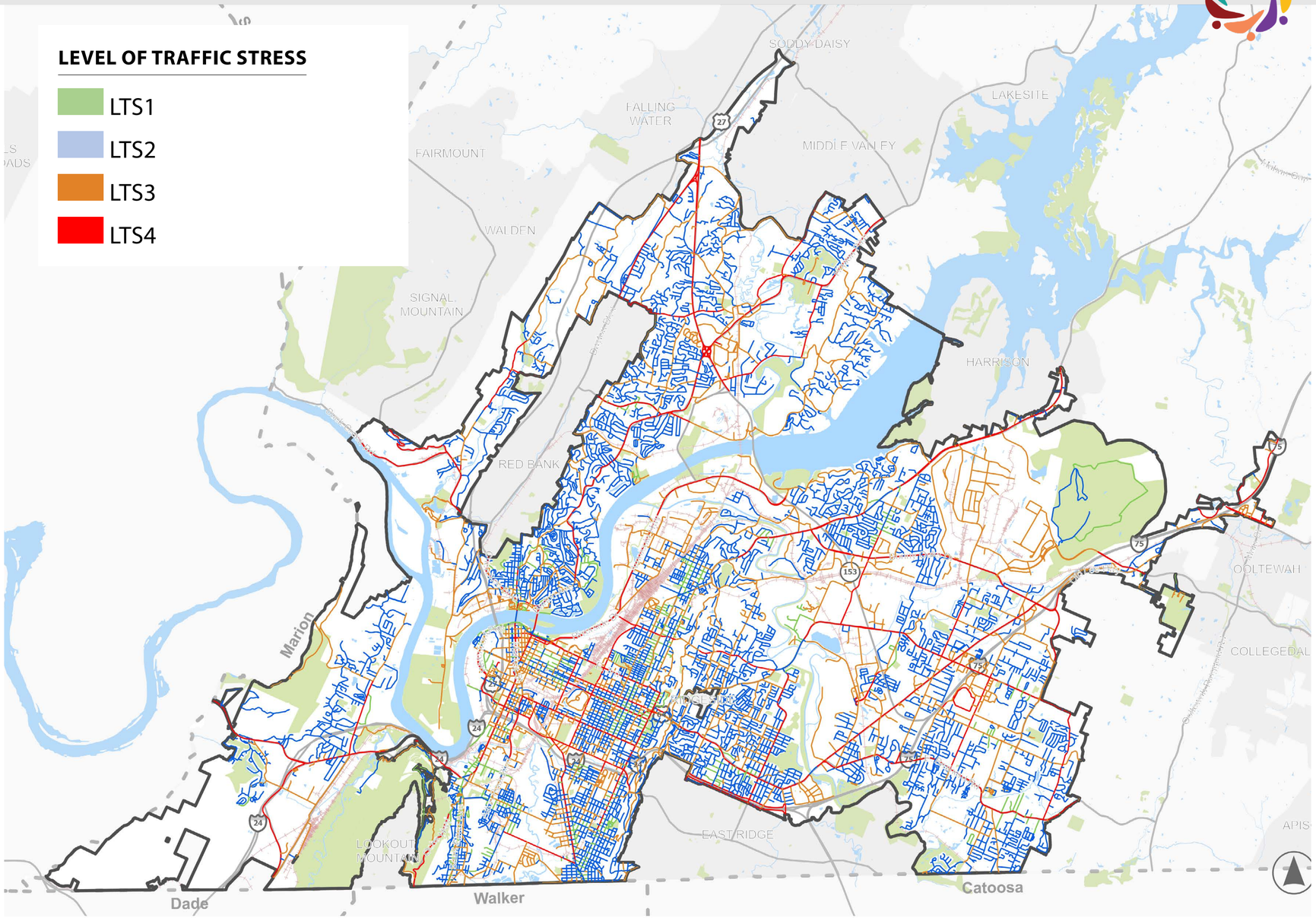
LEVEL OF TRAFFIC STRESS

	Speed Limit	≤ 20	25	30	35	40
Thru-Lanes	Bicycle Facility					
1 thru lane per direction	Shared-Use Path	LTS 1	LTS 1	LTS 1	LTS 2	LTS 2
	Bike Lane ≥ 6′	LTS 1	LTS 1	LTS 1	LTS 3	LTS 4
	Bike Lane < 6′	LTS 1	LTS 1	LTS 2	LTS 3	LTS 4
	No Bike Facility	LTS 1	LTS 2	LTS 3	LTS 3	LTS 4
2 thru lanes per direction	Shared-Use Path	LTS 1	LTS 1	LTS 2	LTS 2	LTS 2
	Bike Lane ≥ 6′	LTS 1	LTS 2	LTS 2	LTS 3	LTS 4
	Bike Lane < 6′	LTS 1	LTS 2	LTS 2	LTS 4	LTS 4
	No Bike Facility	LTS 1	LTS 3	LTS 4	LTS 4	LTS 4
3 thru lanes per direction	Shared-Use Path	LTS 1	LTS 2	LTS 2	LTS 2	LTS 2
	Bike Lane ≥ 6′	LTS 2	LTS 2	LTS 3	LTS 3	LTS 4
	Bike Lane < 6′	LTS 3	LTS 3	LTS 3	LTS 4	LTS 4
	No Bike Facility	LTS 3	LTS 4	LTS 4	LTS 4	LTS 4

LTS = Level of Traffic Stress

The majority of Chattanooga streets fall within the LTS2 category.

- This analysis assumes a 25 mph speed limit on residential local streets.
- Major thoroughfares represent barriers to local/regional travel.
- A majority of thoroughfares are LTS4.



The Safe System Approach has been embraced by the transportation community as an effective way to address and mitigate the risks inherent in a complex transportation system.



There have been nearly 75,000 crashes on Chattanooga roads since 2018.

Crashes don't just impact the people involved. Crashes impact emergency services, insurance premiums, excess fuel consumption, and time lost to congestion make up 3/4 of the total cost of crashes.

74,719

All reported crashes in Chattanooga since 2018 (includes Interstates)

62,547

Reported crashes with only property damage (84% of all crashes)

View the RPA crash dashboard

FATAL, INJURY, AND NON-MOTORIZED CRASHES IN CHATTANOOGA (2018-2023)

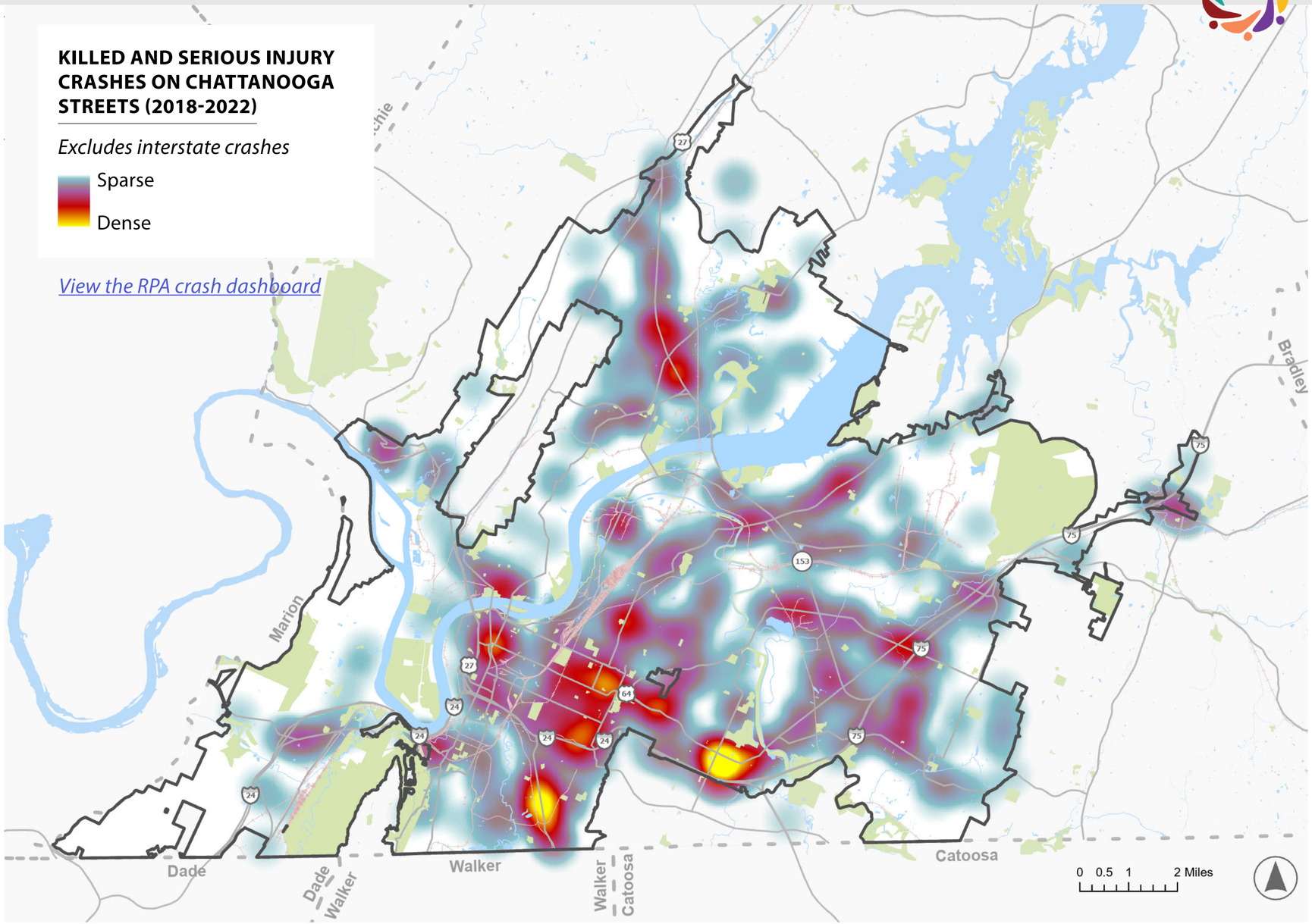
Excludes property damage only crashes



Since 2018, there have been over 900 crashes in Chattanooga resulting in fatality or serious injury (KSI).

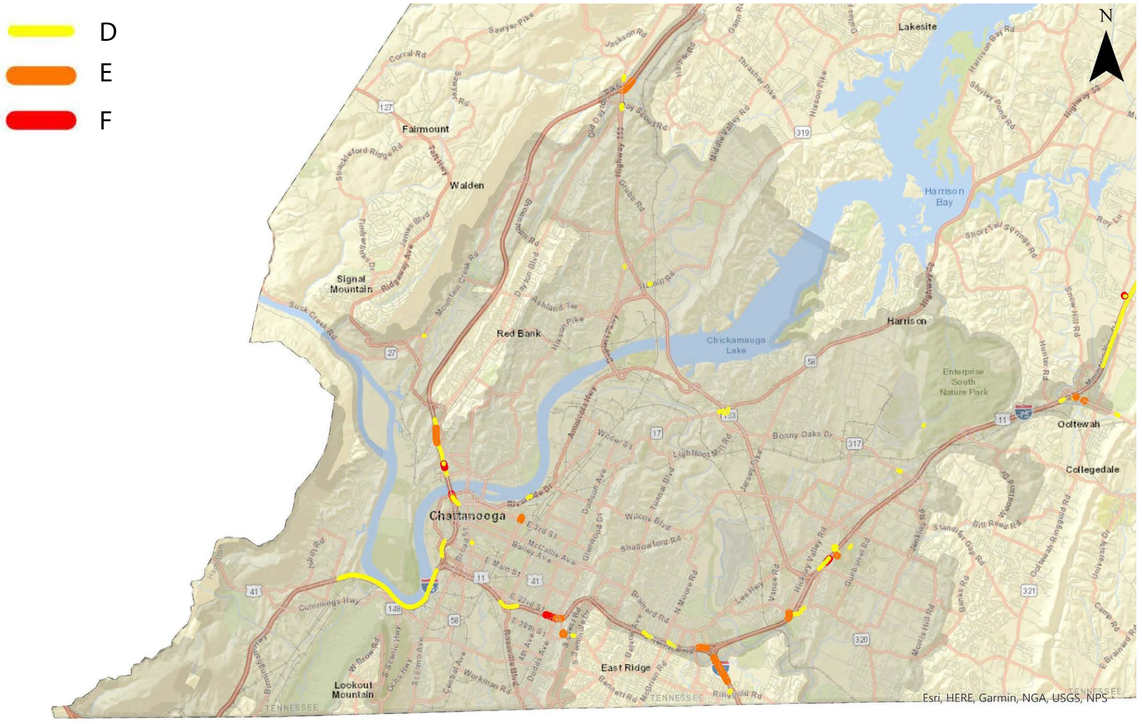
- The heatmap shows Rossville Blvd, Brainerd and Moore Roads, McCallie and Bailey Ave near Dodds Ave, Brainerd Rd near the tunnel, downtown near the MLK exit, and Hwy 153 areas have the highest concentration of KSI crashes.
- Between 2018-2022, Chattanooga averaged approximately 220 KSI crashes a year (150 when excluding interstates).
- 1.3% of crashes have resulted in KSI events citywide, but nearly one in five crashes involving a pedestrian or cyclist result in a death or serious, life altering injury.
- Nearly 20% of roadway fatalities in Tennessee directly relate to speeding.

KSI = Killed or Serious Injury

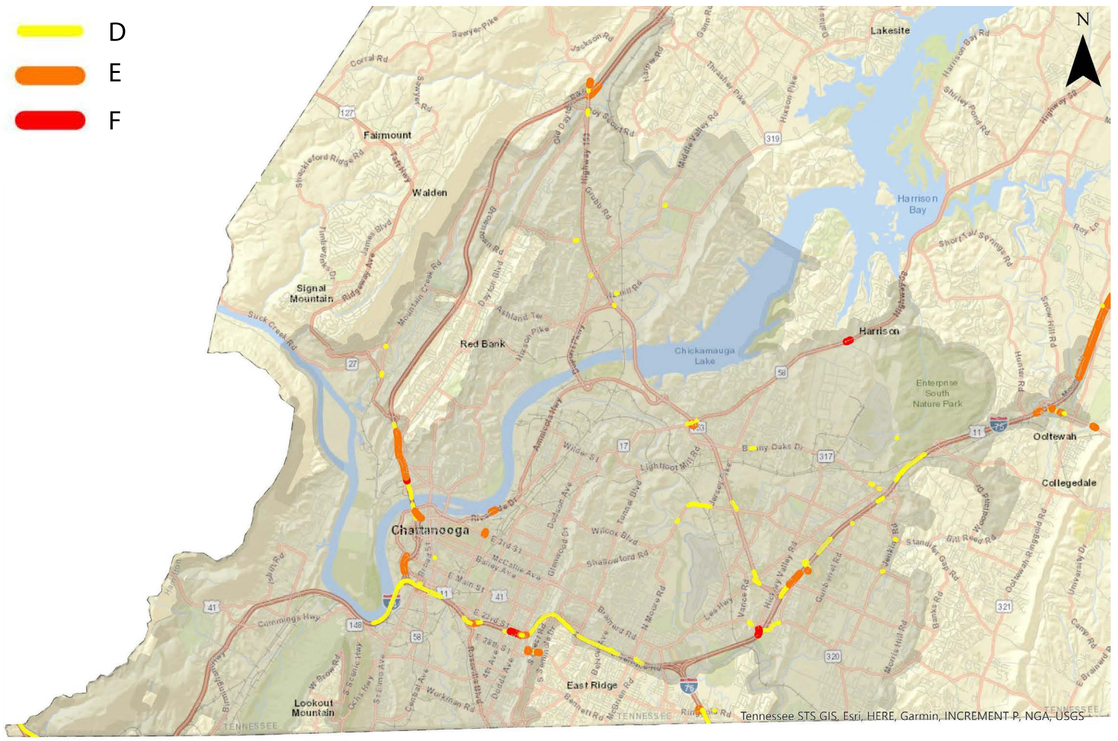


Most Chattanooga roads have acceptable levels of traffic congestion during peak times. Those with unacceptable levels of service occur mostly in segments along I-24 and I-75.

2019 ROAD SEGMENTS WITH LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS) GRADES D OR WORSE (PM PEAK)

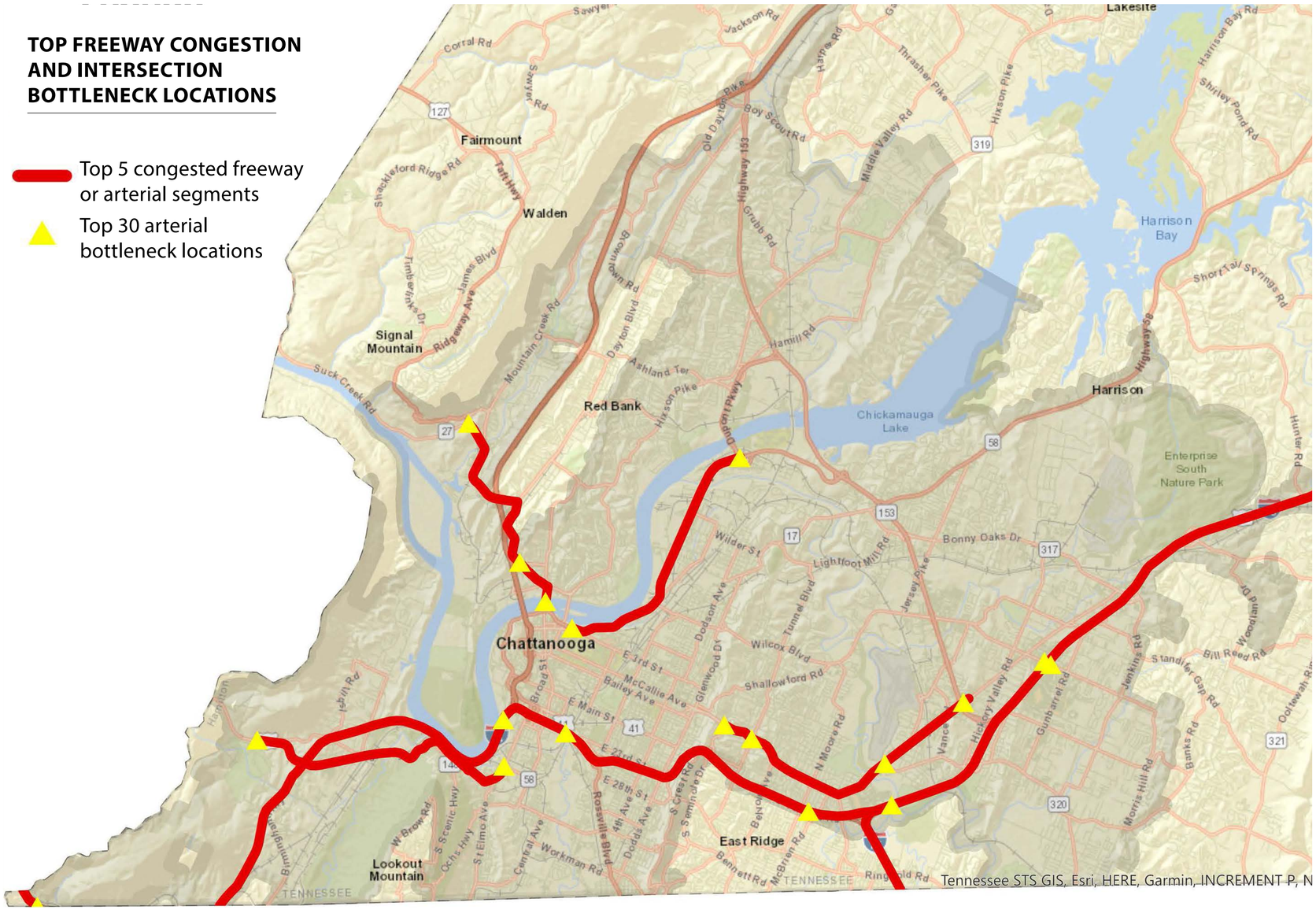


2050 PROJECTED ROAD SEGMENTS WITH LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS) GRADES D OR WORSE (PM PEAK)



Bottleneck ranking helps identify problem locations and prioritize projects.

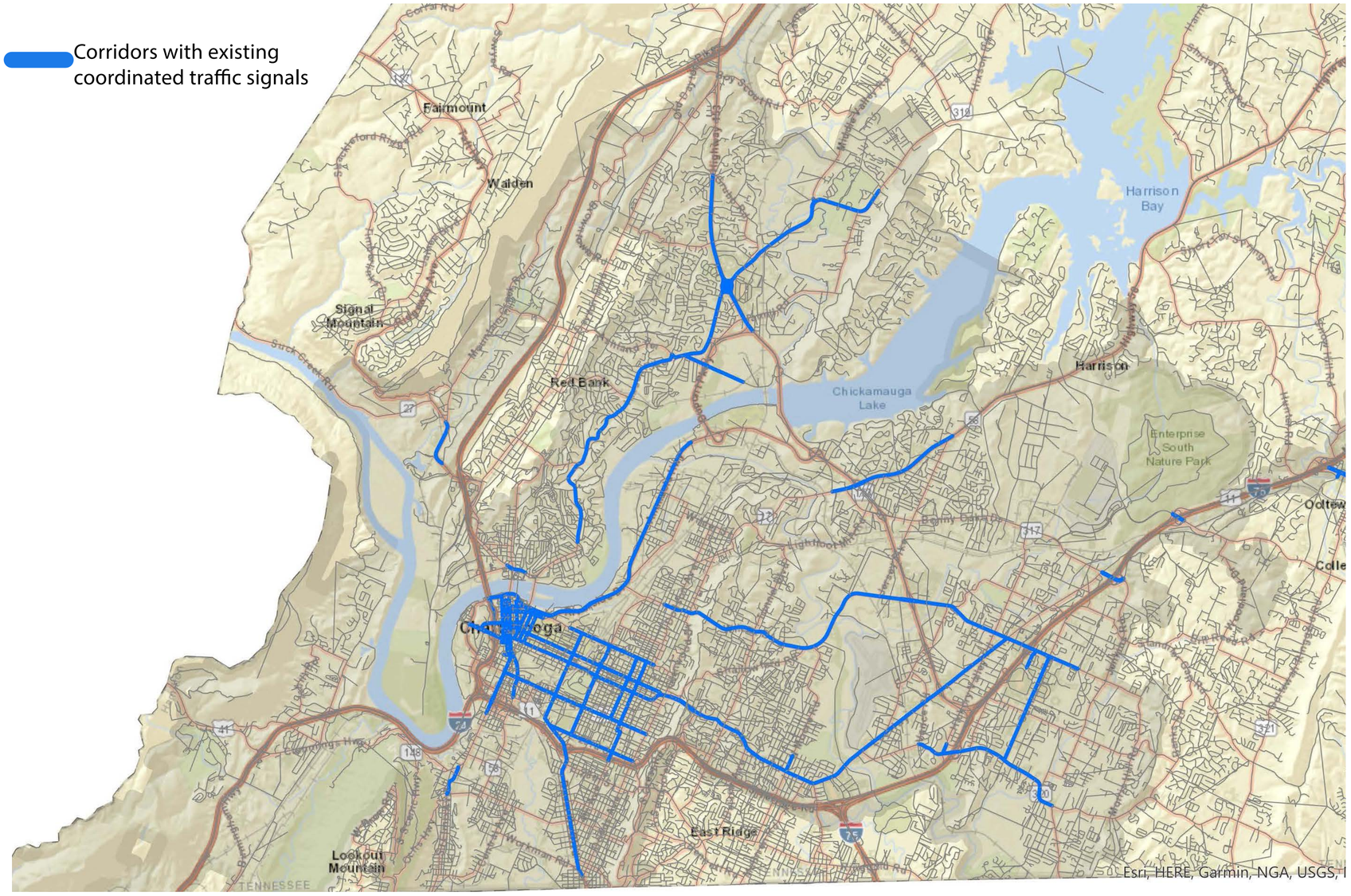
TDOT's Tennessee Congestion Action Plan (CAP) completed in 2022 ranked the top congested segments and bottlenecks in the region. Thta analysis considers dozens of factors such as the speed differential between free-flow and congested conditions, the severity of congestion, and the cumulative delay. In the Chattanooga area, 15 spot locations and 11 segments were identified as bottlenecks. The locations were identified using the RITIS "Bottleneck Ranking" tool per 2019 INRIX data.



The city's traffic signalization initiative is synchronizing signals along major corridors to improve traffic efficiency.

- The project will include the design and implementation of traffic signal timing plans for approximately 348 intersections and some 24 signalized coordinated corridors. This effort is a significant step towards optimizing traffic flow and reducing congestion.

TRAFFIC SIGNAL SYNCHRONIZATION



Chattanooga is the "Silicon Valley of Freight"

A truckload of major logistics companies call the region home, among them Covenant Transport, U.S. Xpress and Kenco Group, the nation's largest woman-owned third-party logistics company. A newer entrant, Arrive Logistics, invested $3.6 million to expand its freight brokerage operations into the region.

TDOT FREIGHT PLAN (2019) PRINCIPLES

- Support the State's Economy
- Preserve and Manage Existing System
- Maximize Safety and Security
- Provide for the Efficient Movement of Freight
- Build towards Sustainable Communities
- Protect Natural, Cultural, and Environmental Resources
- Emphasize Financial Responsibility

53,900

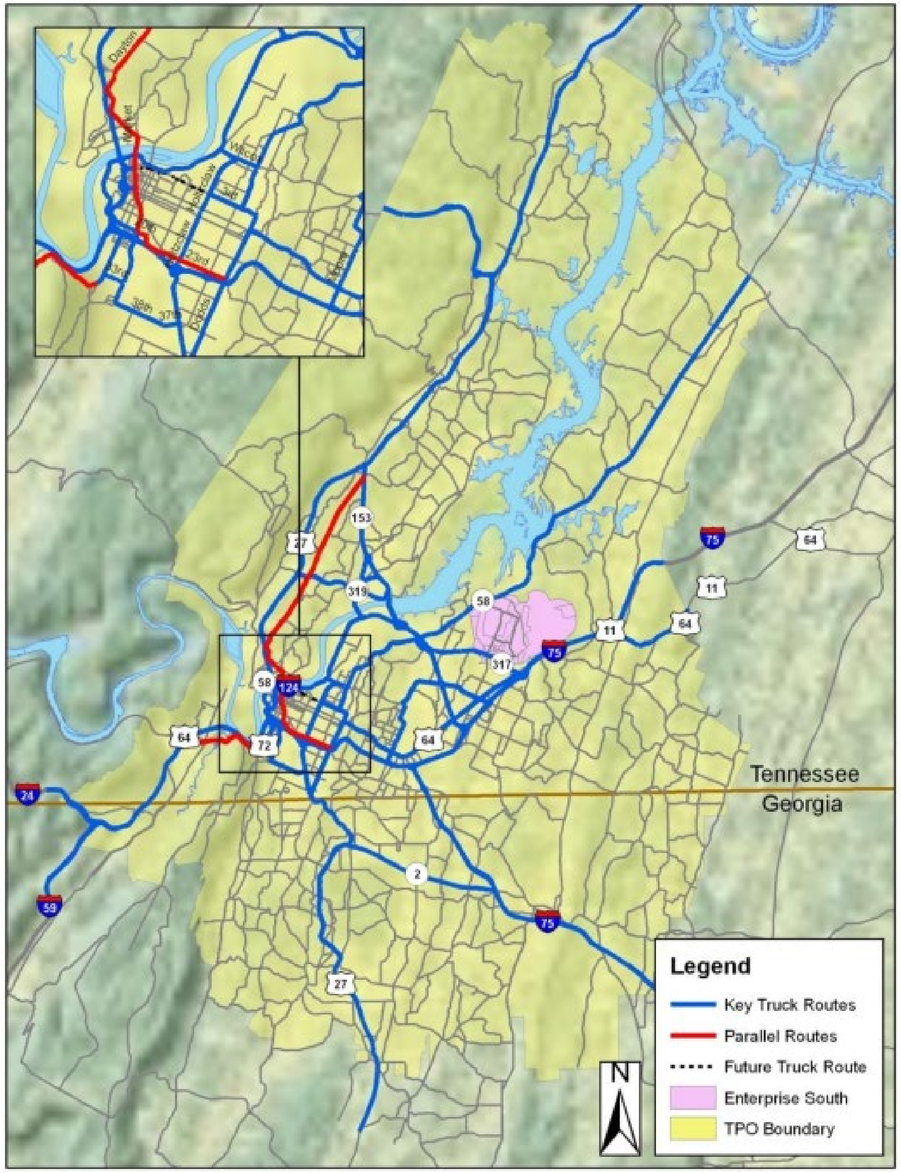
Number of people employed in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities: 19% of the Chattanooga Area's workforce

7

Of the fastest growing companies in Tennessee are in the freight and logistics industry, including the fastest growing company in the state

1

Trucking Hall of Fame headquartered in Downtown Chattanooga



Traffic congestion is more than a safety and quality of life issue. It impacts the region's economy.

COSTS INCURRED BY THE PRIVATE TRUCKING INDUSTRY DUE TO CONGESTION

	Percent of TN's Congestion Costs	2013 Cost of Congestion	Percent Change from 2012	Cost per Interstate Mile
Chattanooga	15%	$31,783,890	-13.0%	$106,412
Clarksville	3%	$5,421,203	340.6%	$47,635
Cleveland	0%	$854,278	-53.8%	$14,874
Jackson	0%	$675,996	-15.9%	$11,097
Johnson City	0%	$862,234	-3.3%	$9,011
Kingsport/Bristol	1%	$2,039,229	-30.2%	$14,851
Knoxville	4%	$7,473,597	24.7%	$35,498
Memphis	12%	$24,031,762	0.8%	$73,190
Morristown	2%	$3,341,667	94.4%	$44,948
Nashville	63%	$131,778,037	-1.1%	$243,669
Statewide	**100%**	**$208,126,970**	**-7.5%**	**$88,486**

EXISTING CONDITIONS SNAPSHOT

NATURAL RESOURCES & SYSTEMS

DRAFT GOAL

My Chattanooga honors and protects the city's unique natural environment and cultural landscapes, and ensures every community member has access to nature in their neighborhood.

RPA
Chattanooga-Hamilton County
Regional Planning Agency

PLAN CHATTANOOGA

THIS SECTION WILL ADDRESS:

1. What are the natural resources and systems of Chattanooga?

2. Why are they important?

3. What areas should be protected?

The characteristic landforms and natural resources of Chattanooga hold cultural significance, help the region stay resilient, safeguard critical infrastructure such as drinking water, and provide places for people to connect with nature.

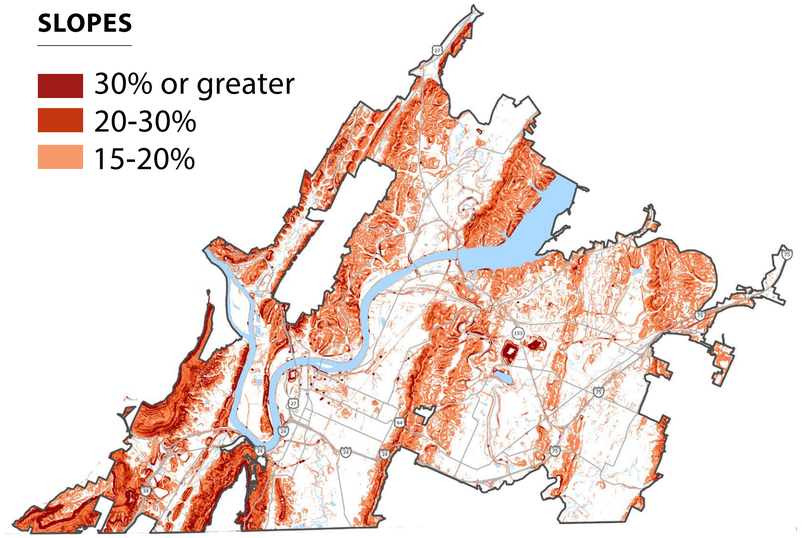
"Healthy or functional natural systems are those that retain control over essential resources such as soil, water, nutrients, and organic materials. Loss in function or degradation is more severe as areas lose control of essential resources. Areas that undergo major damage have a difficult time self-repairing after major shocks. In urban areas, natural system damage is often exacerbated by increased stormwater volumes, hotter local temperatures, and nonpoint source pollution inputs (among other stressors)."

Repairing Damaged Wildlands, Steven Whisenant, 1999

Key Definitions

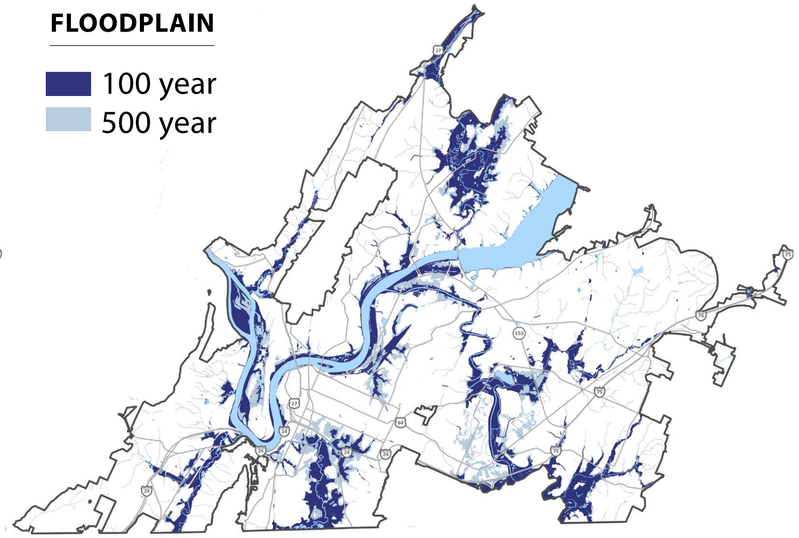
- **Ecoregions** are areas of land or water that contain geographically distinct climates, groups of plant and animal species, and environmental conditions and are often catalysts for a region's historic development and economic base, such as the iron industry utilizing hematite ore deposits in the region and the Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Creek inhabiting and relying on the Tennessee River.
- A **cultural landscape** is a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values.

Chattanooga is between the Blue Ridge Mountains to the east and the Southwestern Appalachians to the west in a low rolling Ridge and Valley ecoregion.

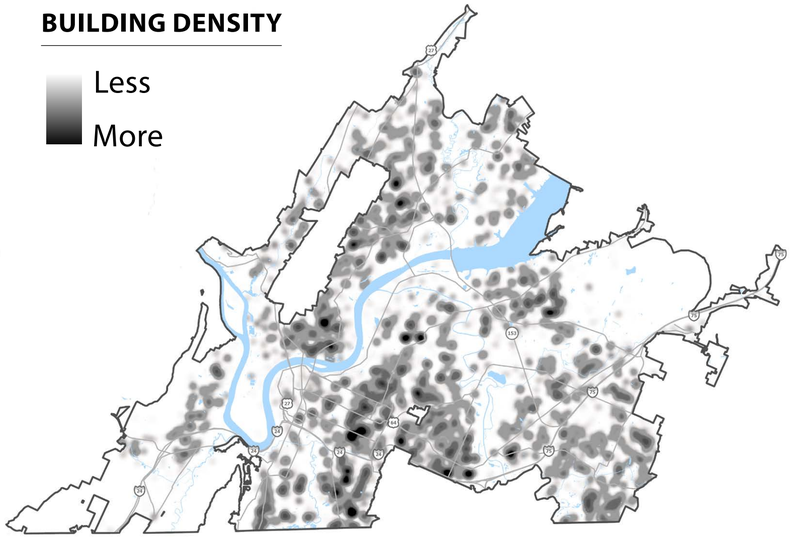


ESRI Living Atlas, Terrain: Slope Map

Airbus, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, GSA GSI and the GIS User Community



FEMA 100 yr and 500 yr Floodplain



State of Tennessee Building Footprints

Parallel Ridges

Geologic events, folding and faulting the land created a series of parallel low ridges and valleys of different heights, scales, soils, and subterranean materials.

Valley Country

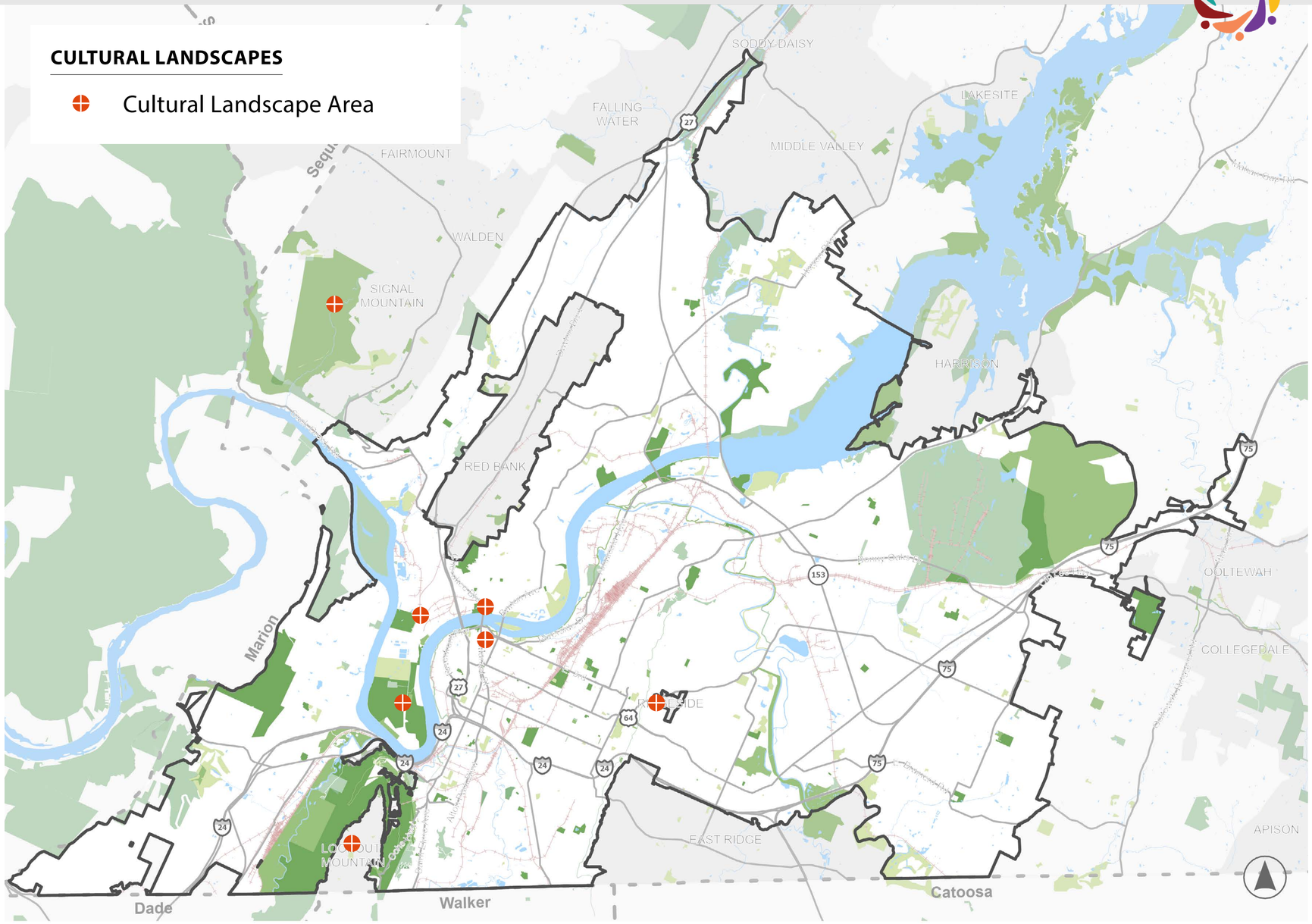
Waterways carved into these landforms creating valleys and, with their associated floodplains, wetlands, and riparian forests, are important features of the area.

Built Areas

These landforms shape the way humans existed and developed Chattanooga historically and to date.

Chattanooga's landscape has shaped its culture and history (cultural landscapes). Protecting the characteristic landforms and natural resources of Chattanooga also preserves the important history of this place.

- Tribal nations used key ridge locations to send fire and smoke signals across the Tennessee River Valley.
- Mountain lookouts played critical roles in the Civil War.



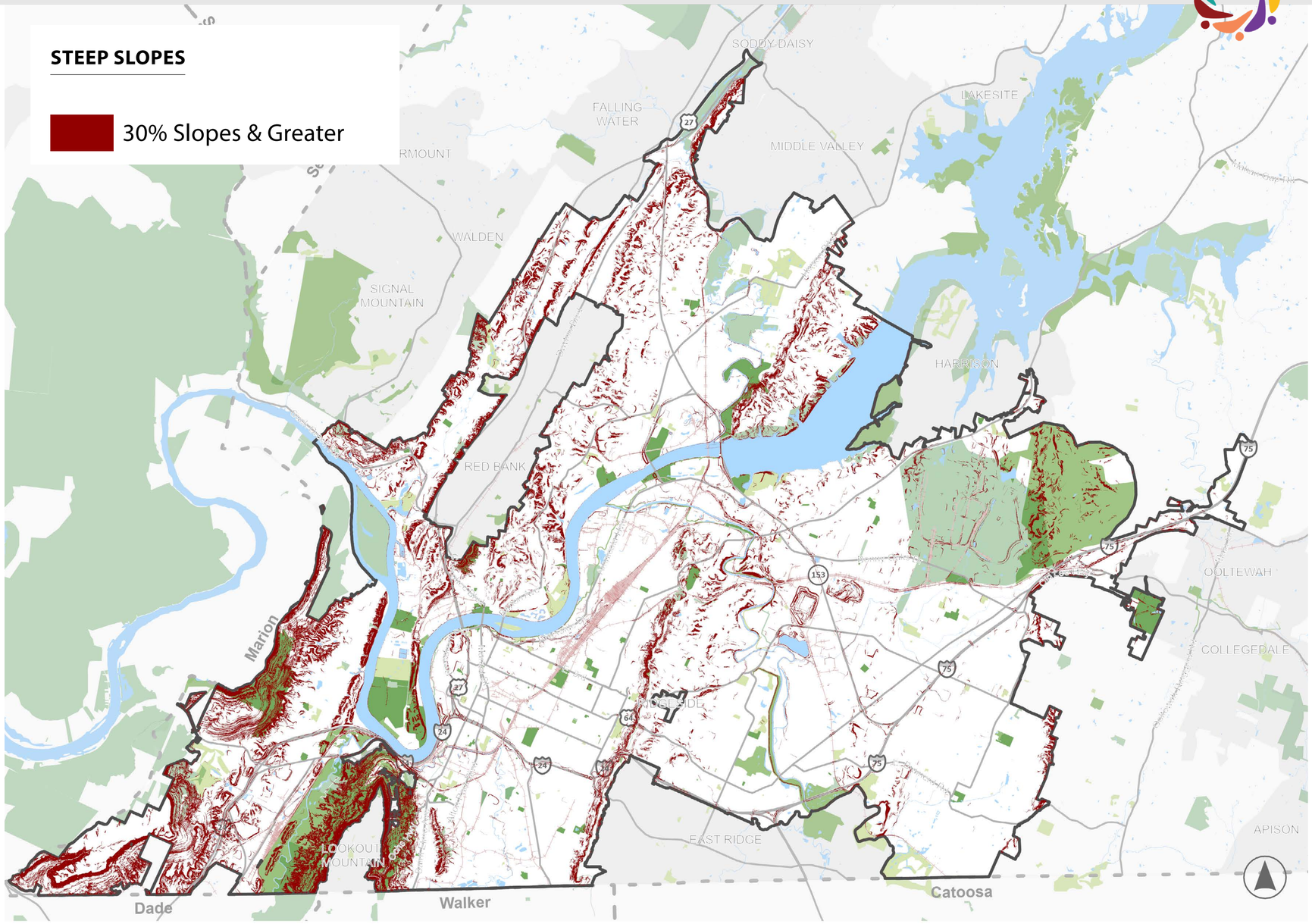
National and Local Historic Districts/Cultural Landscapes

City of Chattanooga Park Land / Protected Lands
City of Chattanooga POP

The characteristic ridges of Chattanooga contribute to scenic beauty, environmental function, and hold important cultural significance.

Approximately 24% of Chattanooga's land area has 30% slope or greater.

- Landforms that have pitch such as ridges, hills, and banks and are usually expressed as percent grades:
  - **Minor slopes at 0-15% grade**
  - **Moderate slopes at 15-25% grade**
  - **Very steep slopes greater than 25% grade**
- Generally steep slopes are more at risk for environmental degradation and climate shocks such as stormwater runoff, erosion, landslides, and higher spread rates of wildfires. These risks are signifant on moderate slopes of at least 15%.

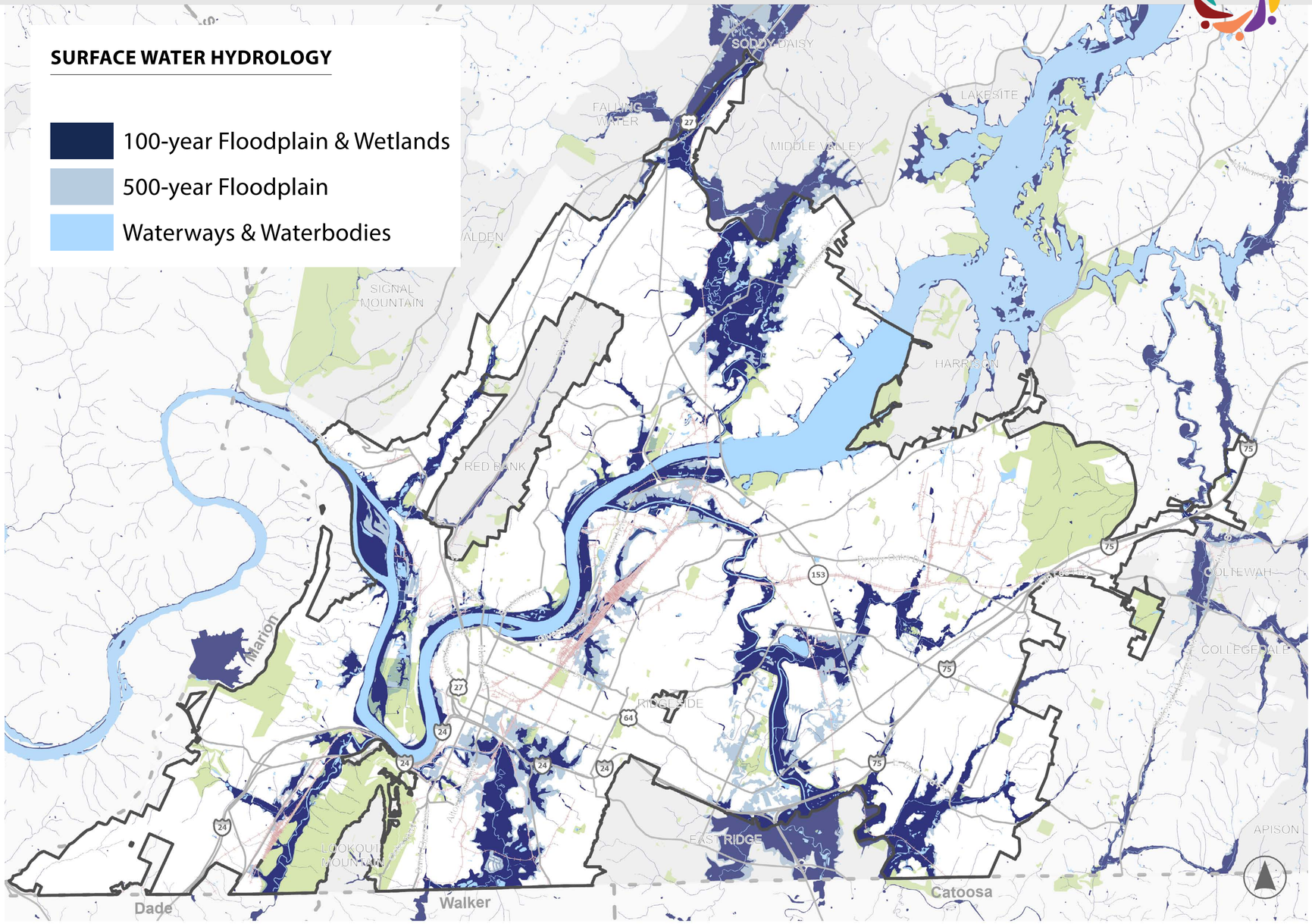


Waterways, waterbodies, floodplains, and wetlands in Chattanooga include ephemeral mountain streams (that flow when there is rain) and low areas where water can spread out into valleys.

- The 100-year floodplain designated by FEMA's national flood insurance program identifies areas with a 1% annual chance of flooding. The 500-year floodplain are areas with a 0.2% annual chance of flooding. Nationally, extreme flood events are becoming more frequent.
- Over 2,800 structures have been built in the 100-year floodplain. Approximately 6,000 structures currently sit in the 500-year floodplain.

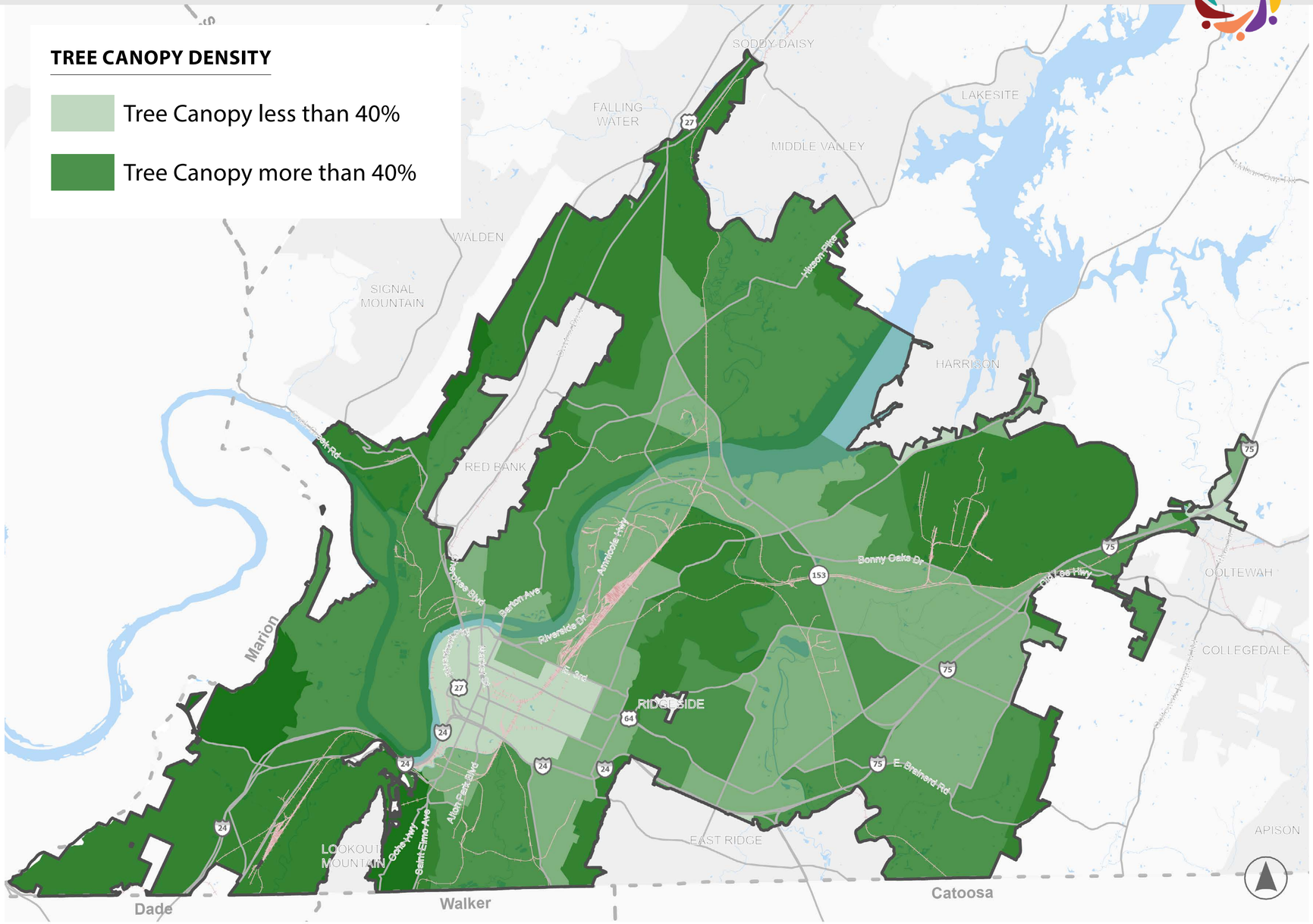
FEMA 100 yr and 500 yr Floodplain

Greater Chattanooga Region Wetlands
University of Tennessee



Tree canopy density patterns illustrate development patterns in the Chattanooga.

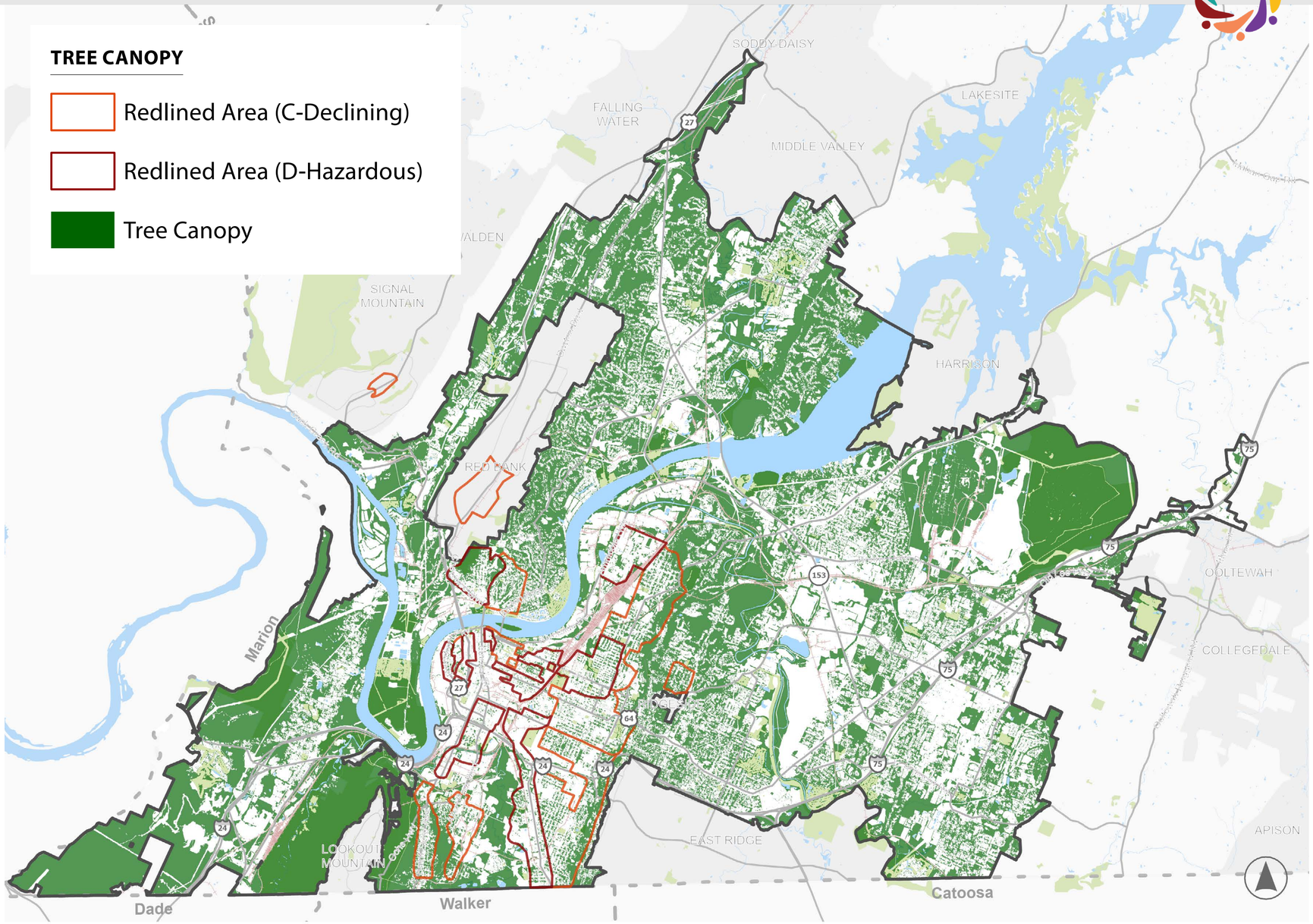
- Tree canopy density per Census Block shows how trees are distributed through Chattanooga.
- Canopy cover of 40% or greater reducing the ambient temperatures in hot urban areas.



Urban Tree Canopy Density by Census Block
University of Tennessee

Tree canopy can be viewed through the lense of historic redlining. Canopy patterns reveal the disparity in tree coverage throughout the city.

- Tree canopy can significantly reduce urban heat, but patterns of development in Chattanooga have limited tree cover in the city, especially in relation to historically redlined areas, especially areas labeled C-Declining, and D-Hazardous. Limited investment in these areas created visible patterns in the distribution of certain resources effecting these communities in the future.

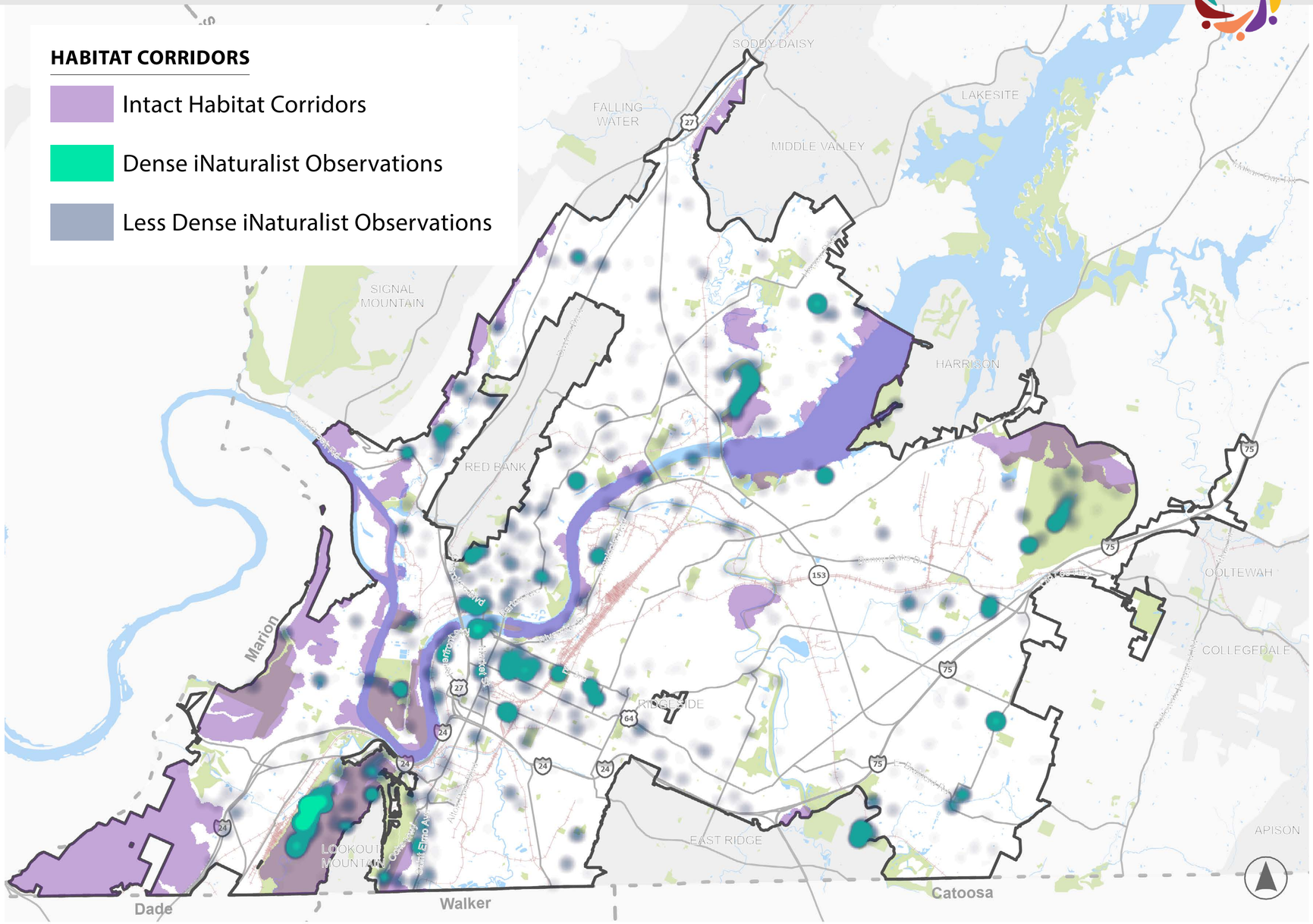


Historic Redlining Areas (C-Declining, D-Hazardous)

Land Cover Dataset, 2022
University of Tennessee

iNaturalist observation data can be used to map intact habitat corridors.

- iNaturalist is a citizen science nature app that allows the community to record wildlife and plant sightings.
- Intact habitat corridors correspond with waterways, ridges, and urban forests in Chattanooga.
- The densest iNaturalist observations (in the thousands) relate to Reflection Riding Arboretum & Nature Center.



Intact Habitat Corridors
University of Tennessee

iNaturalist Observations

EXISTING CONDITIONS SNAPSHOT

HEALTH

DRAFT GOAL

My Chattanooga is a community where everyone has access to health care, healthy food options, and clean air and water.

RPA
Chattanooga-Hamilton County
Regional Planning Agency

PLAN CHATTANOOGA

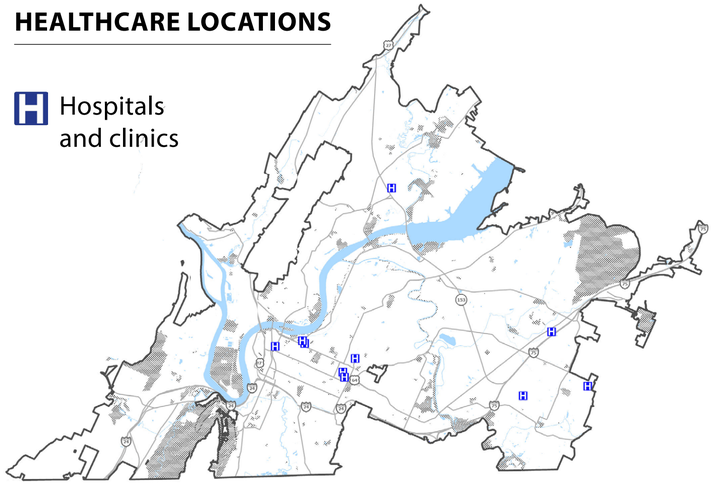
THIS SECTION WILL ADDRESS:

1. How do physical and mental health outcomes and access to services vary across the city?

2. Where are there local environmental conditions that impact community health?

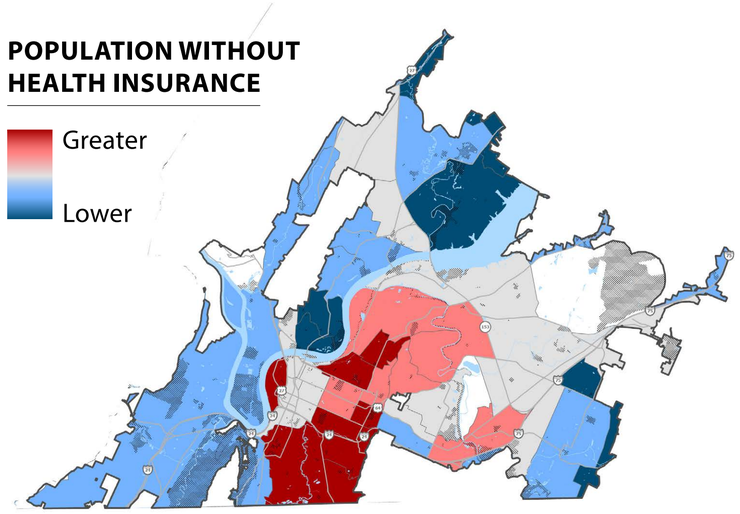
The physical health of Chattanooga residents is reportedly poorer closer to downtown. Poor physical health has a strong correlation to a lack of health insurance coverage, but appears to be unrelated to having healthcare clinics and facilities nearby. This may speak to a lack of access to care when it is unaffordable regardless of proximity to that care.

HEALTHCARE LOCATIONS



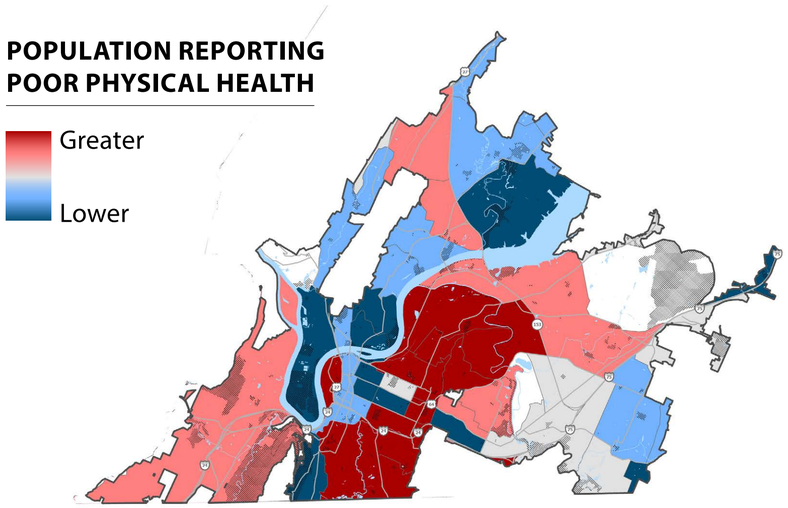
Source: Hospital Locations / TN Map

POPULATION WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE



Source: CDC Places / Health Insurance Coverage

POPULATION REPORTING POOR PHYSICAL HEALTH



Source: CDC Places / Physical Health

Healthcare Access

There are 10 major healthcare facilities in the city. Six of these are located near Downtown, south of the river. One is in the Hixon area and three are in the East Brainerd Area.

Health Insurance Coverage

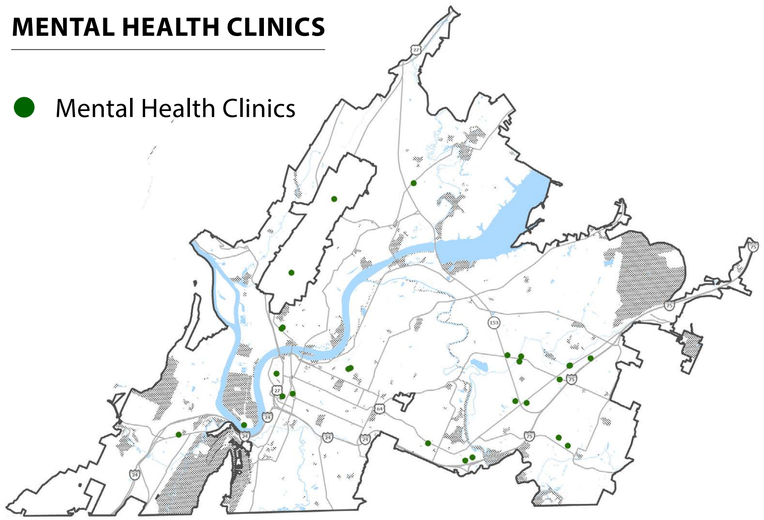
Neighborhoods directly east and south of Downtown experience the lowest rates of health insurance coverage as well as Brainerd Hills further to the east.

Physical Health Outcomes

The poorest health outcomes are correlated with a lack of health insurance, but western Chattanooga including Lookout Valley is an exception, showing poor health outcomes with a higher than average rate carrying health insurance.

As with physical health, mental Health outcomes are poorer closer to downtown as with physical health. Mental health clinics and networks of community support institutions, such as community centers, libraries, and police stations, are dispersed fairly evenly across the city.

MENTAL HEALTH CLINICS

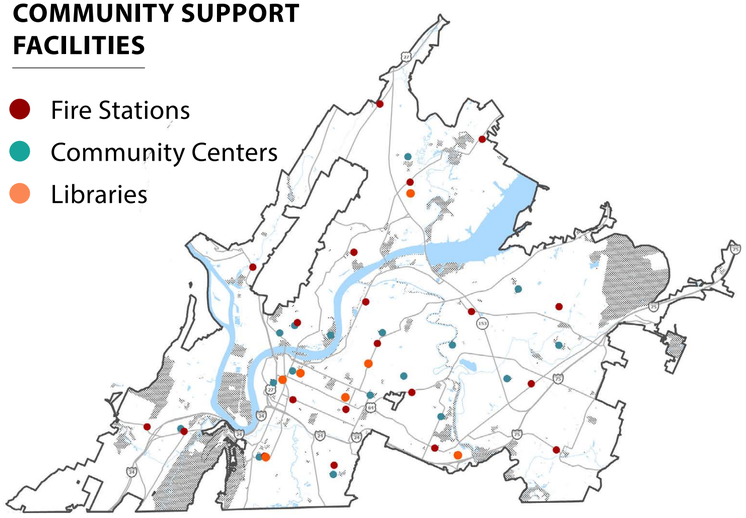


Source: Observation through Google Earth

Mental Health Clinics

Mental health facilities in Chattanooga are primarily located in downtown and eastern Chattanooga, but there are some dispersed in all areas of the city.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT FACILITIES

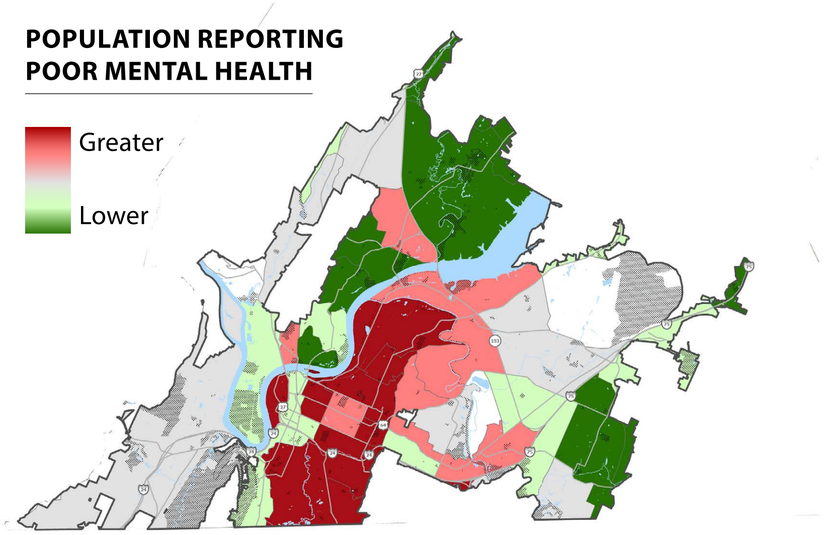


Source: Chattadata

Community Support Access

Access and the perception of access to these institutions can impact how supported a person feels and their ability to address their mental state. In Chattanooga they are distributed around the city fairly evenly.

POPULATION REPORTING POOR MENTAL HEALTH



Source: CDC Places

Mental Health Outcomes

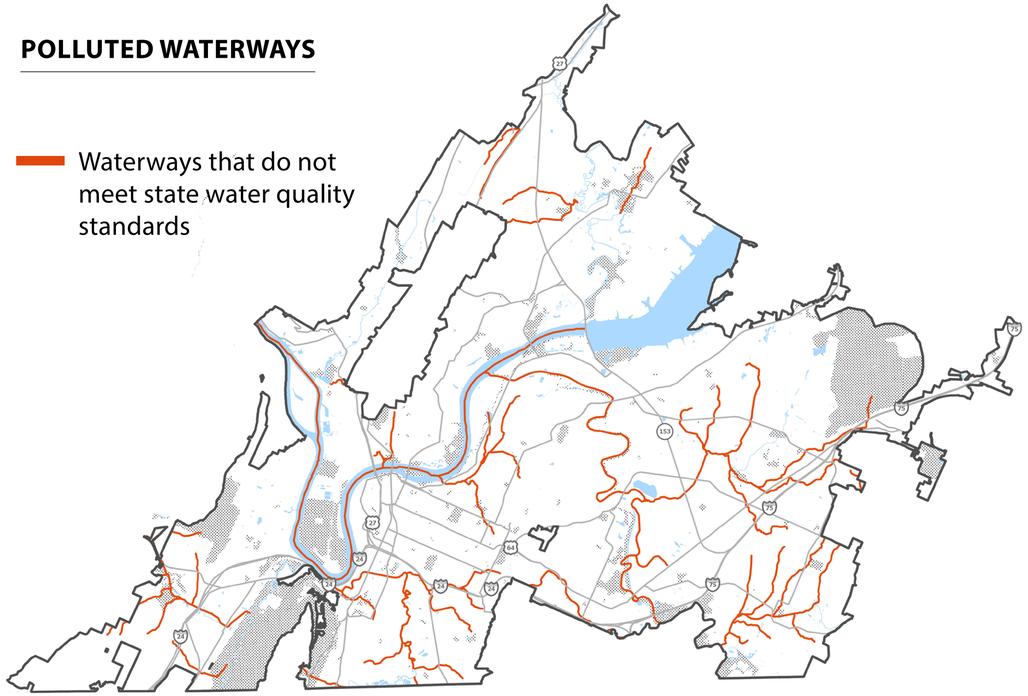
Downtown and adjacent neighborhoods show the poorest mental health outcomes in the city. There does not appear to be a correlation between outcomes and the presence of facilities that support mental health.

Exposure to environmental health risks is distributed unequally throughout the City, and is often related to proximity to historic industrial uses.

Zoning and Land Use maps that identify industrial uses can be found on page 18 of the snapshot.

POLLUTED WATERWAYS

Waterways that do not meet state water quality standards

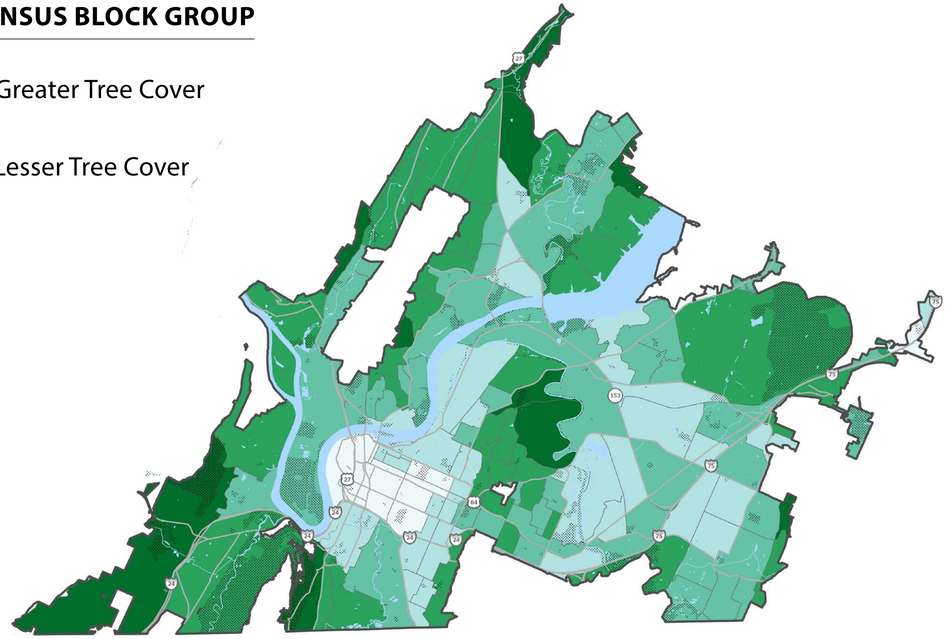


Source: University of Tennessee Chattanooga

URBAN HEAT ISLAND: TREE CANOPY COVER BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUP

Greater Tree Cover

Lesser Tree Cover



Source: University of Tennessee Chattanooga

EXISTING CONDITIONS SNAPSHOT

PARKS AND GREENWAYS

DRAFT GOAL

My Chattanooga is a city in a park, where natural areas, greenways and community parks are the key building blocks and connectors of our neighborhoods.

RPA
Chattanooga-Hamilton County
Regional Planning Agency

PLAN CHATTANOOGA

THIS SECTION WILL ADDRESS:

1. Where are parks and open spaces currently located?

2. Who has access to parks and open spaces?

3. Where are the gaps in parks and open space access?

Chattanooga is home to 76 municipal parks and a number of state and national park lands.

CHATTANOOGA PARKS

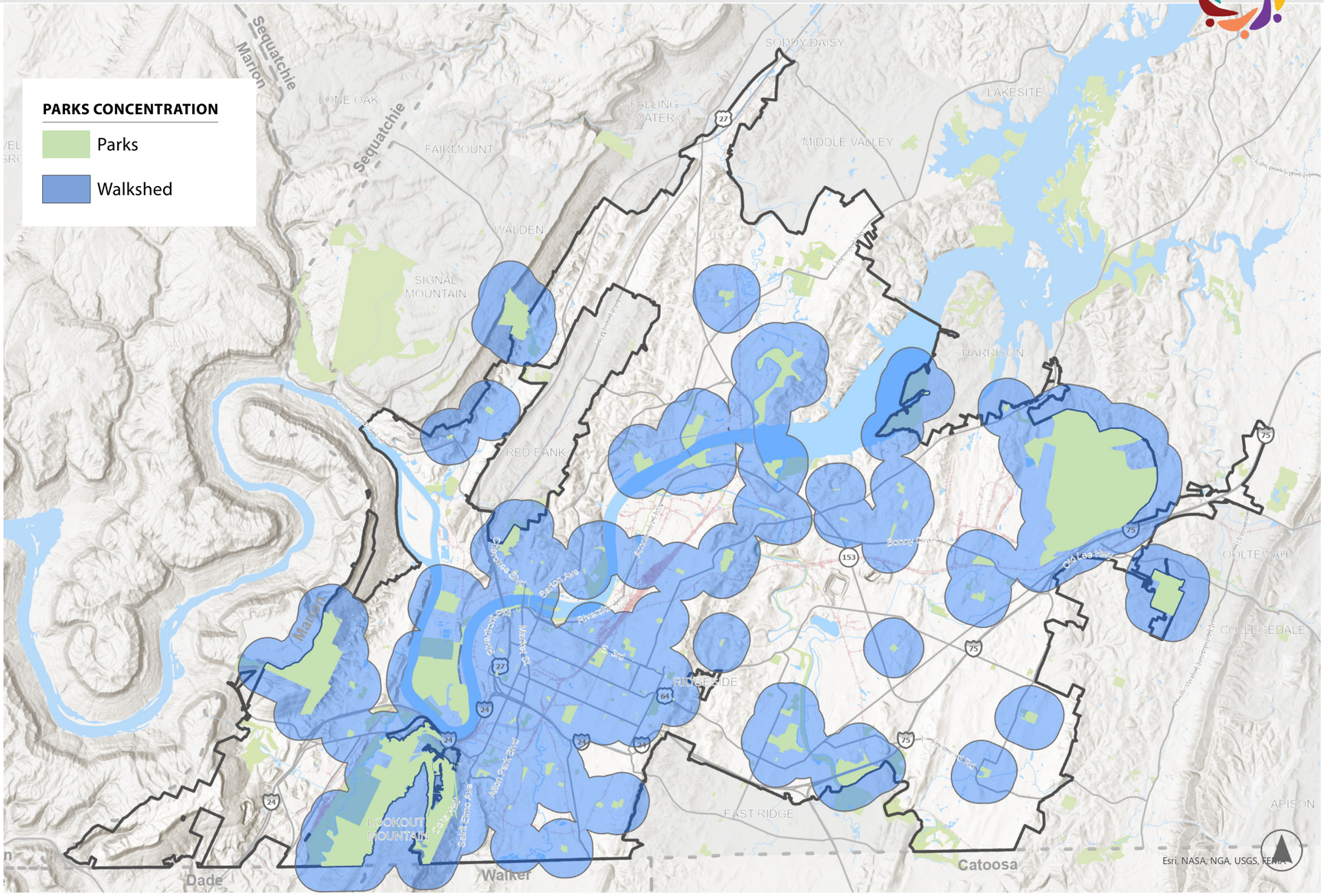
Type	Service Area	Examples
Signature Park	City & Region	Coolidge Park, Warner Park, Ross' Landing
Preserve	City & Region	Stringers Ridge, Sterchi Farm, Riverview Bird Sanctuary
Community Park	One-mile radius or 20 minute walk	Carver Park, Avondale Park, Hixson Community Park
Neighborhood Park	Half-mile radius or 10 minute walk	Murray Hills Park, Southside Community Park, St. Elmo Park
Pocket Park	Immediate area & passersby	Main Terrain Art Park, Perkins Park, Inspiration Park
Special Use	City & Region	Summit Field, Chattown Skate Park
Greenway	City & Region	South Chick Greenway, TN Riverwalk
Blueway Entry	City & Broader Region	Tennessee River, South Chickamauga Creek
Non-Municipal Park	City & Broader Region	Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Military Park



Source: Chattanooga Parks & Outdoors Plan, City of Chattanooga
https://chattanoogaparksandoutdoorsplan.com/

The City of Chattanooga has developed a Parks and Outdoors Plan (POP) that will offer a road map and path forward to reinvent Chattanooga as a city in a park.

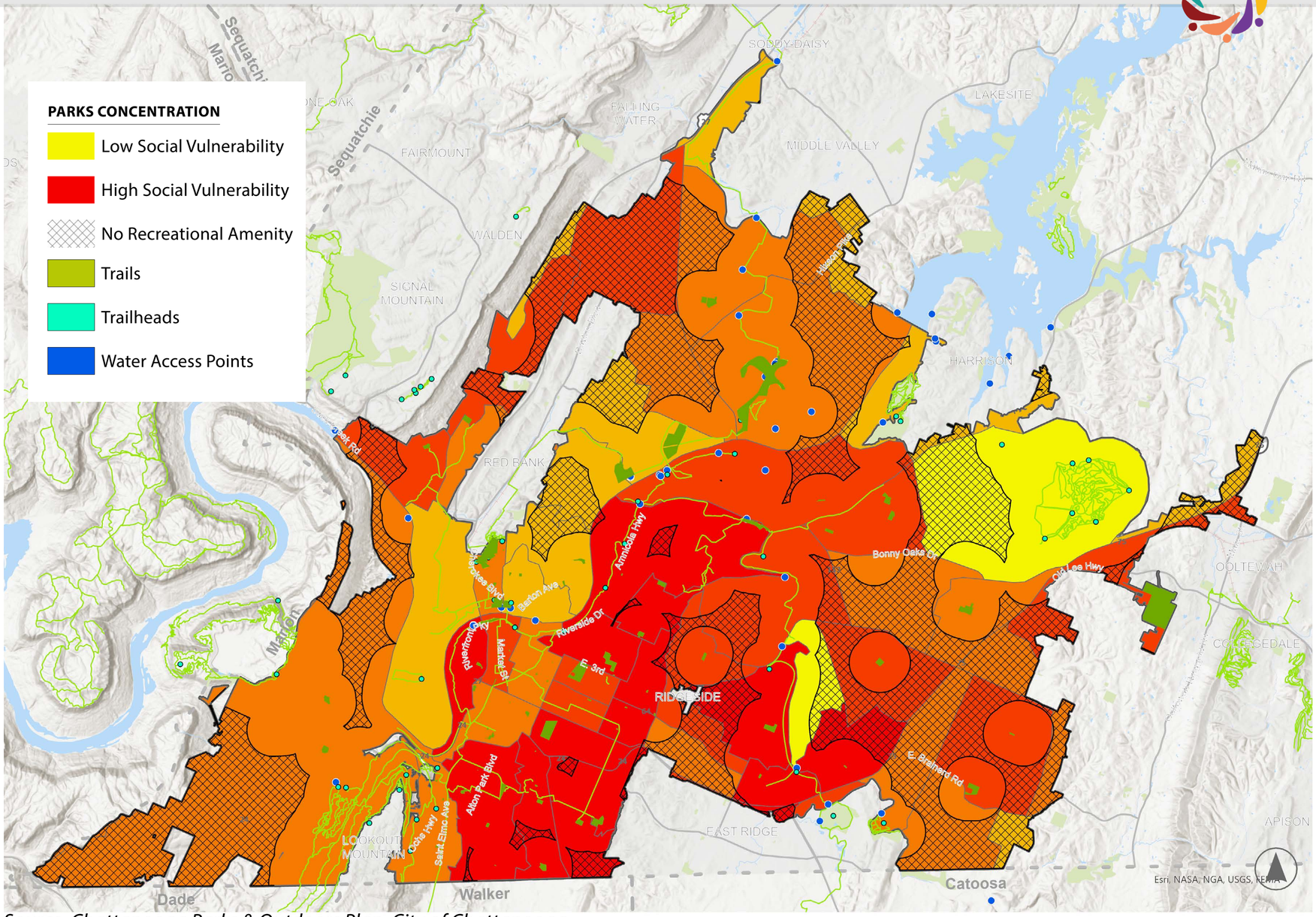
Park access is critical to understanding who is served by the existing network of parks and open spaces. The POP survey has already idenitfied some deficiencies.



Source: Chattanooga Parks & Outdoors Plan, City of Chattanooga

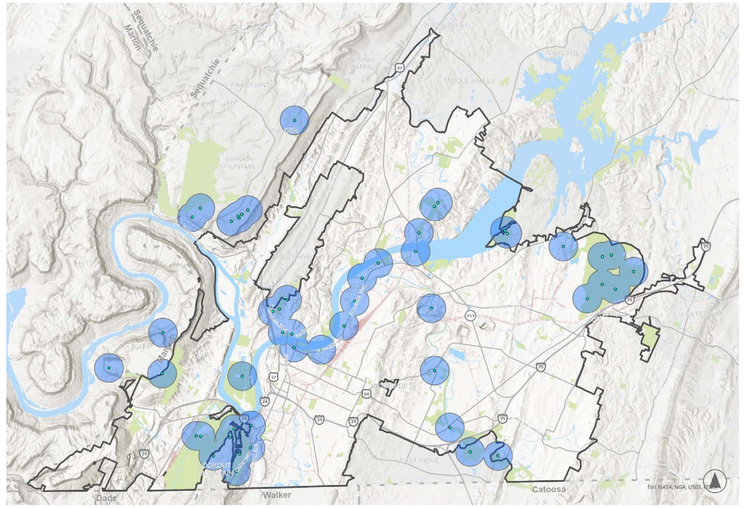
Downtown Chattanooga has the highest concentration of parks, where the fringes of the city are much less well served.

- Approximately 70% of residents say they can only access their favorite parks by car.
- More than half (54%) of respondents say there is not sufficient parkland in their neighborhood.



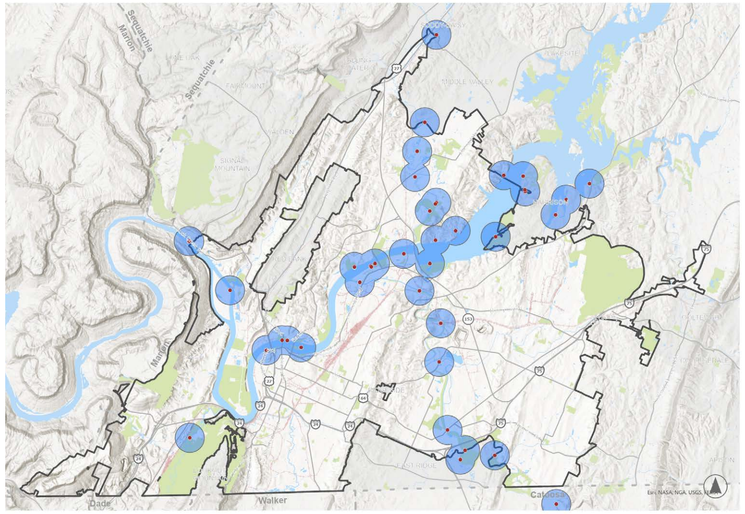
Source: Chattanooga Parks & Outdoors Plan, City of Chattanooga

Chattanooga's network of parks and open spaces includes greenways, blueways, and trails.



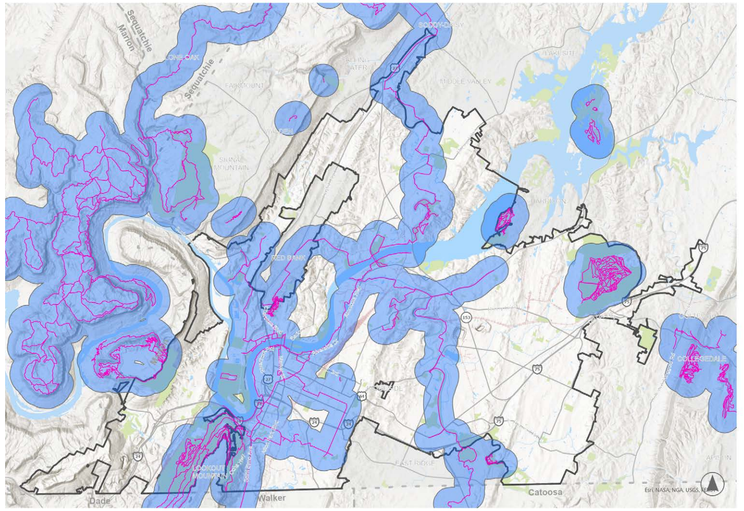
Trailhead Access

Most of the trailheads in Chattanooga are clustered around the creeks, cliffs, and ridges, especially near Lookout Mountain and along the Tennessee River.



Water Access Points

An additional 52 new miles of blueways, including new corresponding amenities, are proposed through Phase 3 of the Parks and Outdoors Plan (POP).

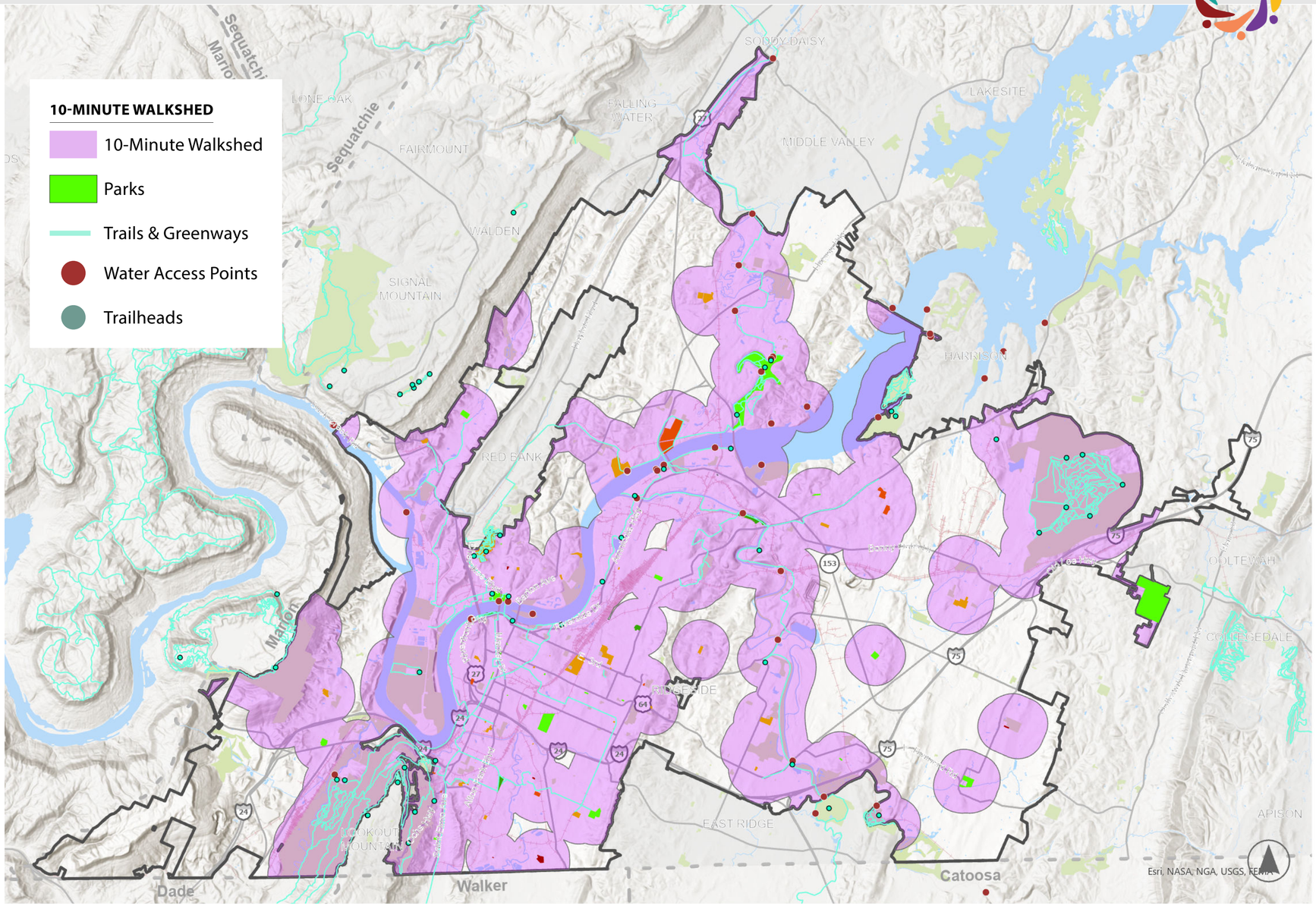


Greenway Walkshed

Phase 3 of the Parks and Outdoors Plan (POP) proposes 118 new miles of greenway trails proposed.

Many of Chattanoogs's older neighborhoods, and neighborhoods along the Tennessee River are well served by recreational facilities.

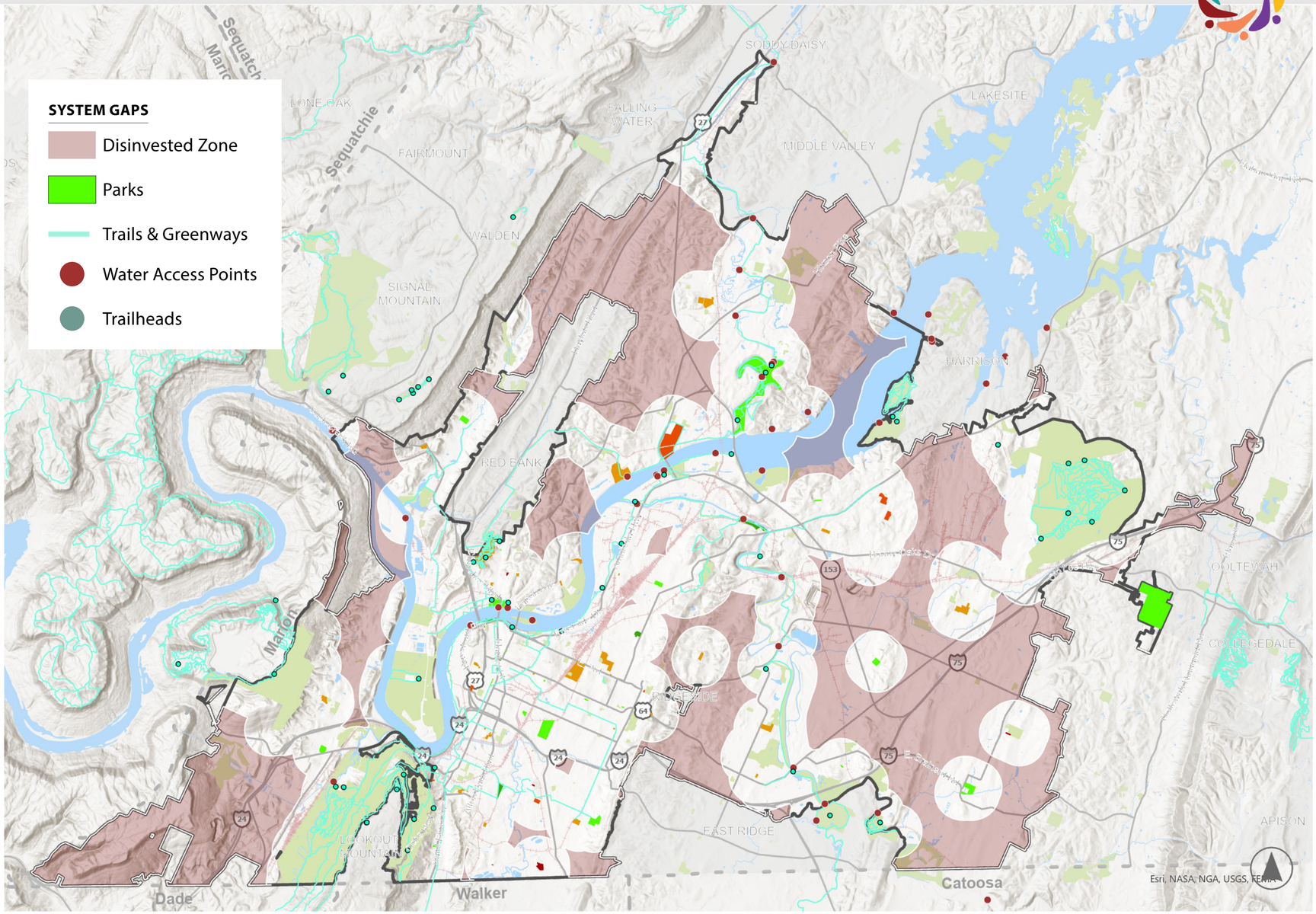
- Among the recreational facilities offered (parks, trailheads, greenways, and water access points) in Chattanooga, 63.7% of the city is within a 10-minute walk to at least one of these facilities.



Source: Chattanooga Parks & Outdoors Plan, City of Chattanooga

Among the recreational facilities offered in Chattanooga, 36.3% of the city is not within a 10-minute walk to any of these facilities.

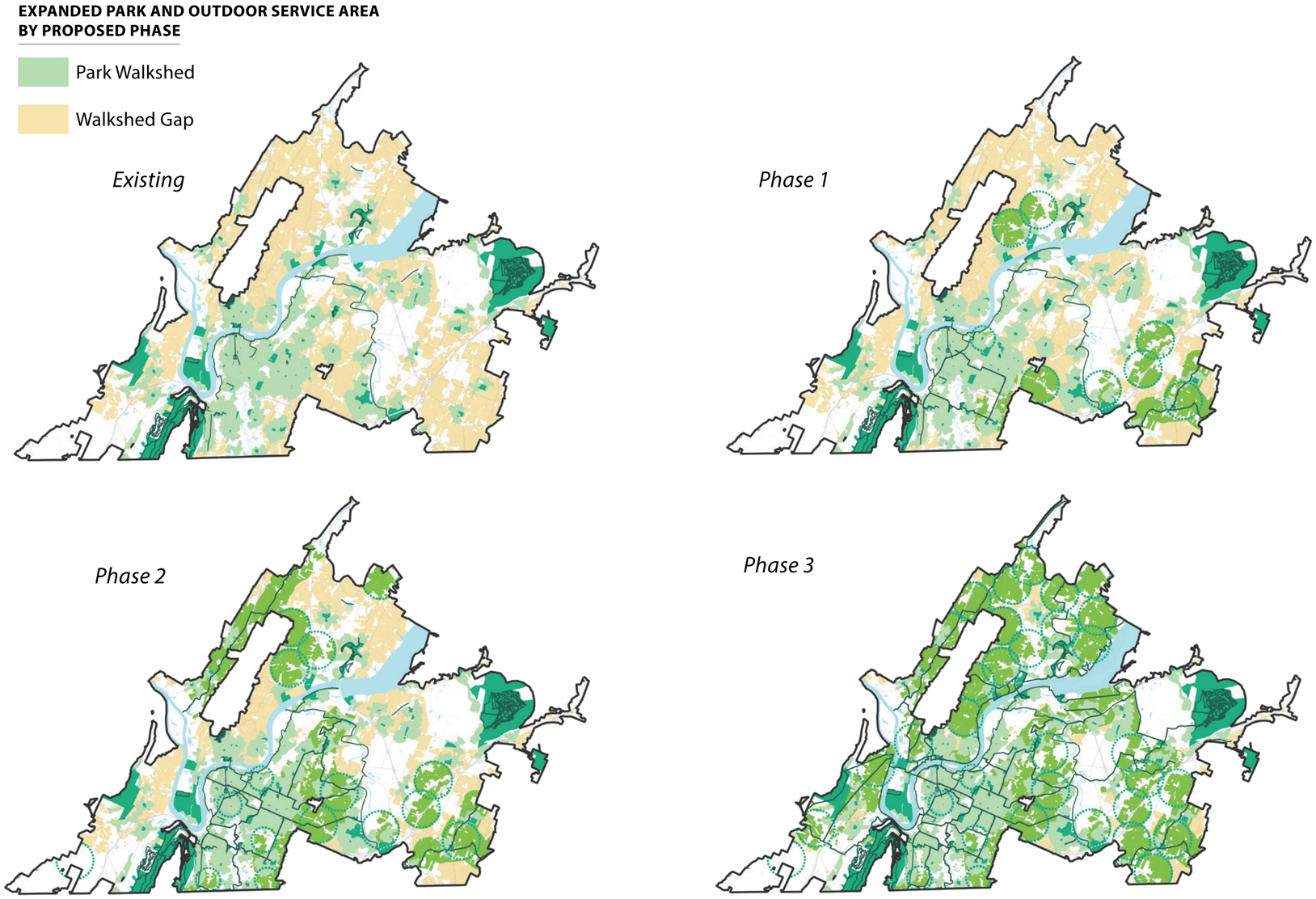
- Newer neighborhoods, particularly the northern, southwestern, and southeastern corners of Chattanooga are poorly served by these facilities.



Source: Chattanooga Parks & Outdoors Plan, City of Chattanooga

Chattanooga's future park system is reflected in the the POP phasing plan.

- The POP had a strong emphasis on equity and access, so park and recreational facility expansions in Chattanooga will focus on expanding in places that were historically disinvested.
- By the end of three construction phases, the city hopes to have nearly 100% of city residents within a 10-minute walk of parks and other recreational facilities.
- Learn more about the Parks and Outdoors Plan here: chattanoogaparksandoutdoorsplan.com



Source: Chattanooga Parks & Outdoors Plan, City of Chattanooga