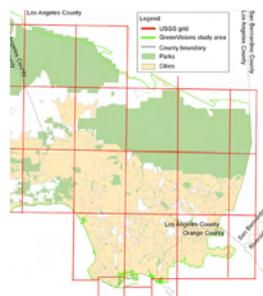


# THE GREEN VISIONS PLAN

for 21st century southern california



## 14. Park and Open Space Resources in the Green Visions Plan Area

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**THE GREEN VISIONS PLAN**  
*for 21st century southern california*

The mission of the Green Visions Plan for 21st Century Southern California is to offer a guide to habitat conservation, watershed health and recreational open space for the Los Angeles metropolitan region. The Plan will also provide decision support tools to nurture a living green matrix for southern California. Our goals are to protect and restore natural areas, restore natural hydrological function, promote equitable access to open space, and maximize support via multiple-use facilities. The Plan is a joint venture between the University of Southern California and the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy, Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, Coastal Conservancy, and Baldwin Hills Conservancy.

[www.greenvisionsplan.net](http://www.greenvisionsplan.net)

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Technical Publication reports on a major assessment of parks and recreational open space assets in the Green Visions Plan (GVP) study area. The assessment was administered during the summer of 2005, followed by extensive data analysis conducted through summer of 2006. Two types of assessment were carried out: a comprehensive audit of websites describing park and recreational open spaces in the study area, and a field audit conducted on a sample of these park spaces. The audits included city and county parks, regional and state parks and recreation areas, federal recreation areas, public beaches, and state and national forests offering opportunities for camping and hiking.

The audits recorded characteristics of each site such as basic infrastructure, facilities and amenities for sports and active recreation as well as leisure and passive recreation, and level of maintenance and other indicators of condition and safety. Landscape features present at the park sites were also noted, as a means to understand the potential for development of habitat restoration and watershed protection projects.

Audit results indicate that the GVP region contains over 1,800 recreational parks and open spaces. These parks vary from the large numbers of neighborhood parks with swings and slides, to community parks with sports fields and swimming pools, to regional parks with winding trails and scenic vistas, as well as expansive open spaces consisting of national forests, wilderness areas, and wildlife refuges.

These parks assets are extensive and constitute a major resource for southern California, its communities and its residents. Together, these parks cover a total area of over 1.2 million acres, and range in size from the small pocket parks of less than an acre in size, to the expansive National Forests, which cover over one million acres. The large open spaces form a series of habitat linkages critical to the region's ecosystems; however, most parks are relatively small. In some parts of the region, few large parks are to be found.

While park assets are extensive, these resources are unevenly distributed across the region, and are not always readily accessible by residents. Only a quarter of the region's parks have transit access overall, although in some parts of the region a third to over a half of parks appear to be transit accessible. Generally, older communities of the region are denser and have smaller parks, while suburban areas that were developed more recently, have larger average park sizes. Older and lower income communities also tend to have parks facilities that are more likely poorly maintained. Interestingly, while highly-priced real estate properties close to urban-wildland interfaces have extensive park and open space acreage, on average, these areas tend to have fewer facilities.

Different parts of the region also vary in terms of the types of park facilities and amenities they offer, the landscape features present within park boundaries, and the potential of parks to serve habitat restoration and watershed protection purposes. The condition of park infrastructure and landscaping, which affects perceived safety, also varies across the region. While some parts of the region tend to have a traditional 'turf and trees' parkland aesthetic, a good portion of the region's open spaces also constitute an important opportunity for habitat restoration and watershed projects designed to increase infiltration of runoff and groundwater recharge.

# 1 INTRODUCTION

Parks and open spaces afford people a range of personal, socio-cultural, and economic benefits. For example, by offering opportunities for both passive and active recreation, well-designed parks and open spaces promote a more active lifestyle that is key to a person's health (Paffenberg and Lee 1996, Spangler 1997, Jackson and Kochtitzky 2001). Public open spaces can also be seen as "mixing valves" that provide spaces for people to interact, thereby decreasing insularity and enhancing a sense of community (Leinberger and Berens 1997, Garvin and Berens 2001). In highly urbanized areas, parks and open spaces can provide ecosystem services, for example, mitigating urban heat, pollution, and flooding (Pincetl et al. 2003). Parks may offer direct economic value to communities by increasing real estate property values (Burgess et al. 1988, Lutzenhiser and Netusil 2001, Pincetl et al. 2003). Additionally, even if difficult to quantify, perhaps one of the important benefits of parks are the "intangibles", such as the sense of well being they impart to residents, even to those who rarely use parks (Cranz 1982).

Los Angeles and its surrounding urban region have long been characterized as a park-poor urban area compared to other cities. A recent study by The Trust for Public Land (2006) found that Jacksonville, Florida has the most park acreage, with almost 98,000 acres of parks and preserves, including water preserves. In addition, when measured on an acres-per-capita basis, Jacksonville also ranks first, having 126 acres of parkland for every 1,000 residents. When parks were treated as a share of city area, the leader was Albuquerque, where more than 25% of land area is public open space. Other cities allocating a large percentage of land to parks and open space include San Diego (22%), Washington, D.C. (19.7%), San Francisco (19.3%), and New York (19.1%). Cities besides Jacksonville with large amounts of park acres per capita include El Paso (44.5 acres per 1,000 residents), Austin, Texas (39.2), and Kansas City, Missouri (38.7).

In contrast, the City of Los Angeles devotes 7.8 % of its total area of parks and open space (next to the bottom compared to other large, dense cities; Harnik, 2000). Moreover, L.A. has only 6.1 park acres per 1,000 residents on average. Of the country's large and medium-sized cities, only New York, Chicago and Miami have lower per capita park acres. And in terms of spending, the picture is even more bleak: Los Angeles spent only \$38 per capita for park budgets in 2004, compared to San Francisco (\$264 per capita), Chicago (\$163 per capita), or New York (\$78 per capita; Trust for Public Land, 2006).

A depressing picture, no doubt. But the City of Los Angeles is only one of many municipalities in the broader southern California region, and does not necessarily reflect the situation of this entire area; the City itself is large and its subareas are far from uniform. More critically, however, simple characterizations based on acreage and spending, while vital, do not capture the full story. What are the larger metropolitan region's park and recreational open space assets? How are they distributed? What types of facilities and amenities—for sports as well as leisure—do they offer, and in what kind of condition is park infrastructure maintained? And what opportunities might our parklands offer for helping us protect natural habitat and watershed health?

The present study describes existing park and open space resources in the tri-county region of the Green Visions Plan (GVP) area. The analysis had four specific goals:

1. to identify and map all known parks and open spaces in the study area;
2. to characterize park facilities, amenities, and condition based on both field and web audits;
3. to assess parks in terms of their potential role in habitat conservation and watershed protection; and
4. to provide basic parks data for use in Green Visions Plan studies of park equity and utilization pressure, and in the development of decision support tools.

Previous park-and-open-space audits in the region have been limited to assessments confined by political boundaries (e.g. Harnik 2000, Wolch et al. 2005). Although most cities and counties do possess data regarding park facilities and resources within their own jurisdictions, such information varies in quantity, level of detail, and focus. Some differences in quantity and quality of available information may be a reflection of

disparities in local budgets allotted to parks and open space management. For example, collecting, storing and updating information often poses challenges to cities that are smaller, retain fewer staff, and/or have modest financial resources.

The current study is among the first efforts to present a systematic park and open space resource inventory and assessment at the regional level. The information presented is a compilation of data on parks and open space supply developed according to a consistent methodology and set of definitions for facilities and amenities in parks located within the GVP study area. Such a catalog affords a consistent language by which to assess the total supply of park and open space resources, and to compare different locales in the region. This, in turn, can help planners, policymakers, and community-based organizations identify priorities in terms of park and open space improvements across the southern California region.

In the sections that follow, we describe the GVP study area and its subregions, as well as the specific methods utilized to conduct web and field audits of the parks, and the sampling strategy used to select parks for field audits. We then turn to an analysis of the GVP subregions and their park and open space resources. Lastly, we offer a summary view of park and open space assets in the GVP area, and directions for future research.

## 2 METHODS

### *2.1 The Green Visions Study Area and its Subregions*

The GVP region is delineated by the boundaries formed by five watersheds, namely the Los Angeles River, Calleguas Creek, Santa Clara River, San Gabriel River, and Santa Monica Bay Watershed. Covering an area of over 5.5 million acres, this region includes most of Los Angeles County, a large part of Ventura County, and the northwest portion of Orange County (Figure 1).

The large expanse of the GVP region, as well as the heterogeneity of places within the region, pose a challenge in terms of affording an overall picture of park and open space resources without compromising the nuances and details of the neighborhoods comprising the area. In order to provide an overall picture of the GVP area, and at the same time systematically present how this picture varies across the region, we divided the study area into ten subregions. The locations and cities included in each of these subregions are listed in Table 1.

The “Orange subregion” consists of the northwest portion of Orange County that falls within the GVP boundary (Figure 2). It includes the cities of Anaheim, Brea, Buena Park, Cypress, Fullerton, La Habra, La Palma, Los Alamitos, the western portion of Placentia, Seal Beach, and the unincorporated area of Rossmoor. Together, these jurisdictions cover approximately 86,966 acres.

Los Angeles County is divided into the eight subregions that correspond to the Service Planning Areas (SPAs) delineated by the Los Angeles Homeless Authority (LAHSA; see <http://www.lahsa.org/>) that overlap with the GVP region. LAHSA’s SPA 1 consists of the Antelope Valley, which largely falls outside of the GVP area except for the wildland areas (explained below), and as such, is not included here. The seven subregions within Los Angeles County and the GVP region – San Fernando, San Gabriel, Metro Los Angeles, West Los Angeles, South Los Angeles, East Los Angeles, and South Bay – and the corresponding cities and areal extents are listed in Table 1. It should be noted that there is no perfect correspondence between SPAs and the GVP boundary; the GVP boundary extends further into wildland areas belonging to SPA1 north of SPA2 (San Fernando) and SPA3 (San Gabriel). In these cases, the boundaries of the latter two subregions (i.e., SPA2 and SPA3) were extended to coincide with the GVP boundary; as such, for the present analysis, the wildlands belonging to SPA1 have been counted as either belonging to SPA2 or SPA3 depending on proximity to the latter two. Additionally, we also provided a separate set of analyses for Los Angeles County by combining data from all of LAHSA’s Service Planning Areas.

Ventura County consists of two subregions, “East Ventura” and “West Ventura” (Table 1). East Ventura consists of cities located close to the San Fernando Valley and at the top of the “Conejo Grade” (Fulton 2003). It has a total land area of 187,777 acres. West Ventura is composed of cities located below the “Conejo Grade,” near the ocean, and along the rich agricultural soil of Oxnard plain (Fulton 2003). West Ventura has a total land area of 643,886 acres.

In the present report, the description of parks in the region has been organized according to the ten subregions described above. In addition to these ten subregions, we also endeavored to describe the park resources in the County of Los Angeles by pooling together data from the seven L.A. subregions; this aggregated dataset we report as “GVP-L.A. County.” It should be noted that our description of GVP-L.A. County does not include the Antelope Valley, as this is not within the boundaries of the GVP region.

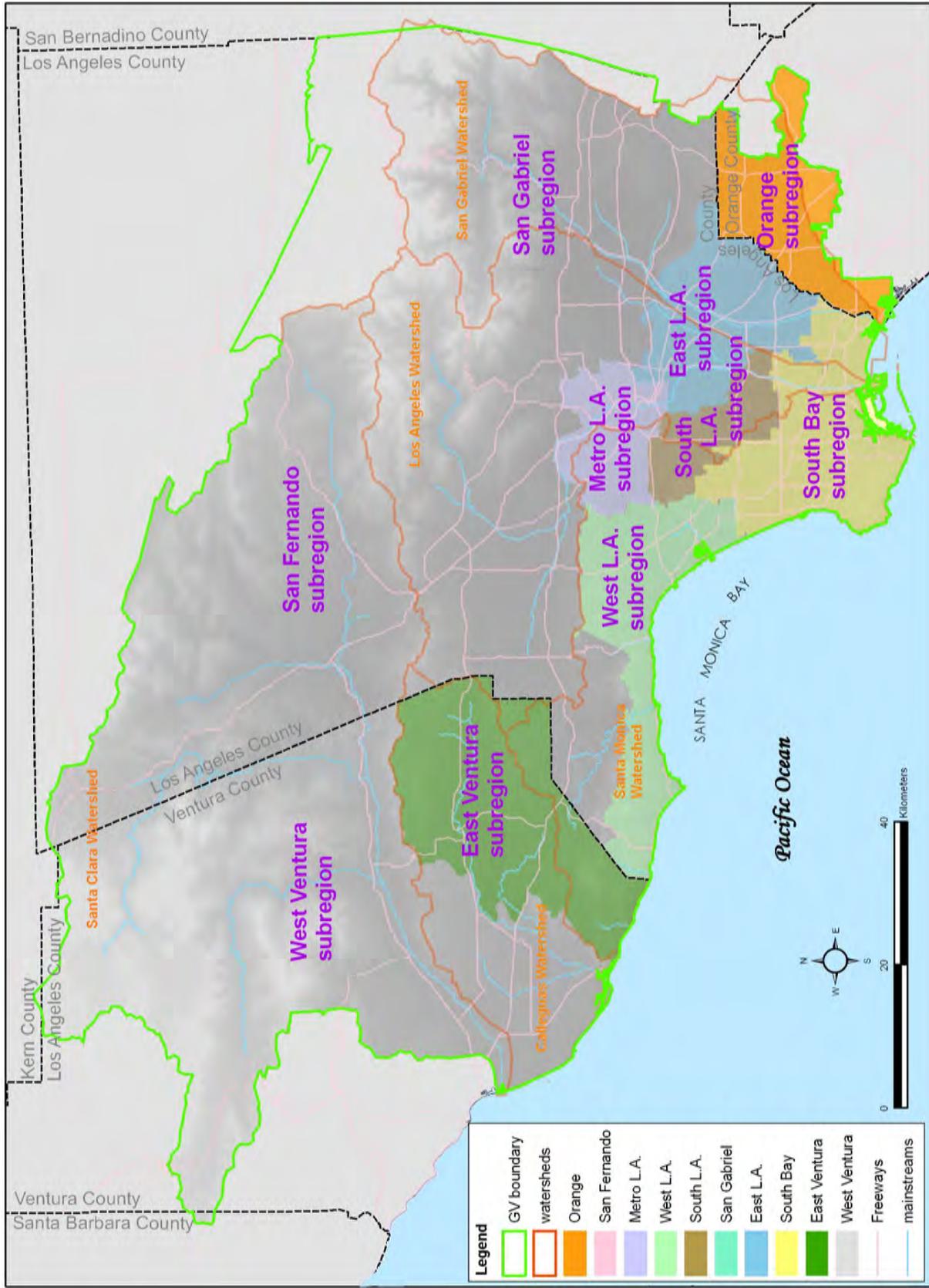


Figure 1. Green Visions Plan Study Area and park subregions.

**Table 1. Sub-regions in the Green Visions Plan area.**

Subregion	Location	Area (acres)	Cities/ unincorporated areas/ neighborhoods
Orange	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> south west portion of Orange county</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> bounded on the north and west by the LA–Orange county border</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> on the south by the Pacific Ocean</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> on the east by the city limits of Brea, Anaheim, Cypress, Los Alamitos, Seal Beach and the western portion of Placentia</li> </ul>	86,966	Anaheim, Brea, Buena Park, Chino Hills (portion), Cypress, Fullerton, La Habra, La Palma, Los Alamitos, west portion of Placentia, Seal Beach, and the census designated place (CDP)—Rossmoor
San Fernando* (LAHSA’s “SPA 2”)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> north of the LA basin</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> north and eastern boundary runs through the Angeles National Forest and the eastern portion of Santa Clarita</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> southern border runs parallel to the city limits of Glendale, Burbank, going west through state parkland and the Santa Monica Mountains along Mulholland Drive and Mulholland Driveway</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> western boundary runs along the LA–Ventura county lines</li> </ul>	830,175	Agoura Hills, Burbank, Calabasas, Glendale, La Canada Flintridge, San Fernando Valley (northern portion of Los Angeles), Santa Clarita, and Westlake Village
San Gabriel* (LAHSA’s “SPA 3”)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> situated between the San Gabriel Mountains to the north and the Whittier Hills to the south</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> western border is defined by the city limits of Pasadena, South Pasadena, Alhambra, and Monterey Park</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> eastern boundary is the LA–San Bernardino county border; southern border runs along the Whittier Narrows Recreation Area, the unincorporated Hacienda Heights and Rowland Heights, and the Orange County line.</li> </ul>	577,753	Alhambra, Altadena, Arcadia, Azusa, Baldwin Park, Bradbury, City of Industry, Claremont, Covina, Diamond Bar, Duarte, El Monte, Glendora, La Puente, La Verne, Monrovia, Monterey Park, Pasadena, Pomona, Rosemead, San Dimas, San Gabriel, San Marino, Sierra Madre, South El Monte, South Pasadena, Temple City, Walnut, West Covina, and the CDPs—Hacienda Heights, Rowland Heights, and Valinda
Metro L.A.* (LAHSA’s “SPA 4”)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> made up largely of metropolitan Los Angeles</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> on its north are the city boundaries of Glendale, Burbank, Alhambra, South Pasadena, and Pasadena</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> eastern boundary abuts the San Gabriel and East LA sub-regions, following the L.A. city limit</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> southern border runs from the corner that forms the northwest border of the City of Vernon cutting across Los Angeles heading west to the corner of the northeast border of Culver City</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> western border is formed by the boundary separating the City of Beverly Hills from the cities of Los Angeles and West Hollywood</li> </ul>	58,468	Eastern portion of Los Angeles, West Hollywood

West L.A. (LAHSA's "SPA 5")	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ runs along the northern half of LA county's coastline and includes state-owned lands, portions of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, coastline, state beaches, and marinas</li> <li>□ northern border follows a number of mountain roads, through state parklands, up the western border of Topanga State Park</li> <li>□ eastern boundary runs along the eastern city limits of Culver City, the western side of Baldwin Hills and Ladera Heights</li> <li>□ the Los Angeles International Airport forms its southern boundary</li> <li>□ on its west is the Pacific Ocean and the LA–Ventura County line on the north-west end.</li> </ul>	120,669	Beverly Hills, Culver City, west portion of Los Angeles, Malibu, Santa Monica, and the CDP—Ladera Heights
South L.A.* (LAHSA's "SPA 6")	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ bordered by Washington Boulevard on the north and Artesia Boulevard (the 91 Freeway) on the south</li> <li>□ on the north, it borders Los Angeles City communities such as Mid-City, Country Club Park, Pico Union, and Koreatown</li> <li>□ eastern border is the southeastern tip of Downtown Los Angeles and the city boundaries of Vernon, Huntington Park, South Gate, Downey, and Bellflower</li> <li>□ southern borders align with the city boundaries of Carson and Long Beach, most of Compton (its southern tip extends into the South Bay sub-region), and the unincorporated area of Rancho Dominguez;</li> <li>□ the western boundary proceeds along the borders of the neighboring cities of Inglewood and Culver City</li> </ul>	45,528	south east Los Angeles, Compton, Lynwood, Paramount, northern portion of Carson, Willowbrook and the CDPS View Park–Windsor Hill and Florence–Graham
East L.A.* (LAHSA's SPA 7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ northern border runs along the boundaries of unincorporated East Los Angeles, the city limits of Vernon, Commerce, Montebello, Pico Rivera, and La Habra Heights, and the Puente Hills.</li> <li>□ on its south and east is the L.A.–Orange county lines</li> <li>□ western border is defined by the city limits of Lakewood, Bellflower, Downey, South Gate, Huntington Park, and Vernon, and the unincorporated Walnut Park</li> </ul>	101,719	Artesia, Bell, Bell Gardens, Bellflower, Cerritos, City of Commerce, Cudahy, Downey, Hawaiian Gardens, Huntington Park, La Mirada, Lakewood, East Los Angeles, Montebello, Norwalk, Pico Rivera, Santa Fe Springs, South Gate, Whittier, La Habra Heights, Maywood, and the CDPs—Walnut Park, Whittier and west Whittier–Los Nietos

South Bay* (LAHSA's "SPA8")	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ situated south west of L.A. county</li> <li>□ northern boundary runs along the city limits of El Segundo and Inglewood and the Census-Designated Places (CDPs) of Del Aire, Lennox, and Westmont, the southern tip of Compton, and includes L.A.'s shoe-string corridor as well</li> <li>□ eastern border is the city limits of Long Beach parallel to the San Gabriel River</li> <li>□ on the west and south is the Pacific coastline</li> </ul>	127,274	Carson, south tip of Compton, El Segundo, Gardena, Hawthorne, Hermosa Beach, Inglewood, Lakewood, Lawndale, Lomita, Long Beach, the shoe-string corridor of Los Angeles, Manhattan Beach, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Rancho Dominguez, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills Estates, Signal Hill, Torrance, and the CDPs Del Aire, Lennox, and Westmont
East Ventura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ to the west of the San Fernando Valley and at the top of the "Conejo Grade" (Fulton 2003)</li> <li>□ eastern boundary formed by the L.A.–Ventura County line</li> <li>□ to its south is the Pacific Ocean</li> <li>□ western boundary is set by the city limits of Calabasas, Moorpark, Simi Valley, and Thousand Oaks, and the community of Newbury Park</li> </ul>	187,777	Moorpark, Simi Valley, Thousand Oaks, and the CDPs Newbury Park, Santa Susana, Bell Canyon, Oak Park, and Lake Sherwood
West Ventura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ situated below the "Conejo Grade", and to the west and north of East Ventura</li> <li>□ bounded on the north and west by the north-eastern limits of the Santa Clara Watershed</li> <li>□ South of it is the Pacific Ocean</li> <li>□ east side is bordered by the boundary of the "Ventura west" sub-region</li> </ul>	643,886	Camarillo, Fillmore, Oxnard, Port Hueneme, Santa Paula, Saticoy, and the CDPs—El Rio, Hollywood Beach, Point Mugu

\*Locations of the sub-regions belonging to Los Angeles Homeless Authority's (LAHSA) Special Planning Areas are modified from the LAHSA website ([www.lahsa.org](http://www.lahsa.org)).

## 2.2 Methodological Approach

A recreational open space assessment for a region as large as the GVP region poses a major challenge. Within the tri-county region are over 1,800 parks and recreational facilities as well as beaches, marinas and piers, all of which are heavily used for recreational purposes. In order to carry out a comprehensive evaluation of parks within this region, we employed a strategy that involved (a) an audit of parks based on web resources (primarily city and county websites), and (b) a field audit of a sample of parks designed to obtain richer data for a more limited number of parks. Our strategy allowed for the collection of park information along several dimensions, while at the same time ensuring that the entire task could be completed within reasonable time. The next subsections describe our strategy, starting with an outline of the recreational open space typology developed for the purposes of this assessment, followed by an explanation of its operationalization.

### 2.2.1 A Typology of Recreational Open Space

Typologies of urban parks and green space have been proposed by a number of scholars, including Cranz (1982), Gobster (1995), Cranz and Boland (2004), and Swanwick et al. (2003). Most are only partially suitable for the purposes at hand, either being too detailed, oriented toward specific kinds of facilities, or assessing criteria not relevant to the Green Visions Plan. Moreover, many were developed for use in studies of user

perceptions, rather than for park supply classification and/or auditing purposes. None were developed for assessment of ecological restoration potential or the possibility of retrofitting park sites to handle urban runoff.

Nevertheless, there are several dimensions of parks and open spaces noted in the literature that informed our present effort. These include:

- size, ranging from under an acre to hundreds of acres or more;
- type, related to features and facilities available at a given site;
- safety, as it relates to the presence of staff and facilities such as emergency phones; and
- condition of park landscapes and built infrastructure.

In addition, given the focus of the Green Visions Plan on habitat restoration and watershed health, three other dimensions were central:

- landscape diversity, or types of topography and vegetation;
- naturalness of unpaved park areas; and
- runoff, related to drainage of surface runoff into the site.

Each of these criteria relates to a different dimension of recreational open space. For example, size ranges are common features of park and recreational open space assessments, reflecting the scale of opportunity and capacity of particular sites. Size is also linked to type, since large sites can offer more facilities and can serve a larger catchment area. Smaller parks with fewer facilities, for example are intended for local use, and larger parks with multiple facilities and amenities are typically regional destinations. But rather than pre-specify a set of site types (e.g. pocket, neighborhood, etc), we developed both type and size hierarchies based on the empirical distribution of site sizes and facilities mix as a means of characterizing parks, recreational open spaces, and beach areas. This is in part because, as mentioned above, jurisdictions do not use a uniform approach to categorizing their parks and related facilities by type.

Facilities found in parks, open spaces and beach zones are many and varied. They span from cultural infrastructure for socializing and education, to facilities for active and passive recreation (e.g. seating areas, picnic tables, playing fields and ball courts, skateboard and off-leash dog parks, community meeting rooms, historic buildings and museums, tot-lots, aquatic centers and gymnasias, driving ranges), to facilities related to nature or wilderness, such as hiking and bike trails, bridle paths, fishing ponds, or camping sites.

Safety can be evaluated in several ways. The presence of emergency call boxes, park rangers, police substations, or regular security patrols can deter crime and make patrons feel safer, as does the presence of staff such as lifeguards, recreation directors, coaches, or park supervisors. Other commonly used indicators of safety, such as crime rates or presence of lighting, are difficult to obtain for multi-jurisdictional studies (crime), ambiguous in terms of their relation to actual safety (lighted parks are not necessarily safer), or inappropriate measures for some site types (e.g. a wilderness park may not have lights but this is not an indication of lack of safety). For the present study, we utilize the presence of emergency phones, on-site staff, and on-site security staff as indicators of safety.

Condition, typically captured by subjective measures, is critical in terms of attractiveness. Recreational areas characterized by litter, graffiti, overgrown shrubs, trees or weeds and deteriorating buildings, athletic facilities, fencing, and signage lead to user perceptions that the site is not cared for either by the neighborhood or facilities managers. It should be noted that objective conditions also shape perceptions of safety.

Landscapes in parks and open space sites are often simple in structure (for instance a tennis court and patch of lawn), but can be highly diversified even in relatively small sites, which can have hilly zones, canyons,

creeks and forest stands, as well as ornamental landscaping and lawns. Landscape diversity may be an amenity, as well as offer potential for restoration efforts (for example, a creek restoration project). In addition, features such as power lines or towers may indicate the presence of a utility right-of-way that might be targeted for habitat restoration.

Naturalness is of special interest in the Green Vision Plan, since one of the goals is to identify areas that can be restored as habitat patches or wildlife linkage zones. Indicators of naturalness include presence/absence of native keystone vegetation species, as well as amount of non-irrigated landscape (typically home to native species) that is also devoted to passive uses.

Runoff quantity and quality, as well as the presence of sizable parking lots, may indicate the potential of the site for detention facilities of various kinds that are critical to reducing flood risk and improving runoff quality and groundwater recharge. For example, parking lots and playing fields are increasingly redesigned to capture and treat urban runoff, increase infiltration, and serve irrigation purposes. In addition, the presence of storm drains, culverts, ditches or retention basins may signal the potential for stream daylighting or bio-swale development, as well as the need for source control technology such as runoff filter devices.

These dimensions allow recreational open space to be characterized along six basic continua:

1. small–large sizes
2. single–many recreation uses
3. safe–unsafe
4. poor–excellent condition
5. simple–complex landscapes
6. low–high multiple use potential

### *2.2.2 The Typology in Practice*

Given the number of parks, recreation areas, and beach zones in the GVP region, a parsimonious approach to operationalizing the typology is essential. In what follows, we describe each basic characterization dimension, and identify the main variables that were constructed to convey these dimensions, along with the data sources for each. We also note whether the variables were collected for all sites or only for that sample of parks selected for field audit.

1. **NAME:** a GIS park layer from the Environmental Systems Research Institute's (ESRI) Business Analyst was used to provide information on name and locational information (street address, city/county jurisdiction) for all parks, open spaces, and beaches in the study area. Cross-referencing and verification of all sites were carried out using land use data from the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), coastal access information from the California Coastal Commission, and Thomas Brothers Maps.
2. **SIZE:** in acres, was generated from the coverage created (in ArcInfo) from the GIS park layer compiled using the sources named above (for all sites).
3. **FACILITIES:** the numbers and types of facilities and amenities were derived from city/county websites and field audits (for all sites).
4. **SAFETY:** presence/absence of emergency call boxes, security/police/ranger, and park/recreation staff or lifeguard (field sample only)
5. **CONDITION:** presence/absence of graffiti, litter, overgrown vegetation, freeway noise, signage; summary condition indices for facilities, landscaping, signage, and overall site maintenance (field sample only).
6. **LANDSCAPES:** presence/absence of hills, canyons, wetlands, lawns, community gardens, etc. as well as engineering structures such as powerlines, stormdrains, culverts, etc. (field sample only).
7. **NATURALNESS** (field sample only):

- a. Impermeability: amount of paved surface in site
- b. Irrigation: amount of non-paved area that is irrigated
- c. Natives: presence/absence of sycamores and/or oaks
- d. Organized Recreation: amount of area devoted to organized recreation

### 2.2.3 Overview of the Methodology

In order to carry out a comprehensive evaluation of parks within the GVP region, we first pooled together data from multiple sources (i.e. ESRI's Business Analyst, land use data from SCAG, coastal access information from the California Coastal Commission as mentioned above) to create a GIS park layer that identified parks and open spaces within the area. This layer included both urban parks and the region's large open spaces that are primarily wildlands. Although we characterize the large open spaces, and provide an overview of some of their recreational facilities (specifically, campgrounds and picnic areas), most of the analysis that follows does not include these types of parklands. This is unfortunate, because access to wildlands is a major benefit of living in some parts of the GVP region. However, inclusion of National Forests, which are hundreds of thousands of acres, would necessarily provide a highly skewed picture of the distribution of parks assets by subregion.

A detailed park audit system—the Systematic Audit of Green-space Environments or “SAGE” (see Byrne et al. 2005)—was developed for the purposes of this analysis. Using the SAGE audit instrument, we collected information on facilities, landscape features, ground surface characteristics, and park conditions (see Section 2.4 for details) by conducting site visits to a sample of parks (the sample design is described in Section 2.5), as well as by auditing web sites (see Section 2.6).

The web audits were exhaustive, collecting information on all parks, primarily from city and county web sites; where information was missing in such sites, we utilized search engines.

Field audits were done in order to collect additional data, verify information found in web sites, and get information on parks without website information. While web audits were exhaustive, field audits were representative, with site visits carried out in 10–15% of the parks and open spaces in the area (see Section 2.5.1 for details). Data collected by the field audit teams were tested for reliability and validity through comparisons with a “gold standard”, as well as with ground truth data (see Section 2.5.4). Data collected from both the web and field audits were then used to enhance the GIS park layer.

Based on the data collected from the web and field audits, we evaluated parks present in the Green Visions Plan area by tallying, per region, the facilities present and classifying them as:

- basic amenities
- safety features
- facilities for active recreation
- facilities for leisure and passive recreation
- community/cultural facilities
- landscape features
- condition

From these variables, a summary additive Index was computed as well as a set of more specific index values (i.e. Landscape Diversity Index, Active Recreation Index, Passive Recreation Index, Safety Index, Community Index, and Condition Index). These indices were utilized to aid descriptions of park and open space resources, and are described in further in Section 4.

## 2.3 Systematic Audit of Green-space Environments (SAGE)

The Systematic Audit for Green-space Environments (SAGE) audit tool (Byrne et al. 2005, [http://www.greenvisionsplan.net/html/documents/SAGE\\_Report.pdf](http://www.greenvisionsplan.net/html/documents/SAGE_Report.pdf)) was modeled after SPACES (Systematic Pedestrian and Cycling Environmental Scan), an audit tool specifically for surveying environments for walking and biking (Pikora et al. 2003), and ROUTES (Research on Urban Trail Environments), an audit tool used to survey trails and pathways in urban environments (Byrne et al. 2005). In addition, elements of the BRAT-DO (Bedimo-Rung et al. 2005) instrument, specifically those relating to the assessment of the condition of parks and facilities, inform the SAGE audit tool.

While the SAGE tool builds on existing audit instruments, it was designed with two specific considerations in mind—first, that it would be comprehensive enough to provide an extensive picture of facilities and conditions of any given park; and second, that it would be concise enough to make the actual survey effort of the tri-county region tenable. The SAGE audit tool is comprehensive in that it captures information pertaining to park characterization dimensions discussed in the previous section (e.g. facilities and amenities, landscape features, condition, safety). Questions on specific landscape features that can be used to evaluate conservation and restoration potential are also included in the survey tool; as such, the SAGE audit instrument covers a wider breadth of topic areas compared to other park audit tools that are grounded solely on issues pertaining to health and recreation. Additionally, the SAGE audit instrument was designed to be applicable in a wide variety of recreational spaces including beaches, marinas, and piers.

Other survey tools allow for richer detail of individual facilities (for example, the BRAT-DO instrument includes a follow-up question to describe details of features such as water fountains). However, such detailed surveys require enormous amounts of time and effort, limiting their applicability to smaller sample sizes, and are clearly unsuitable for survey efforts as large as the GVP region. Thus, SAGE was designed as a checklist-type audit tool. Although sacrificing richer detail, such a design allowed us to collect information on a wider range of questions or topics, and for a larger sample size.

SAGE was structured to capture dimensions of parks pertaining to:

- **Facilities and Amenities:** Sixty questions that queried the presence or absence of various cultural/community facilities, active and passive recreation facilities, and basic park infrastructure
- **Landscape Features:** Five questions relating to landscape characteristics, drainage features, and ground surface properties
- **Condition:** Nine questions concerning facility and landscape maintenance in the parks
- **Safety:** Three questions regarding the presence or absence of telephones, staff, and security personnel at the sites

In addition to the checklist-type questions above, SAGE provided blanks and spaces for notes, allowing auditors to add comments. Upon review of such notes and comments, we included additional facilities in our analysis that were previously not accounted for in the original form of the instrument.

It should be noted that the safety index measures do not capture any picture of actual safety problems in audited parks. For example, no data on crime or traffic accidents involving pedestrians around park vicinities were available to better characterize the safety context. Yet safety problems in effect reduce access to parklands and/or expose visitors with few alternatives to risk of harm and so, this is a major area for future research.

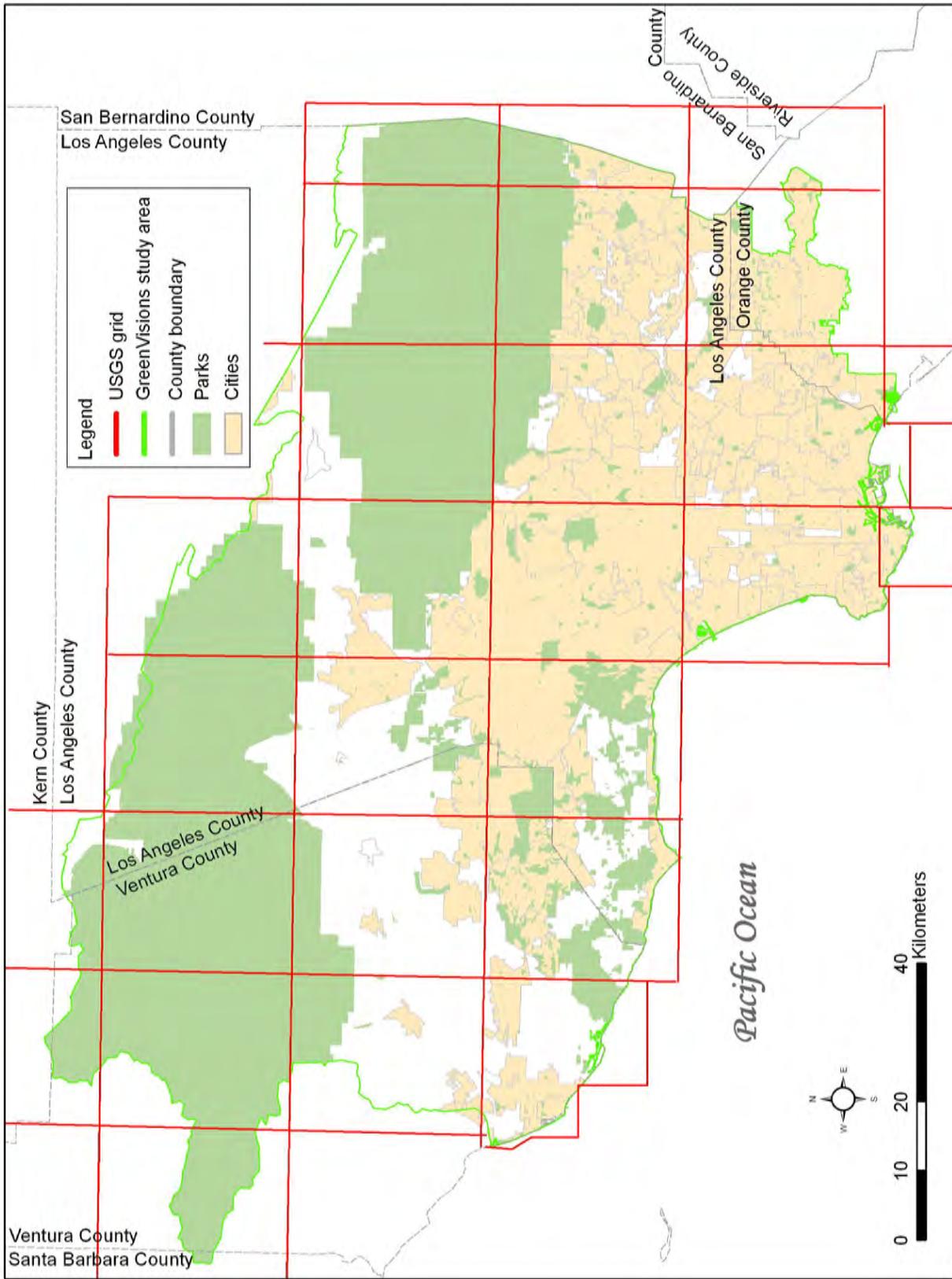


Figure 2. Parks and open space field audit sampling grid.

## 2.4 Field Audits

### 2.4.1 Selecting Parks for Field Audits

A random stratified sampling strategy was employed to choose 10–15% of the total parks identified in the GVP area for field auditing. The area was stratified using the boundaries of the USGS 7.5' quadrangle maps (or “quads”) with the entire study area encompassing thirty quads (Figure 2). Cities within each quad were identified; in cases where a city was found in two or more quads, the city was considered to belong to the quadrant that contained the largest part of that particular city. This ensured that any city would only be sampled once.

The total number of parks for each city within each quadrant was tabulated, along with the corresponding park sizes. The parks were classified into five size classes:

- (a) 1 to 5 acres
- (b) 5 to 10 acres
- (c) 10 to 20 acres
- (d) 20 to 50 acres
- (e) >50 acres.

Ten to fifteen percent of the number of parks per size category was randomly selected for each quadrant. In addition, our sampling strategy ensured that at least one park was sampled in each city and unincorporated community.

Ultimately, the number of parks selected for field audit was more than 15% of the total number of parks for two reasons: (1) our initial lists of parks and open spaces included areas that were not public parks (e.g. shopping centers, private golf courses, and private amusement parks), which were subsequently eliminated, effectively shrinking our total park universe; and (2) an initial Internet search of parks by city within the GVP area revealed that nine city websites provided no information about their parks, and an additional 14 city websites had some park information, but no facility information. All parks in these 23 cities were audited in the field.

Special selection procedures applied to several other types of open space. For example, unincorporated areas were sampled separately. There were over 200 unincorporated areas in the GVP region. Fifteen percent of the parks in all unincorporated areas per county were randomly selected for field audit. Beaches were also treated separately, with all of them field audited. Thirteen car-accessible campsites were field audited in order to provide a picture of the more easily reached camping grounds and their range of facilities and amenities. These campsites were located in San Fernando, San Gabriel and West and East Ventura subregions. Lastly, parks of less than one acre were exempted from the field audit. A total of 105 park sites fell into this last category. However, legitimate pocket parks were not discarded from the overall analysis, as they remain part of the web audit portion of the study.

### 2.4.2 Auditor Training and Field Procedures

Field audits were conducted by seven undergraduate research assistants, trained and supervised by doctoral research assistants and senior scientific personnel. Training of this team of auditors was designed to familiarize them with the SAGE manual and auditing procedures. The first part of the training consisted of presentations to introduce the project, a detailed lecture on the SAGE manual, and actual hands-on field audit training.

During the first week of the project, auditors conducted a series of individual and paired audits in local parks to familiarize themselves with the audit procedure. Each audit was then followed by in-depth debriefings during which auditors' uncertainties about instructions were clarified, and whereupon supervisors and auditors attempted to establish a set of standardized interpretations of subjective assessment criteria (e.g. "landscape" and "condition" questions).

After the first week of training, actual fieldwork commenced. Auditors performed fieldwork in pairs, and team composition was changed daily to create a larger pool of auditor-pair combinations. Before each field day, auditors were given a map and a list of locations and addresses of park sites to be audited. Routes were mapped out so that auditors started with cities furthest from the USC campus, and worked their way back towards USC.

In the field, auditors first drove around the perimeter of a park in order to get a sense of the site layout, and to check for transit access. Auditors then walked through the site, making note of the features and facilities available. Auditors drove on any roads within the largest sites, or in the absence of roads, completed extensive walk-throughs, to ensure that they evaluated the site comprehensively. They entered any indoor facilities including restrooms, gyms and recreation centers when possible. The "condition" questions were filled out last. Auditors read all signs as these features typically provided indicators regarding intended use of the facility. Although auditors occasionally conversed with park staff to obtain additional information about the park, they were careful not to include any information from the staff if it conflicted with SAGE parameters, in order to ensure standardization across all field audits.

The audit questions regarding the overall quality or condition of park facilities often necessitated that the auditors record the average of two or more ratings. For instance, "excellent" playground equipment, "poor" restrooms, and "good" benches, basketball courts, trash cans, and baseball fields resulted in an averaged rating of "good." The reasons for any averaged ratings were noted.

Scale was also considered in auditor responses—that is, the amount or number of a particular facility or landscape feature had to be high enough in proportion to the size of the park itself to merit a check mark. For instance, if there was only one trash can in a 10-acre park, trash cans were not marked as present.

As a safety precaution, auditors were always sent out in pairs, and two phone calls were scheduled at designated times each day to check in with university-based supervisors. Prior to the first field audit, the survey team met with officers from the USC Department of Public Safety for field safety training. Auditors wore comfortable close-toed shoes, nondescript clothing, and carried their university ID cards at all times.

#### *2.4.3 PDA and Other Equipment*

Each audit team entered field data in real-time into a hand-held GPS-enabled Trimble Recon (see Byrne et al. 2005 for details). The Recons contained a custom-coded ArcPad application that allowed additional data acquisition, whereby data can be input directly into an ArcGIS polygon shapefile corresponding to a specific park site. Each Recon had the capability of displaying a map of the study area. By clicking on a park polygon, an audit form would be launched, into which the user recorded the data for the site (one form per park site). While data were saved in the Recon units, auditors also downloaded the recon data at the end of each day, manually backing these up on a laboratory PC. In addition, auditors filled out paper copies of the audit form in the field; this provided another form of back up and allowed supervisors to review the day's results and keep track of assignments.

#### *2.4.4 Audit Reliability and Validity Tests*

In order to test for audit reliability and validity, three types of tests were performed: (1) inter-rater reliability using kappa scores, (2) “gold standard” tests, and (3) ground-truthing.

Using kappa statistics (Cohen 1960 in Gwet 2002), we measured inter-rater reliability to determine how consistently audit teams came to the same answer for each of the audit questions relative to the other teams. Increasing agreement over time meant that as auditors gained experience in the field, they would come to have increasingly similar perceptions of park attributes, and would be more likely to pick an answer similar to the other raters. High inter-rater reliability would ensure that any team sent out would rate a park similar to any other team.

Audit results used for inter-rater reliability testing were taken from two audit training sessions—the first set of audits were carried out at Kenneth Hahn State Recreation Area (KHSRA) during the second day of training; and the second at Culver City Park during the last day of the week-long session.

To verify that auditors were collecting data correctly and consistently, we tested individual auditor’s results for validity by calculating percent agreement with the results of two audits deemed the “gold standard”. Project supervisors set the gold standard by carrying out thorough audits at two local parks. Gold Standard One (GS1) was established by Wolch and Byrne at Exposition Park in the City of Los Angeles. Auditors completed individual audits of Exposition Park during their first week of research and compared their audit results with GS1. The second Gold Standard (GS2) was set by Linder and Seymour at Memorial Park in the City of Santa Monica, with the audits conducted five weeks into the project to additionally determine if auditor validity had improved over time.

In order to further cross-check audit results, ground-truthing was carried out by a supervisor re-auditing fourteen selected parks. The “re-audits” were considered the “ground truth” data, and results that were earlier generated by auditors were compared to the former. Considering that the fourteen parks chosen were surveyed during the first half of the data collection and that audit quality improved over time (refer to Section 3.1), the discrepancies between the audits with that of the ground truth data can be considered conservative estimates.

Results of all three tests are presented in Section 3.1.

#### *2.4.5 Field Audit Challenges and Resolutions*

Given the diversity of parks in our field sample, it was not surprising that further clarifications and amendments were made to the audit procedures as the survey effort progressed. A number of issues were raised during the course of the audits, for example, issues relating to public use and access, contiguity of park lands as well as location of facilities and features, and missing or additional parks; the most important of these challenges and how they were addressed are discussed below.

Questions were raised regarding the issue of public use and access to park facilities. For example, if a park site has facilities for commercial or private purposes, could these facilities still count as public spaces, and as such, should they be included in the audit? The decision was made that the general public had to have full access and be able to utilize a facility in order for that facility to be included in our audit. Commercial sports facilities on public park land, or facilities available only to children enrolled in a summer program, were therefore not audited. Similarly, telephones inside a building that would be locked after certain hours were not counted. On the other hand, a facility that was available to the public, even if it was for rent (such as a club house) would be counted.

The geographic proximity of facilities not on park land as well as the contiguity of parks also needed to be addressed. For example, if a facility, say a golf course, was managed by an adjacent park, the golf course would be audited as a facility belonging to that park. If two parks were adjacent to each other, they were audited as discrete entities (i.e. two different parks each with its own audit form). If a park occupied two lots (as in the case when a main street cuts across the park), the two spaces were audited on a single audit sheet as one park.

In a few cases, there were parks encountered in the field that were not present in our database. During such occasions, auditors drew the newly “discovered” park onto a paper map noting down the streets that border it, and proceeded to audit the park. Such parks and park data were then added into our map layer and database. At other times, auditors encountered their target site in a different location than shown on our database, or if parks had a different shape (i.e. found it to have different boundaries than those shown on the basic GIS park layer).

A number of decisions during the field survey required auditors to make judgment calls. During such cases, auditors had been briefed to make such decisions as consistent with the SAGE manual and the clarification notes as possible. In a number of cases, digital pictures were taken in the field and the images shown to the supervisors for discussion and further verification.

## 2.5 Web Audits

The vast size of our study area imposed logistical constraints, making an exhaustive field audit unfeasible. In order to complement the representative field surveys, we carried out an exhaustive web audit. In addition, the web audits were a useful means for us to evaluate public access to park information via the Internet. We found that some jurisdictions document extensive information on their parks and recreational facilities, while others have very sparse data or do not provide park names at all.

Municipal and county websites containing facility information were audited using the same SAGE audit form that was employed for field audits. In cases when a city website included no information about parks and their facilities, field surveys were carried out in that particular city and every park field audited. Information gleaned from web sites was entered into an online digital database containing a list of park names and addresses within the study area. Each park in the database has a corresponding link to a SAGE audit form that the auditors would fill out.

Although there are various means of locating information about parks, auditors were initially instructed to use only the official city or county website. However, as our web audits progressed, we expanded our web search to other web sources. These cases were noted clearly to distinguish these “other” websites from available city information.

For each question in the audit form, auditors could select “yes” if a facility was clearly indicated in the website, “no” if a facility was clearly not available, or “missing” if the website did not include any information about the type of facility in question. Although some sites had photographs that might allow an assessment of condition, auditors were cautioned that these photographs might not necessarily be representative of a given park. Therefore majority of questions regarding “condition” or “landscape features” were marked “missing” in the web audits.

In addition to completing the audit form, auditors were also asked to record the number of clicks it took them to navigate to the parks and recreation information from the website’s home page; this was the measure we used to indicate website information accessibility.

### 2.5.1 Web Audit Challenges

During the course of the project auditors noticed that a number of parks listed on websites were missing from our GIS database. We found out that one cause for such discrepancies was park addresses in the database that did not correspond with the street addresses given on city websites. To amend and account for this, an additional data field (or column) was added to our digital database for auditors to append additional address information without changing our original database entry.

Another cause for such discrepancies was park names in our database that did not coincide with those recorded on websites. After careful verification using web resources, erroneous name entries in our database were amended.

Auditors sometimes found parks on city websites that were missing in our digital database. These parks were verified, added to our database, and audited. Adding parks to the database entailed digitizing the polygon representing the park, and using Thomas Brothers hardcopy maps or an online mapping service to determine park boundaries.

Conversely, a list began to accumulate of parks that were listed in our digital database but missing on city websites. Several of these 'parks' turned out to be something else (e.g. airports, shopping malls, or cemeteries). Once these had been weeded out, we compiled the final list of parks and used search engines such as Google to locate additional information about these sites. For instance, information could be found in a hiking club or Little League website. The sources of such information were duly noted. For logistical reasons, we set a limit of viewing no more than three external sites to gather information for such parks.

Auditors were instructed to double-check all golf courses and country clubs listed in the digital database and/or on city/county websites to ensure that they were public facilities. Private greenspaces were eliminated from our list.

Finally, it should be noted that the absence of a particular facility in a park web site does not necessarily mean that such facility is indeed not present in the park. This is because lack of facility information on a website may mean that: (1) the facility is absent; or (2) the facility is present, but the website failed to mention the presence of such facility. Thus absence of a facility on a park website may, but does not necessarily confirm a facility's absence or presence in the park. In the following section, we present a comparative analysis of field and web audits using parks that were both field- and web-audited.

## 3 ASSESSING THE PARK AUDIT TOOLS

### 3.1 Field Audit Reliability and Quality

The resulting kappa scores for the inter-rater reliability test are given in Table 2. Weighted kappa scores for the audits at KHSRA ranged from 0.37 to 0.76 (unweighted = 0.26 to 0.73), with a mean of 0.54, while at Culver City they ranged from 0.83 to 0.91 (unweighted = 0.82 to 0.90), with a mean of 0.88. It is quite evident that inter-rater consistency improved after the training, as shown in the higher kappa scores during the Culver City audits compared to the KHSRA scores.

**Table 2. Kappa statistics for the “test-audits” conducted at Kenneth Hahn State Recreation Area (KHSRA) and at Culver City Park (CCP) to test for inter-rater reliability.**

Park	Unweighted kappa		Weighted kappa	
	KHSRA	CCP	KHSRA	CCP
Team 1 by 2	0.42	0.90	0.49	0.91
Team 1 by 3	0.73	0.90	0.76	0.89
Team 2 by 3	0.26	0.82	0.37	0.83
Average	0.47	0.87	0.54	0.88

Results of the validity test comparing audits with that of the “gold standard” (GS) are shown in Table 3. Audits were 85–86% in agreement with GS1 when assessing transit, facilities, and landscape. The results coincided least in the assessment of park condition, but were most in agreement with questions pertaining to safety. Across all the categories, the audit results were 82% in agreement with GS1.

**Table 3. Percent agreement between team audits and Gold Standard #1 (GS1) and Gold Standard #2 (GS 2).**

	# of questions	mean % agreement with GS1	mean % agreement with GS2
Transit	1	85.7	85.7
Facilities	61	85.7	92.0
Landscape	22	85.1	93.5
Condition	9	46.0	56.0
Safety	3	90.5	95.2
Total	96	82.0	89.0

Over time, audit quality improved as shown by the greater concurrence of the results with GS2, which were undertaken five weeks into the project (Table 3). Auditors were more than 90% in agreement with GS2 in the assessment of facilities, landscape, and safety. Transit remained at 86% concurrence, while the assessment of condition was at 56%.

An analysis of auditor performance relative to the “gold standard” allowed us to examine particular audit questions that might have been problematic to the auditors. Fewer than 60% of the auditors correctly addressed binary questions (i.e., “yes” or “no”) relating to presence or absence of facilities and landscape features. Questions pertaining to park condition, which mostly consisted of binary and scalar questions (i.e., very poor, poor, average, good, or excellent), had a very low concurrence with both GS1 and GS2 (46% and 56%, respectively).

On the other hand, low agreement with the gold standard scalar questions could have resulted from the fact that the validity test used here considered audit answers as discrete units which it evaluates as either “right” or “wrong”, rather than as scalar quantities that vary across a continuum. If we examine the answers of the auditors to these scalar questions, we can see that most answers were actually only one degree away from the correct answer in both GS1 and GS2, as shown in Tables 4 and 5. The low agreement, therefore, was not so much a reflection of how differently the auditors rated the parks relative to the gold standards, but more a

function of the shortcoming of the validity test in handling scalar questions. The validity test tended to exaggerate the lack of agreement on these questions.

**Table 4. Variance between Gold Standard #1 and auditors' responses to scalar questions.**

Scalar variation from correct answer	Degree of scalar variation from correct answer				# of auditors with incorrect answers (n= 7)
	1 degree	2 degrees	3 degrees	4 degrees	
Proportion paved	5	0	0	0	5
Proportion irrigated	1	0	0	0	1
Proportion dedicated to organized recreation	5	1	0	0	6
Condition of signs	4	2	0	0	6
Condition of facilities/infrastructure	7	0	0	0	7
Condition of ornamental landscape	6	0	0	0	6
Overall maintenance condition	4	1	0	0	5

**Table 5. Variance between Gold Standard #2 and auditors' responses to scalar questions.**

	Degree of scalar variation from correct answer				# of auditors with incorrect answers (n= 7)
	1 degree	2 degrees	3 degrees	4 degrees	
Proportion paved	2	0	0	0	2
Proportion irrigated	2	0	0	0	2
Proportion dedicated to organized recreation	4	0	0	0	4
Condition of signs	3	0	0	0	3
Condition of facilities/infrastructure	4	0	0	0	4
Condition of ornamental landscape	6	1	0	0	7
Overall maintenance condition	5	1	0	0	6

Comparing ground truth data (i.e., information collected by doctoral supervisor's) with audits, percent agreement ranged from 72% to 94% across all teams with a mean of 90% (Table 6). There were seven questions for which fewer than 60% of the teams answered correctly. All these seven questions were scalar: three landscape questions required auditors to select from five choices ranging from none to all, and four condition questions required auditors to mark one of five choices ranging from very poor to excellent. Table 7 represents the proximity of the auditors' answers on each of the seven questions to those of the ground truth data. With the exception of the question regarding proportion of the site irrigated, the majority of the audit teams had responses that varied by only one degree from that of the supervisor's. These questions were immediately discussed with the auditors in order to establish a more standardized evaluation procedure.

**Table 6. Percent agreement between team audits and ground-truth data.**

	Number of questions	Mean % concurrence with ground truth data
Transit	1	85.71
Facilities	61	94.03
Landscape	22	87.66
Condition	9	72.22
Safety	3	73.81
Total	96	89.81

**Table 7. Variance between ground-truth data and auditors' responses to scalar questions.**

Scalar variation from correct answer	1 degree	2 degrees	3 degrees	4 degrees	# of teams answering incorrectly (n = 14)
Proportion paved	6	0	0	0	6
Proportion irrigated	4	1	3	1	9
Proportion dedicated to organized recreation	5	1	0	0	6
Condition of signs	4	2	0	0	6
Condition of facilities/infrastructure	6	2	0	0	8
Condition of ornamental landscape	8	2	0	0	10
Overall maintenance condition	6	1	0	0	7

Results of the validity tests carried out here may reflect the inherent subjectivity of an audit of this nature. For example, scalar questions may rely on some standard categories, however, such assessments still hinge on personal perceptions. Regardless, we deem the results here were consistent and accurate enough to provide a picture of the parks and open space in the GVP region.

### 3.2 Agreement between Field and Web Data

We compared data derived from field surveys with those from website audits in order to validate website information. Of the 355 parks that were field audited, 312 had corresponding website information (i.e., 43 parks that were field audited did not have any information posted on websites). Results comparing these 312 parks form the basis of our comparisons below.

Among the five basic dimensions of park characterization, facilities for community/cultural recreation had the highest percent agreement between web and field audits (average = 91% ± 7.3 s.d.). Ten out of the 15 facilities audited had more than 90% agreement; these are listed in Table 8. On the other hand, of these facilities, the presence of rose/ornamental/botanical gardens had the lowest percent agreement (76.9%). Out of the 312 parks, 69 field audits (22%) recorded the presence of gardens, while the corresponding web audits for these parks did not. Community/rose gardens are features that are not typically mentioned in websites even if they are present. Parks tend towards advertising facilities for specific activities, such as banquet halls or sports fields, rather than features such as gardens. On the other hand, the opposite was true in the case of meeting rooms in which there were 29 parks (or 9%) that made mention of their presence in websites, while corresponding field audits of the same parks did not validate these assertions.

There are three possible interpretations of this discrepancy: (1) the facility may be present in the park but the field auditors did not recognize it as such, and hence did not record it as present; or (2) the web auditor could have recorded the presence of the facility erroneously, or (3) the park website could have listed the presence of the facility in error. With regards to meeting rooms, we surmise that case (1) is a highly plausible explanation. Multi-purpose halls that serve as banquet halls, for example, can also be used as meeting rooms. In such cases, it is possible that these two facilities are listed as present in websites, but may only be counted as a “multi-purpose hall” in the field survey. Additionally, a “meeting room” is defined relative to the specific activity (i.e. for meetings), as opposed to a library for instance, which, in addition to housing a specific activity, is also defined by the infrastructure or facilities present (e.g., books, shelves, computers). As such, a building may be more difficult to discern as a “meeting room” compared to identifying a room with books as a library. In the remainder of the facilities for community/cultural recreation, such cases occurred less than 4% of the time (i.e., 2 to 12 parks out of 312).

Results from field and web audits for facilities for active recreation were in agreement 88% ( $\pm 9.6$  s.d.) of the time. Eighteen of the 25 facilities had more than 80% agreement; of these, 13 had more than 90% agreement (Table 8). Bicycle facilities had least percent agreement; in most cases, web audits did not account for their presence while corresponding field audits did. Conversely, in a number of cases, web sites listed the presence of some sports fields that were not corroborated in the site visits. For example, baseball and soccer fields were listed as present in the web audits but were recorded as absent in the field surveys in 39 (12%) and 4 (11%) of the parks, respectively. In some cases, multi-purpose fields that are used for various sports activities are listed as “present” for each sport activity, thus over-counting a single sports field in websites. As a result, web audits may list each sports activity conducted in a single sports field as if there was a sports field for each activity. Field audits on the other hand may list the facility as one “multi-purpose field” and mark the other facilities as absent. However, on average, such instances when a facility for active recreation is listed as “present” in web audits and recorded as “absent” in field audits occur infrequently (average = 11 parks out of 312; or 3.62%  $\pm 0.04$ ).

Percent agreement in web and field audits for facilities for passive recreation averaged 86% ( $\pm 15.5$  s.d.). Nine out of twelve of these facilities have more than 80% agreement (Table 8); of these, seven had more than 90% agreement. Barbecue pits, benches, and shade canopies had lower percent agreement (58 to 64%). Benches and shaded canopies are not always mentioned in websites, hence the discrepancy. In the case of barbecue pits, the discrepancy in recording their presence may stem from the fact that after data collection was complete, we found that a number of our web auditors made notes about the presence of “fire rings” and we proceeded to incorporate these as barbecue facilities. While we also proceeded to incorporate fire rings listed in the field survey notes to the field audit tally, still there may be cases when the presence of fire rings or pits were not noted down during the site visits. There were 26 parks (8%) that listed barbecue facilities as present in the web and absent in the field audits.

For basic amenities and safety, percent agreement was low, averaging 47% ( $\pm 20.8$  s.d.) for the former, and 8% ( $\pm 9.2$  s.d.) for the latter (Table 8). Except for showers (85% agreement), information on these facilities and amenities are largely missing on websites; as such, we used data solely from field audits in the assessment of basic amenities and safety.

Information on transit access based on field-audits varied significantly from web audit results. Of the total field audited sites, 137 parks (24%) were identified as having transit access, while according to web audits, only 26 (1%) had such access. The difference stems from the fact that field auditors surveyed the perimeter of all parks and included transit stops across the street from parks being audited. Also, many websites simply did not mention transit, but as discussed, this does not necessarily mean that there is no access available.

With the exception of basic amenities, safety, and transit access, data from web audits corroborated well with field audit data, with percent agreement at 86 to more than 90% on average. For the remainder of the results, web audit data are presented side by side with field audit data, the former being exhaustive, and the latter representative.

**Table 8. Percent agreement between web and field audits, utilizing information from 312 parks.**

Community/ Cultural	%	Passive Recreation	%
Community gardens	97.4	Marina	98.7
Cultural Facilities	97.1	Boardwalk	98.7
Historic Buildings	97.1	Beach	98.4
Library	97.1	Pier	98.4
Museums	96.8	Dog Park	97.1
Nature Center	94.9	Amusement Park	97.1
Child Care	94.2	Retail	92.9
Senior Citizen	93.9	Water Feature	87.2
Interpretive Signage (Ecology)	92.0	Restaurant/ Café	81.7
Theater	90.7	Barbecue Equipment	64.4
Interpretive Signage (Cultural, History)	89.1	Benches	64.1
Monuments and Statues	87.8	Shaded Canopy	58.3
School	79.5		
Meeting Room	77.2		
Rose, ornamental, botanic gardens	76.9		
<b>Sports/ Active Recreation</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Basic Amenities/ Facilities</b>	
Climbing Wall	99.0	Showers	84.9
Racquetball Court	96.8	Lighting (Active Recreation Areas)	65.1
Roller Hockey Rink	96.5	Fencing	64.7
Club House	96.2	Lighting (Parking Lot)	53.8
Skateboard Facilities	95.5	Toilets/ Restrooms	48.4
Baseball Backstop	95.2	Parking	43.9
Golf Course	94.9	Lighting (Passive Recreation Areas)	40.1
Physical Fitness Equipment	94.6	Signs	29.8
Equestrian Trail	94.2	Water Fountain	26.3
Horsehoes	93.3	Trash Cans	15.4
Equipment Rental	92.9		
Handball Court	91.7	Safety*	
Gymnastics/ Par Course	91.3		
Football Field	88.5	On-site Staff	18.6
Tennis Court	87.5	On-site Security	3.2
Volleyball Court	85.3	Emergency Telephones	2.2
Recreation Center	85.3		
Soccer Field	82.4	* recorded "missing" in most web sites	
Basketball Court	78.8		
Walking/ Jogging Trail	76.6		
Baseball Field	75.6		
Play Equipment	73.1		
Softball Field	70.8		
Bicycle Facilities	64.7		

## 4 PARK ASSETS IN THE GREEN VISIONS PLAN AREA

There are approximately 1,894 recreational parks and open spaces in the Green Visions Plan area. These parks vary from neighborhood parks with swings and slides, to community parks with sports fields and swimming pools, to regional parks with winding trails and scenic vistas, to expansive open spaces like national forests, wilderness areas, and wildlife refuges. These park assets are extensive and constitute a major resource for southern California, its communities and its residents.

Together, these parks cover a total area of over 1.2 million acres, and range in size from small pocket parks of less than an acre in size, to the expansive Angeles and Los Padres National Forests, the latter covering a total of 1.04 million acres (Figure 3). Within the boundaries of these forests, or immediately adjacent to them, are several wilderness areas and nature preserves (such as the Sespe Condor Preserve or Deukmejian Wilderness Park), as well as more active recreation sites such as Castaic Lake State Recreation Area (>12,000 acres) and Hungry Valley State Vehicular Recreational Area (>16,000 acres), both of which are adjacent to relatively developed urban areas and/or heavily used transportation corridors. Other large open spaces, include Point Mugu State Park (>13,000 acres), and the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (SMMNRA with >154,000 total acres) in the west side of Los Angeles County. The presence and extent of these large greenspaces means that southern Californians have some degree of access to large expanses of natural open space, but because many are not accessible via public transportation, the enjoyment of these wildland resources may require the use of private automobiles.

The average size of parks and open spaces in the GVP region is 655 acres. This figure is skewed, however, by the inclusion of the National Forests. Although the forest edges provide campsites and other recreational facilities, most of their acreage is inaccessible. Removing the two National Forests, as well as those open spaces within or adjacent to the forests (unless they are used for active recreation and are close to relatively urbanized areas), average park size in the GVP region is 104 acres with a median of 8 acres. Most parks are far smaller; there are 131 parks that are under an acre in size and majority are less than 10 acres (Figure 3). Some subregions may have large parcels of recreational open space, but most parts of these subregions, in general, have few large parks.

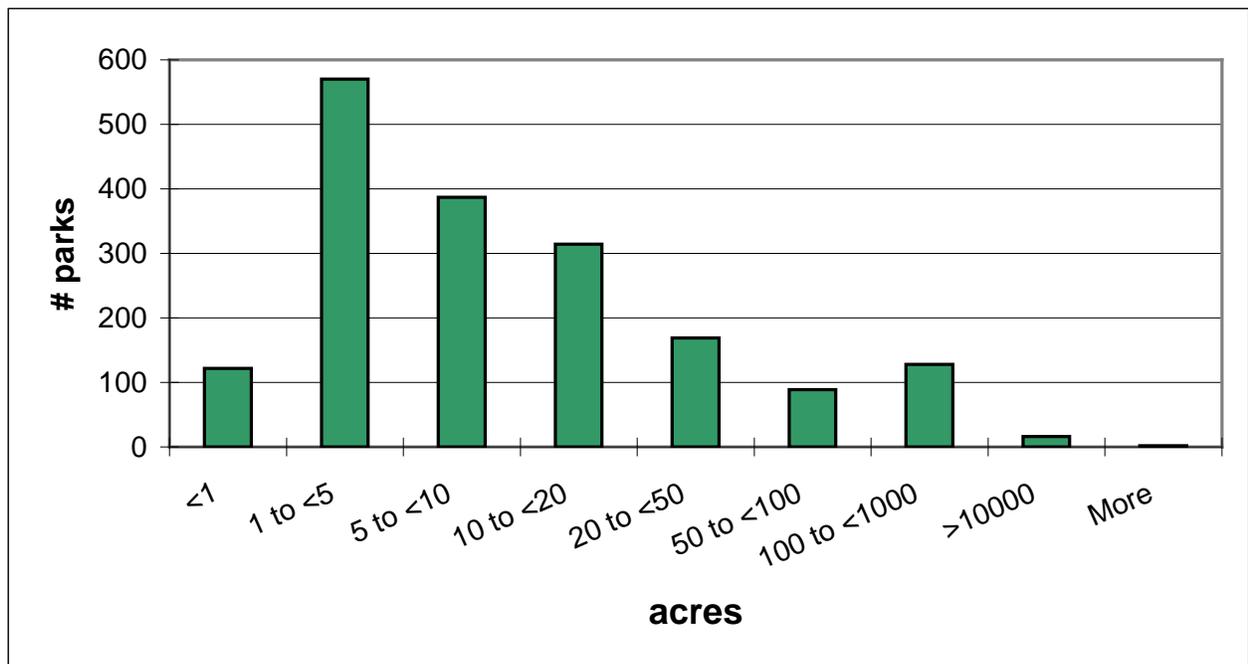


Figure 3. Distribution of park sizes in the Green Visions Plan area (excluding National Forests).

**Table 9. Characteristics of web-audited (n = 72) and field-audited (n = 13) campsites.**

	Ventura East		Ventura West		San Gabriel		San Fernando	
	Web/Field	Web/Field	Web/Field	Web/Field	Web/Field	Web/Field	Web/Field	Web/Field
	n = 1	n = 1	n = 14	n = 2	n = 39	n = 9	n = 18	n = 1
<b>Basic Facilities</b>								
Trash can	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	1
Signs	0	1	1	0	0	9	0	0
Water fountain	1	1	1	0	7	0	3	0
Parking	1	1	13	0	16	8	11	1
Restrooms	1	1	9	1	33	9	12	1
Staff	0	1	0	1	0	6	0	1
Emergency phones	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Security	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Showers	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Active Recreation Facilities</b>								
Bicycle Facilities	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Walking/Jogging	1	1	11	0	25	0	12	1
Equestrian Trail	1	0	2	0	10	0	2	1
Play Equipment	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Passive Recreation Facilities</b>								
Benches	1	1	11	1	11	1	4	1
BBQ Equipment	0	0	2	1	4	1	1	1
Shade Canopy	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Water Features	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0
Retail	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
<b>Community/Cultural Facilities</b>								
Interpretive Signage (Ecol-Nature Center)	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

In the Metro L.A. subregion, average park size is 54 acres, with a median of less than 5 acres. Generally, older communities of the region are denser and have smaller parks. For example, the largest park in South L.A. is the 338-acre Kenneth Hahn State Recreation Area (which, however, will soon be larger when the Baldwin Hills parklands projects are completed), and South Bay's largest park is only 387 acres (El Dorado Regional Park). Metro L.A. has a large park—the 3,700-acre Griffith Park—as well as the 589-acre Elysian Park and 338-acre Ernest E. Debs Regional Park, but otherwise most of Metro L.A.'s parks are relatively small. Similarly, except for Arroyo Pescadero (>900 acres), Powder Canyon (>500 acres), and Hellman Wilderness Park (>200 acres), most areas in East L.A. have relatively smaller parks averaging 25 acres and a median of 7 acres. On the other hand, West Ventura's largest park is less than 400 acres (Ventura County Game Reserve), but it is close to large wildland areas such as the Sespe Condor Sanctuary and the Los Padres National Forest. Suburban areas that were developed more recently, have larger average park sizes. For example, due to their proximity to the Santa Monica Mountains, the West L.A. subregion has an average of 250 acres of parks and open space. The San Fernando subregion boasts of large tracts of recreational open space such as >12,300-acre Castaic Lake State Recreation Area, >11,400-acre Hungry Valley State Vehicular Recreation Area, and >5,000-acre Malibu Creek State Park; the region has an average of 229 acres of parkland. East Ventura offers the >13,600-acre Point Mugu State Park, the >5,400-acre Las Virgenes Canyon Park, and >154,000 acres of Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area sites (average is 382 acres). Orange and San Gabriel Valley (both urbanized during the post-war period) each have

sizable parks, among the larger parks being the >1,600-acre Chino Hills State Park and the >2,000-acre Santa Fe Dam Recreation Area, respectively.

it should be noted that in addition to parks, golf courses, beaches, and other types of open space assessed in the this report, the GVP area has numerous camping resources. These are not parks per se, and do not appear in acreage calculations. However, 72 campsites that were accessible to automobiles were identified and web audited, while a sample of 13 campsites was visited in the field (Table 9). Most have very basic amenities—water, restrooms, trashcans, parking, BBQ equipment, benches, and trails. Some are more elaborate, with play equipment, nature center, interpretive signage or water features. Only two had staff on site. It should be noted that the GVP area, with its large expanses of open space, has many more campsite facilities, but these are only accessible to those on foot such as backpackers.

Overall, the GVP area has over 1 million acres of land under National Forest Service management, >182,000 park acres, close to 10,000 acres of public golf course greens, and 5,347 acres of beach front (Table 10). Thus, 84% of the park and open space assets of the region are National Forest, leaving 15% in parklands, and >1% each allocated to golf courses or beach front. Not surprisingly, beaches are primarily located in West L.A., with less than 1,000 acres in South Bay, West Ventura, and Orange, and golf course assets are concentrated in Orange, San Fernando, San Gabriel, and South Bay. South L.A. has only 15 acres of golf course area. Lastly, turning to parks per se, total acres per subregion range from 64,892 acres (in 276 parks) in San Fernando, 49,540 acres (in 127 parks) in East Ventura, and 32,786 acres (in 117 parks) in West L.A., to only 3,798 acres (in 173 parks) in East L.A., 4,211 acres (in 273 parks) in South Bay, and 1,171 acres (in 91 parks) in South L.A. (Table 10).

Including National Forest lands, San Gabriel, West Ventura and San Fernando subregions have by far the largest total open space assets (475,073 acres, 364,415 acres, and 291,147 acres respectively), distantly followed by East Ventura (50,026 acres) and West L.A. (37,565 acres) (Table 10). Not surprisingly, as a percent of total subregion area, those with large swaths of National Forest have high shares of total area devoted to open space: 82% of San Gabriel and 57% for West Ventura; these are higher compared to that of the entire GVP region which has parks and open spaces occupying 46% of the region's area (including the National Forests) (Table 10). San Fernando, West L.A. and East Ventura has 35%, 31% and 27% of their total areas devoted to open space, respectively—lower than that of the GVP percentage, but still significant total acres (Table 10) At the other end of this spectrum, South L.A.'s share of area devoted to parks and open space is only 3%, with East L.A. and South Bay both below 5% (Table 10).

Putting the vast National Forest lands aside, differentials remain striking. San Fernando retains over 66,641 acres and San Gabriel has 15,185 acres discounting the National Forest lands (Table 10). Other subregions not adjacent to National Forest lands (Orange, Metro L.A., West L.A., South L.A., East L.A., South Bay), do not change in terms of their total open space acreage (Table 10). Without the National Forests the share of subregion area devoted to parks and open space varies widely, but in a different pattern. West Ventura only has 0.6% (3,548 acres) of its area devoted to parkland, if we discount Los Padres National Forest that is inside its boundary. West L.A.'s share is 31% and East Ventura's is 27%, while the remainder of the subregions has no more than 11% devoted to open space (Table 10). In terms of the contribution of recreational open space relative to the entire GVP area, South L.A. has the lowest at 0.6% (Table 10). L.A. as a county has 7% of its area devoted to recreational purposes, approximating that of the GVP region (Table 10).

Average (mean) park sizes, not including National Park lands, are strikingly different across subregions, reflecting the degree of urbanization and historical era of development. East Ventura, San Fernando, and West L.A. have large average park sizes (379, 229, and 250 acres, respectively, Table 10), because their parks include federal, state and local open spaces and recreation areas of substantial sizes. In contrast, average park size is only 13 acres in South L.A., 20 acres in South Bay, and 25 acres in East L.A. (Table 10). Average

**Table 10. Summary of park and recreation open space resources in the Green Visions Plan area by subregion.**

	Orange	S. F.	S.G.	Metro L.A.	West L.A.	South L.A.	East L.A.	South Bay	East Vent.	West Vent.	GV-LA county	GVP
<b>Acreage</b>												
National forests	0	224,506 (n=2)	459,887 (n=1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	360,867 (n=1)	684,394 (n=2)	1,045,261 (n=2)
Parks	5,241 (n=193)	64,892 (n=276)	12,474 (n=308)	5,743	32,786 (n=117)	1,171 (n=91)	3,798	4,211 (n=273)	49,540 (n=127)	2,344 (n=93)	125,074 (n=1,346)	182,200 (n=1,759)
Golf courses	1,190 (n=10)	1,749 (n=15)	2,711 (n=17)	268 (n=4)	435 (n=4)	15 (n=1)	774 (n=9)	1,527 (n=17)	481 (n=4)	601 (n=5)	7,478 (n=67)	9,750 (n=86)
Beaches	21 (n=2)	0	0	0	4,344 (n=29)	0	0	374 (n=9)	5 (n=1)	603 (n=7)	4,718 (n=38)	5,347 (n=48)
<b>Park statistics including national forests</b>												
Total park acres	6,452	291,147	475,073	6,010	37,565	1,186	4,571	6,112	50,026	364,415	821,665	1,242,559
Total acres as % of subregion's area	7.4	35.1	82.2	10.3	31.7	2.6	4.5	4.8	26.6	56.6	44.1	46.3
Park acres as % of GVP park acres	0.5	23.4	38.2	0.5	3.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	4.0	29.3	66.1	100.0
<b>Park statistics excluding national forests</b>												
Total park acres	6,452	66,641	15,185	6,010	37,565	1,186	4,571	6,112	50,026	3,548	137,271	197,297
Park acres as % of subregion's area	7.6	8.0	2.6	10.3	31.7	2.6	4.6	4.8	7.8	1.9	7.4	7.3
Park acres as % of GVP park acres	3.3	33.8	7.7	3.0	19.0	0.6	2.3	3.1	25.4	1.8	69.6	100.0
Mean park size	32	229	47	54	250	13	25	20	380	34	67	104
Median park size	6	11	7	4	11	5	7	7	13	7	7	8

park size in L.A. County is 67 acres, lower than the average GVP average of 104 acres, but higher than some of the L.A. subregions (i.e., South L.A., Metro L.A., East L.A., and South Bay).

Different parts of the region also vary dramatically in terms of the types of park facilities and amenities they offer, the landscape features present within park boundaries, the potential of parks to serve habitat restoration and watershed protection purposes, and the condition of park infrastructure and landscaping (which also reflects perceived safety). The facilities and features of parks were assessed using additive indices. The Summary Index includes basic facilities, active and passive recreation, condition, landscape features, and safety characteristics. These indices are specific to each of these aspects of park characteristics:

- Basic Facilities Index is based on presence/absence of 12 features;
- Active Recreation Index is based on presence/absence of 27 different sport-related facilities;
- Passive Recreation Index measures presence/absence of 13 passive and leisure recreation facilities;
- Community Index identifies presence/absence of 16 community and cultural features;
- Landscape Diversity Index assesses presence/absence of 14 topographical or vegetation-related features;
- Safety Index is based on presence/absence of 3 features; and
- Condition Index is based on 4 audit questions evaluating this aspect of parks.

Table 11 indicates the Summary Index values for the GVP area, L.A. County, and the GVP subregions. Index values for subregions indicate that although the most suburban subregion—East Ventura—scores the highest overall, there is no necessary correlation between suburban location or general socioeconomic status of subregions and their summary index values. For example, relatively affluent West L.A. has the lowest overall index value among the subregion. Many subregions, as well as GVP-L.A. County hover around the regional average value.

**Table 11. Average Summary Index\* scores based on field audits of GVP parks by subregion (from high to low).**

Region/Subregion	Summary Index Scores
Green Visions Plan Area	29.82
GVP-LA County	28.32
East Ventura	35.18
East LA	31.14
San Gabriel Valley	29.85
San Fernando Valley	27.32
South Bay	27.27
West Ventura	27.20
Orange	26.54
Metro LA	24.54
South LA	24.16
West LA	21.80

\* This is an additive index that sums up all facilities (i.e. basic, active, passive, community/cultural) and landscape features present, as well as condition scores for each park that were field audited. On the field audit checklist were 12 basic amenities, 27 facilities for sports and active recreation, 13 facilities for leisure and passive recreation, and 16 facilities for community/cultural recreation; a park earns a score of “1” for each facility/infrastructure present. There were 14 types evaluated, the presence of each also earns a park a score of “1”. The condition of a park is evaluated based on the condition of signs, infrastructure, ornamental landscaping, and overall maintenance quality. “Very poor” was assigned a score of “0”, “poor” was assigned “1”, “good” was assigned “2”, “very good” was assigned “3”, and “excellent” was assigned “4”. For each park, the condition scores were added along with the facility and landscape scores to create a summary index, with the highest possible score of 86.

Examining the more detailed index values, field audited parks in Metro L.A. scored high on basic facilities, passive recreation, community amenities and safety, and tended to be above average on other dimensions

(Table 12). East Ventura also scored high particularly on active recreation facilities, landscape diversity, and condition. East L.A. and San Gabriel Valley subregions were consistently above average in terms of index scores. Parks that were field audited in South L.A., San Gabriel, South Bay, San Fernando, West Ventura, Orange, and West L.A. mostly scored below average. Indeed, West L.A. had the lowest scores on several measures, including basic facilities, and active recreation. South L.A. had below average for passive recreation, landscape diversity, and safety, and the lowest scores for community amenities and condition. Safety scores were lowest in West Ventura, and South L.A., San Gabriel, San Fernando and Orange scored low as well, although the range of these scores around the average was not too large (Table 12).

**Table 12. Average Index Values based on field audits of GVP parks, presented by subregions as well as scores for GVP-LA county and the GVP region (listed from high to low on basis of Basic Facilities Index score; high scores highlighted in green, low scores in red, blue is at/above GVP average, yellow below GVP average).**

	Metro LA	East Vent	South LA	East LA	S.G.	South Bay	S.F	West Vent.	Orange	West LA	GVP-LA County	GVP region
Basic Facilities <sup>1</sup>	7.00	6.91	6.50	6.48	6.09	5.94	5.78	5.80	5.74	4.20	6.00	5.99
Active Recreation <sup>2</sup>	2.54	5.18	4.00	4.95	3.53	3.71	3.27	2.40	3.52	1.96	3.57	3.55
Passive Recreation <sup>3</sup>	2.92	2.55	2.08	2.59	2.80	2.22	2.25	2.80	2.04	2.20	2.42	2.42
Landscape Diversity <sup>4</sup>	3.77	4.18	2.67	3.09	3.55	2.68	3.37	3.70	2.00	2.60	3.26	3.33
Community Amenities <sup>5</sup>	1.92	1.73	0.50	1.54	1.54	0.89	1.46	1.00	1.04	0.76	1.28	1.26
Safety <sup>6</sup>	1.54	1.18	0.92	1.32	0.93	1.21	1.00	0.85	0.96	1.08	1.11	1.09
Condition <sup>7</sup>	10.15	13.45	7.50	11.16	11.41	10.62	10.19	10.65	10.41	10.39	10.78	10.83

1. The Basic Facilities Index is an additive index that sums up all 13 basic facilities in the field audit list (signage, water fountains, showers, restrooms, trash cans, fencing, lighting, parking, vending machines) for each park, and averaging the scores across all parks for each subregion.
2. The Active Recreation Index is an additive index that sums up all 27 active recreation facilities in the field audit list (basketball courts, swimming pools, tennis courts, golf course, football field, etc.) for each park, and averaging the scores across all parks for each subregion.
3. The Passive Recreation Index is an additive index that sums up all 13 passive recreation facilities in the field audit list (amusements, piers, beaches, water features, dog parks, shaded seating areas, BBQ facilities, benches, restaurants/cafes, retail outlets) for each park, and averaging the scores across all parks for each subregion.
4. The Landscape Diversity Index measures presence/absence of 14 features, including woodland or forest, chaparral, grassland, hills, canyons/gullies, wetlands, lakes/reservoirs, rivers, streams or creeks, coastal waters, beaches, sand dunes, lawn, shade trees, and native trees (sycamores or oaks) for each park, and averaging the scores across all parks for each subregion.
5. The Community Amenities Index summarizes availability of 15 community or cultural facilities, such as meeting rooms, theaters, senior or child care centers, historical buildings, community gardens, botanical gardens, cultural or nature interpretive centers, libraries, schools, or other cultural facilities for each park, and averaging the scores across all parks for each subregion.
6. The Safety Index is based on three measures: availability of emergency telephones, on-site security, and on-site park/recreation staff for each park, and averaging the scores across all parks for each subregion.
7. The Condition Index is an addition index based on the condition of signs, infrastructure, ornamental landscaping, and overall maintenance quality. Values on individual items range from 0 (very poor condition) to 4 (excellent condition) for each park, and averaging the scores across all parks for each subregion.

## 4.1 The Subregions

As noted above, the ten subregions in the Green Visions Plan area are markedly different from each other with respect to their recreational open space and park assets. The subsequent sections discuss each of the dimensions of the GVP region's park assets as they are distributed across the different subregions within the Plan area. While park data presented here were derived from the audit effort described in the methods section, the demographic characteristics were derived from the Census 2000 tract data.

### 4.1.1 Orange

**Demographics.** The Orange subregion (Figure 4) is home to 785,534 residents and has a population density of over 903 people per 100 acres. Whites, followed by Hispanics, are the dominant race/ethnic groups; Whites make up 45% of the population, Hispanics 37%, Asian Americans 14% and African Americans 2%. Twenty-eight percent of the population are children (up to 17 years of age), while 61% have ages between 17 and 64, and 11% are 65 years old and above. Residents in the Orange subregion are largely mid- to high income with a median household income of \$54,298 and 11.5% households have incomes below the federal poverty thresholds.

**Parks in Orange.** There are 205 parks and recreation areas in the Orange subregion, totaling close to 6,500 acres; or 8.2 acres per 1,000 residents and 29.3 acres per 1,000 children. The largest of the parks is the Chino Hills State Park, a portion of which (about 1,600 acres) falls inside the Green Visions Plan area. The other two larger parks in the subregion are Deer Canyon Preserve (411 acres), and Seal Beach National Wildlife Refuge (937 acres). The latter is within an active military installation (a U.S. Naval Weapons Station) and access is limited. Of the 26 sites that are larger than 30 acres, 10 are golf courses. The remainder of the sites (60%) consists of neighborhood parks that range in size from 1 to 10 acres in size (Figure 5). Twelve—or 43%—of the field-audited parks in the Orange subregion had nearby transit access.

Most parks in the subregion cater to active as well as passive recreation activities. In most parks, play equipment, pathways for walking, jogging and biking, sports fields such as basketball courts and softball fields, as well as benches and barbecue equipment are provided. On the other hand, facilities for community/cultural activities were seldom present in these parks. Based on the 27 parks that were visited, the subregion has relatively safe parks that have lighted areas and staff present. In addition, the parks were in relatively good condition, with litter, overgrown vegetation, and graffiti observed in very few parks. Parks in the Orange subregion have low landscape diversity, with most parks having only lawns and shade trees, and other landscape types absent.

A list of the facilities, as well as landscape features, and the condition of the parks in the Orange subregion are detailed below.

**Basic amenities, facilities, and safety.** Table 13 lists the basic amenities and facilities present at parks that were visited. Together, these parks had a Basic Facilities Index that was slightly below the regional average (5.74 for the subregion compared to the GVP region's 5.98, Table 12). Parks with the most basic amenities included 5-acre Woodcrest Park and 131-acre Craig Regional Park, both in Fullerton, 8-acre Central Park in La Palma, and 13-acre McFadden Park in Placentia. Based on field audits, trash cans were present in all 27 parks visited, and over 70% had information signs, water fountains, and lighting in areas devoted to passive recreation (Table 13). Over 50% had parking facilities, restrooms, and staff available on-site (Table 13). On the other hand, less than 10% of these parks had showers or security staff on-site (Table 13). Overall Safety Index score for the subregion was below the GVP average in the Orange subregion (0.96 in compared to the GVP region's 1.09); only 1 park—Yorba Regional Park in Anaheim—had security staff, recreation staff, and emergency telephones (the three indicators of safety used in the present study).

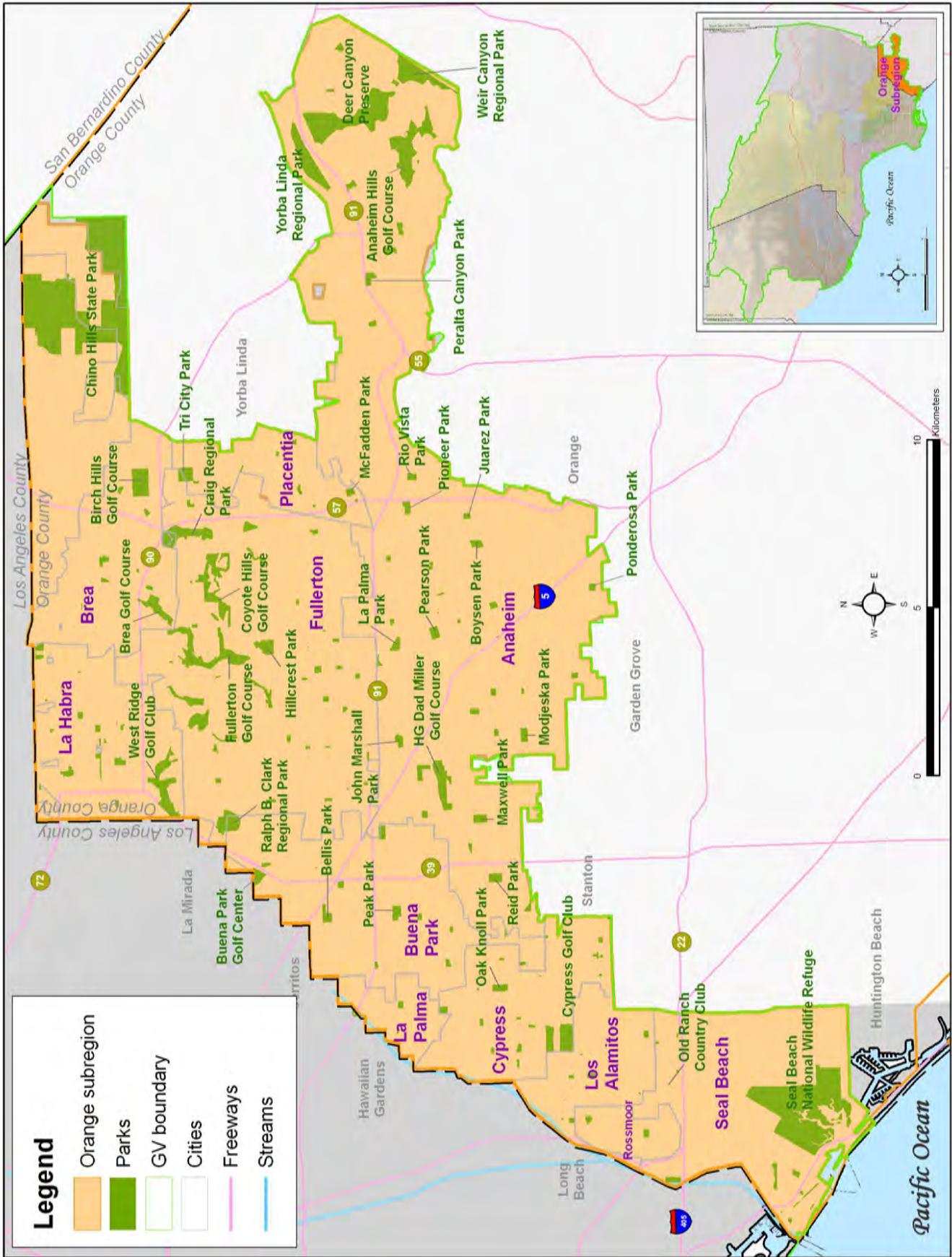
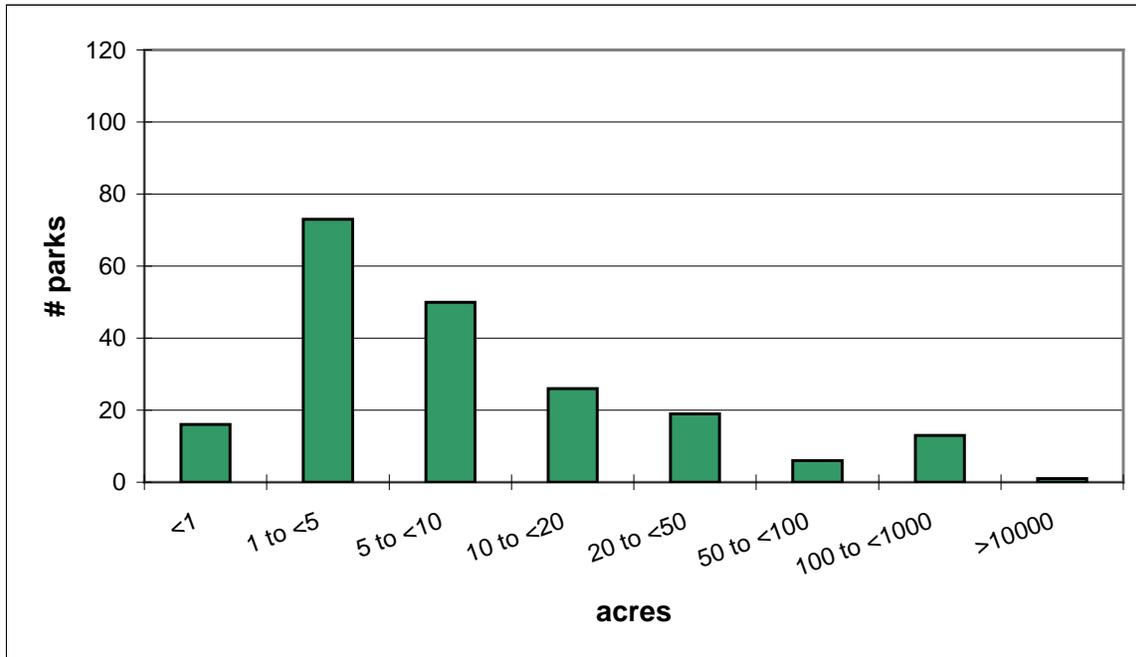


Figure 4. Parks and Recreational Open Space in the Orange subregion (Orange County).



**Figure 5. Distribution of park sizes in the Orange subregion.**

Information collected from the web seldom mentions most of the basic amenities that are on our checklist. For example, trash cans and signs which were commonly encountered during the field surveys, were hardly mentioned in the websites; this is true for Orange as well as the other subregions. Of the amenities mentioned, the top three most commonly mentioned in the 207 Orange parks web audited were restrooms (39%), lighting in parking lots (12%), and parking (12%) (Table 13). In the web sites visited, the presence of security, lighting in areas for passive recreation, and emergency phones were seldom mentioned (i.e., mentioned in less than 1% of the parks, or not at all; the problem with using web audit information to clarify what is and is not present at these parks was noted earlier).

**Table 13. Percentage of field- (n = 27) and web-audited (n = 206) parks with basic amenities and facilities in the Orange subregion.**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Trash can	100.0	8.3	Lighting (active rec areas)	48.1	6.3
Signs	77.8	10.2	Lighting (parking lot)	37.0	12.1
Lighting (passive rec areas)	70.4	0	Fencing	33.3	1.5
Water fountain	70.4	2.9	Emergency phones	29.6	0
Parking	66.7	12.1	Security/emergency staff	7.4	< 1
Restrooms	63.0	38.8	Showers	3.7	1.0
Staff	59.3	6.3			

**Facilities for sports and active recreation.** Of the 27 parks visited on-site and field-audited, 67% had play equipment (Table 14). Pathways for walking/jogging/inline skating were present in 44% of the parks. About a third of the parks had ball fields for softball, baseball, and basketball. None of the parks had facilities for roller hockey, recreation center/gym, skateboard, climbing wall, golf course, club house, tetherball, physical fitness, campground, paddle/table tennis, and frisbee golf.

**Table 14. Percentage of field- (n = 27) and web-audited parks (n = 206) with facilities for sports and active recreation in the Orange subregion.**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Play Equipment	66.7	54.4	Football	3.7	14.1
Walking/ jogging/ inline skating	44.4	12.6	Physical fitness	3.7	<1
Basketball	37.0	31.6	Equipment rentals	3.7	2.9
Baseball	37.0	12.6	Horseshoes	3.7	3.9
Softball	33.3	24.8	Roller hockey	0	< 1
Volleyball	22.2	15.0	Recreation center/gym	0	2.9
Soccer	18.5	17.0	Skateboard	0	1.5
Gymnastics/Par course	18.5	1.5	Climbing Wall	0	1.5
Handball Court	11.1	1.9	Golf course	0	4.4
Bicycle facilities	11.1	< 1	Club House	0	< 1
Equestrian trail	11.1	2.4	Tetherball	0	0
Tennis	7.4	8.3	Physical fitness	0	<1
Racquetball court	7.4	2.4	Campground	0	<1
Backstop/ Batting cage	7.4	1.0	Paddle/table tennis	0	0
Swimming pool	3.7	5.8	Frisbee golf	0	0

Information from web sites confirmed that play equipment is present in most parks; play equipment was mentioned in 54% of the park websites in the Orange subregion (Table 14). The presence of ball fields (e.g., basketball, softball, soccer) was also among the relatively more commonly-listed active recreation facilities in websites (Table 14).

Analysis of the Active Recreation Index generated from field audits reveals that a number of parks in the Orange subregion scored high in terms of the presence of active recreation facilities. For example, the 131-acre Craig Regional Park in Fullerton has an active recreation index of 10—more than three times the Orange subregion average (3.52). Similarly, 160-acre Yorba Regional Park in Anaheim, 8-acre Central Park in La Palma, 22-acre Oak Knoll Park in Cypress and 9-acre Little Cottonwood Park in Los Alamitos all scored well above the subregional average. In contrast, many of the small parks in this subregion had minimal active recreation facilities. Most are pocket parks although some are larger, e.g., 19-acre Gum Grove Park in Seal Beach and 14-acre Arovista park in Brea.

**Table 15. Percentage of field- (n = 27) and web-audited parks (n = 206) with facilities for leisure and passive recreation in the Orange subregion.**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Benches	92.6	46.6	Dog Park	0	< 1
BBQ Equipment	51.9	37.9	Amusement	0	0
Shade Canopy	40.7	19.9	Beach	0	< 1
Restaurant/Café	11.1	3.4	Marina	0	< 1
Water feature	7.4	2.9	Pier	0	< 1
Vending	3.7	0	Boardwalk	0	0
Retail	0	1.9			

**Facilities for leisure and passive recreation.** Results of both the field and web audits listed the same commonly encountered facilities for leisure and passive recreation. Top three most common were benches, barbecue equipment, and shade canopy (Table 15). None of the parks visited had facilities for retail (aside from restaurants or cafés), dog parks, amusement facilities, beaches, piers, boardwalks, or other marine facilities. Information from web sites revealed that such facilities were present only at very few parks (Table 15).

The average Passive Recreation Index score for the Orange subregion was the lowest in the GVP area (2.04, Table 12). However, many parks had higher scores (4-5), including Yorba Regional Park in Anaheim, Craig Regional Park in Fullerton (both of which are relatively large), and 26-acre Bellis Park in Buena Park. Again, the subregion's small parks (for example, La Habra's Old Reservoir Park and Montwood Park, both less than 2 acres) had little in the way of passive recreational facilities, but notably even some larger parks, such as 32-acre Hiltcher Park in Fullerton, had minimal facilities.

**Facilities for community/cultural activities.** Of the parks that were visited, 33% were adjacent to schools (Table 16). Twenty-six percent of these parks had rose, ornamental, or botanical gardens. Meeting rooms and/or community halls were present in 18% of the parks and monuments/statues were present in 11% of the parks. The remainder of the community/cultural facilities was present in less than 8% of the parks, and the following facilities were not present at all: senior citizen centers, child care facilities, cultural facilities, historic buildings, museums, community gardens, interpretive signage pertaining to culture/history, and libraries (Table 16).

**Table 16. Percentage of field- (n = 27) and web-audited parks (n = 206) with facilities for community/ cultural activities in the Orange subregion.**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
School	33.3	3.9	Child care facility	0	0
Rose, ornamental, botanical garden	25.9	2.9	Cultural facility	0	0
Meeting rooms, community halls	18.5	7.8	Historic buildings	0	1.0
Monument statue	11.1	1.0	Museum	0	< 1
Interpretive signage (ecology)	7.4	1.0	Community gardens	0	< 1
Theater/amphitheater	3.7	2.9	Interpretive signage (culture, history)	0	0
Nature center	3.7	1.0	Library	0	0
Senior Center	0	1.0			

Facilities for community and/or cultural activities were hardly mentioned in Orange park web sites (i.e., less than 8% of the web sites make mention of such facilities, Table 16). Of these, however, meeting rooms and community halls are the most mentioned (Table 16). Child care, cultural facilities, interpretive signage for culture and/or history, and libraries were not mentioned on the web sites at all.

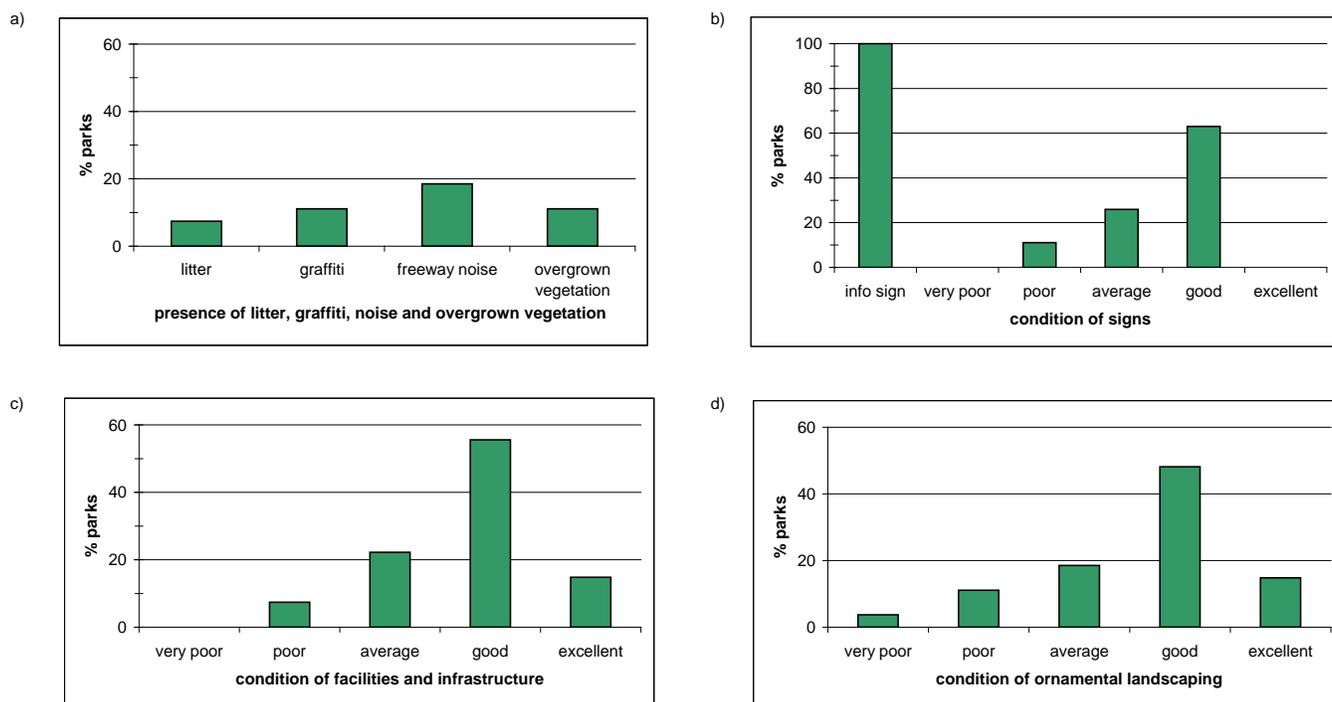
Orange subregion parks overall had low Community Index values (1.04 compared to the GVP average of 1.26, Table 12). Above average values were recorded for Craig and Yorba Regional Parks, but many small parks in the more urbanized parts of this subregion (such as Placentia, Buena Park, La Habra and Fullerton) had no community or cultural facilities.

**Landscape features and characteristics.** Information on landscape features present in the parks was based mainly on field audits since information pertaining to these features is largely missing in websites. Not surprisingly, the parks with the most number of landscape features were the two larger regional parks, 160-acre Yorba Regional Park and 131-acre Craig Regional Park. Most of the 27 parks that were field audited had lawns (93% of the parks) and shade trees (96% of the parks) (Table 17). The remainder of the landscape features that were on our checklist were found in very few of the parks field audited; for example, rivers, streams, or creeks were found in only three parks; chaparral, hills, canyons or gullies, and lakes or reservoirs were each encountered only in two parks; and woodland or forest, and wetlands were each encountered at only one site (Table 17). Grassland, coastal waters, and sand dunes were not found in any of the field audited parks in the Orange region. Landscape Index for the subregion was 2.0, lowest among the subregions (Table 12). This is indicative of the low number of landscape features represented in the field audited parks.

However, almost 59% of parks that were field audited had sycamore and/or oak trees present, suggesting the value of these parks for native wildlife. Twenty to 30% of these sites had stormdrains, culverts, or drainage ditches, indicating their potential suitability for watershed health projects.

**Table 17. Landscape features encountered in the field-audited parks in the Orange subregion (n = 27).**

Amenity/facility	%	Amenity/facility	%
Shade trees	96.4	Woodland/forest	3.6
Lawn	92.9	Wetlands	3.6
Rivers, streams or creeks	11.1	Grassland	0
Chaparral or coastal sage	7.1	Coastal waters	0
Hills	7.1	Beaches	0
Canyons or gullies	7.1	Sand dunes	0
Lakes or reservoirs	7.1		



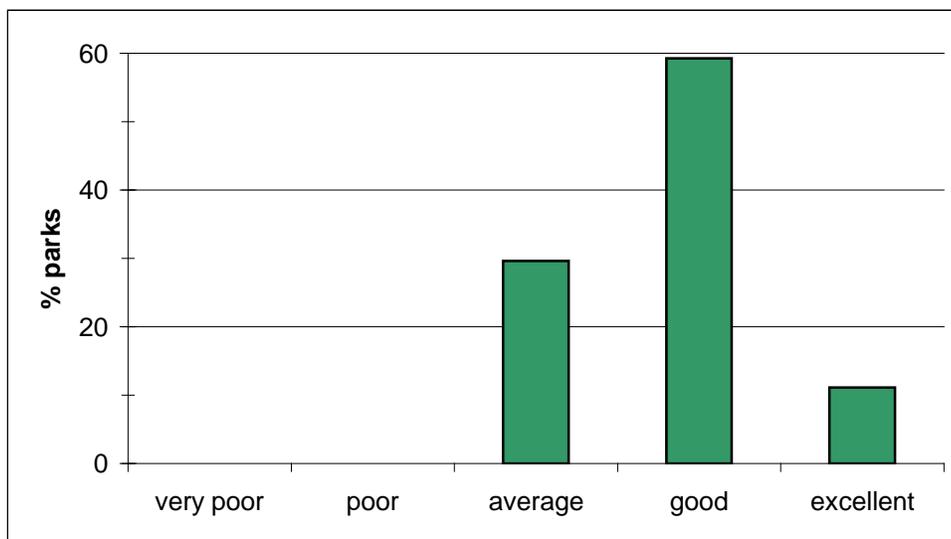
**Figure 6. Condition of parks in the Orange subregion that were field-audited based on (a) presence of litter, graffiti, noise, and overgrown vegetation; (b) condition of signs; (c) condition of facilities and infrastructure; and (d) condition of ornamental landscaping.**

Of the 27 parks that were visited, seven (26%) had ground surfaces that were not paved. On the other hand, 18 (67%) of these parks had a quarter of their ground surface paved; and 2 (7%) parks had 25–50% of their surface paved. None of the parks visited had more than half of their ground surface paved.

Of the 27 parks visited, 16 (60%) parks had their non-paved ground surface completely irrigated; three parks (11%) had 50-75% of their site surface irrigated; and six parks (22%) had a quarter of their surface irrigated. There were two parks (7%), that had non-paved ground surfaces that were not irrigated at all.

Condition of the parks. The 27 park sites visited in the Orange region were generally in good condition, with more than 50% of the parks having no litter, graffiti, freeway noise, or overgrown vegetation (Figure 6a). Litter and overgrown vegetation were encountered in only two to three parks and freeway noise was audible at only

five sites. Park signs, condition of facilities and infrastructure, and ornamental landscaping of parks in the Orange subregion were mostly deemed “average” to “good” condition (Figures 6b, c, and d). With regard to overall maintenance, most parks were also rated “good” to “average”. Eleven percent were rated “excellent” and none of the parks were rated “poor” or “very poor” (Figure 7).



**Figure 7. Ratings for overall maintenance of parks in the Orange subregion.**

Orange subregion parks were about average in terms of Condition Index scores (10.41 compared to 10.83 GVP average, Table 12). Many parks had far higher scores, however: Arovista Park in Brea, <1-acre El Rancho Verde Park in La Palma, Yorba Regional Park and Craig Regional Park. At the bottom end of the condition scale (index value = 5) were 8-acre Guadalupe Park in Orange, 32-acre Hiltcher Park in Fullerton, and 19-acre Gum Grove Park in Seal Beach.

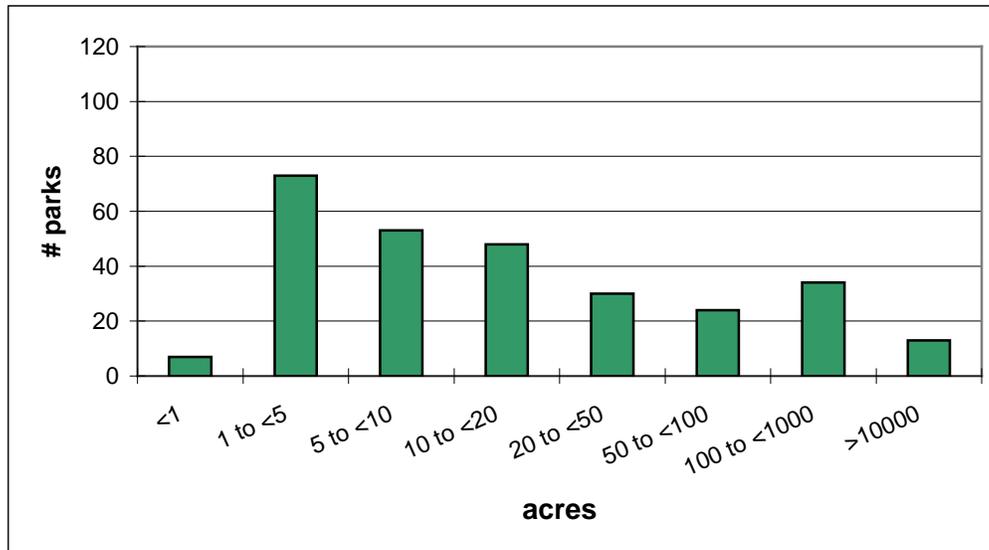
#### 4.1.2 The San Fernando Region

**Demographics.** The San Fernando subregion is home to over 2 million residents and has a population density of over 251 people per 100 acres—the third lowest in the GVP region. Whites dominate the population, making up 50% of the population, compared to Hispanics with 35%, Asian Americans with 10% and African Americans with 4% of the population. Twenty-six percent of the population are children (age up to 17 years old), while 63% are between 17 and 64 years old, and 10% are 65 years old and above. San Fernando is a middle-income subregion; median household income is \$54,512 and 13% of the households have incomes below the federal poverty threshold.

**Parks in San Fernando.** There are a total of 292 parks and recreation areas in the San Fernando subregion, totaling over 291,000 acres including the Angeles and Los Padres National Forests (Figure 8). Without the National Forests, there are over 66,000 park acres, which translates to 32 acres per thousand residents and 121 acres per thousand children. Aside from National Forests, the two largest sites are state recreation areas – Hungry Valley State Vehicle Recreation Area and Castaic Lake State Recreation Area, both over 10,000 acres in size. Sixty-five percent of the parks range in size from 1 to 20 acres (Figure 9). Of the field audited parks, close to 40% (or 23 out of parks ) appear to have transit access; websites in the San Fernando subregion seldom mention public transit accessibility.



Figure 8. Parks and Recreational Open Space in the San Fernando subregion (Los Angeles County).



**Figure 9. Distribution of park sizes in the San Fernando subregion (excluding National Forests).**

Most field-audited parks in the San Fernando subregion have basic facilities such as trash cans, signs, water fountains and restrooms. Most parks also have play equipment; a number have facilities for sports such as basketball courts, softball fields, as well as bicycle facilities. Benches are also provided in most parks and a number have shade canopies and barbecue equipment. Similar to the Orange subregion, facilities for community/cultural activities were seldom present in these parks. Based on 59 parks visited, the subregion has relatively safe parks, most of them provided with lighting, and a number with emergency phones and on-site staff. The parks were in relatively good condition with litter, overgrown vegetation, and graffiti observed in very few parks. Most parks had lawns and shade trees. Additionally, other types of landscape features were also found in some of the parks, such as chaparral or coastal sage, hills, woodlands and forests, canyons or gullies, grasslands, and rivers, streams or creeks, providing for some diversity of landscapes in the subregion.

Detailed below are the facilities, landscape features, and conditions of the parks in the San Fernando subregion.

**Basic amenities, facilities, and safety.** The subregion's Basic Facilities Index value was 5.78, slightly below that of the GVP region (5.99, Table 12). A number of the audited parks had high index values, including 89-acre Valley Plaza Park and 75-acre Van Nuys-Sherman Oaks Park, both in L.A., 21-acre McCambridge Park in Burbank, and 8-acre Old Orchard Park in Santa Clarita. Table 18 lists the basic amenities and facilities present at parks that were visited on-site and field audited. Of the 59 sites visited in the San Fernando subregion, trash cans were present in 94% of the parks (Table 18). Over 70% of these parks had information signs, water fountains, and restrooms (Table 18). More than 50% had lighting in areas devoted to passive recreation and had parking facilities (33 parks). Most other basic facilities were present in 34% to 48% of the parks (Table 18). In terms of safety features, forty-five to 48% of the parks had emergency phones available and staff on-site, while only 7% had security staff on-site. San Fernando's Safety Index was 1.00, slightly below the GVP regional average of 1.09 (Table 12). Only William S. Hart County Park, Descanso Gardens, and Valley Plaza Park in Los Angeles had on-site security, recreational staff, and emergency telephones.

**Table 18. Percentage of field- (n = 59) and web-audited (n = 275) parks with basic amenities and facilities in the San Fernando subregion.**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Trash can	94.9	6.5	Staff	45.8	14.2
Signs	81.4	5.5	Lighting (parking lot)	44.1	1.1
Water fountain	78.0	7.6	Lighting (active rec areas)	40.7	19.3
Restrooms	71.2	18.5	Fencing	33.9	2.5
Lighting (passive rec areas)	64.4	5.5	Showers	13.6	2.5
Parking	55.9	12.4	Security	6.8	3.3
Emergency phones	47.5	1.8			

As previously mentioned, park websites are less comprehensive in terms of listing basic facilities present in parks. Of the information collected from park websites in the San Fernando subregion (n = 275) the top three most commonly mentioned basic amenities and facilities are lighting in areas for active recreation, restrooms, and parking (Table 18). Most other facilities on our checklist were mentioned in less than 10% of the websites. The presence of lighting in parking areas, emergency phones, fencing and showers were seldom mentioned (i.e., mentioned in less than 2% of the parks, Table 18).

**Table 19. Percentage of field- (n = 59) and web-audited parks (n = 275) with facilities for sports and active recreation in the San Fernando subregion.**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Play Equipment	62.7	50.9	Equestrian trail	5.1	8.7
Basketball	42.4	28.4	Horseshoes	5.1	3.3
Softball	37.3	3.3	Handball Court	3.4	4.0
Bicycle facilities	32.2	1.8	Rollerhockey	3.4	1.5
Walking/jogging/inline skating	28.8	19.6	Football	1.7	9.5
Baseball	18.6	24.4	Skateboard	1.7	1.1
Tennis	16.9	17.8	Equipment rentals	1.7	2.9
Recreation center/gym	15.3	12.4	Golf course	1.7	6.9
Swimming pool	11.9	9.1	Club House	1.7	<1
Volleyball	8.5	7.6	Backstop/Batting cage	1.7	0
Gymnastics/Par course	8.5	1.5	Racquetball court	0	0
Soccer	6.8	10.9	Climbing Wall	0	< 1
Physical fitness	5.1	1.1	Tetherball	0	0

**Facilities for sports and active recreation.** Of the 59 parks visited on-site, 63% had play equipment. Thirty-two to 42% had basketball courts, softball fields, and bicycle facilities (Table 19). Most sports and active recreation facilities in the San Fernando subregion were present in less than 10% of the parks (Table 19). None had a racquetball court, climbing wall or tetherball area.

Information from web sites confirmed that play equipment is present in most parks in the San Fernando subregion (mentioned in 51% of park websites) (Table 19). Basketball courts, baseball fields, and pathways for walking/jogging/inline skating were mentioned in 20% to 28% of the park websites (Table 19). Most active and sports facilities on our checklist were mentioned in less than 10% of the park websites (Table 19).

San Fernando's Active Recreation Index was 3.27, slightly below the GVP average (3.55, Table 12), although some of the field-audited parks had very high scores, especially the 75-acre Van Nuys-Sherman Oaks Park in L.A., 15-acre George Izay Park in Burbank, and L.A.'s 40-acre Reseda Park and Recreation Center. Many

parks in this subregion had few, if any, active recreation facilities; these parks include small parks such as El Paseo de Cahuenga Park in L.A., as well as large parks such as 150-acre Stough Park in Burbank.

**Facilities for leisure and passive recreation.** Both the field and web audits listed the same top three most commonly encountered facilities for leisure and passive recreation namely, benches, shade canopy, and barbecue equipment (Table 20). There were also vending machines, water features, restaurants and cafes, retail, and amusement, although most of these were encountered in less than 15% of the parks (Table 20). None of the parks visited had dog parks or facilities for beaches, piers, boardwalks, or marinas.

**Table 20. Percentage of field- (n = 59) and web-audited parks (n = 275) with facilities for leisure and passive recreation in the San Fernando subregion.**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Benches	86.4	58.9	Amusement	3.4	0
Shade Canopy	45.8	7.3	Pier	0	0
BBQ Equipment	42.4	21.5	Marina	0	0
Vending	15.3	0	Dog Park	0	1.1
Water feature	11.9	5.1	Boardwalk	0	0
Restaurant/Café	11.9	3.6	Beach	0	0
Retail	6.8	1.5			

San Fernando's Passive Recreation Index score was slightly below that of the GVP average (2.25 and 2.42, respectively, Table 12), and many parks that were field audited had few or no passive recreation facilities. Many were small- to medium-sized parks (below 10 acres) but some were larger wilderness area parks, such as L.A.'s 979-acre La Tuna Canyon Park and 112-acre Wilacre Park.

**Table 21. Percentage of field- (n = 59) and web-audited parks (n = 275) with facilities for community/ cultural activities in the San Fernando subregion.**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Rose, ornamental, botanical garden	35.6	2.5	Interpretive signage (ecology)	6.8	<1
Meeting rooms, community halls	22.0	19.3	Historic buildings	5.1	4.7
School	15.3	6.9	Library	5.1	0
Interpretive signage (culture, history)	11.9	1.5	Museum	3.4	<1
Senior Center	10.2	1.5	Community gardens	3.4	<1
Monument statue	10.2	1.1	Cultural facility	1.7	0.4
Theater/amphitheater	8.5	10.5	Nature center	0.0	1.8
Child care facility	6.8	3.3			

**Facilities for community /cultural activities.** Of the parks visited in the San Fernando subregion, the top three most frequently encountered community/cultural facilities were rose, ornamental, or botanical gardens, meeting rooms and community halls, and schools (Table 21). Interpretive signage for culture and history, senior centers, and monuments and statues were present in 10 to 12% of the parks visited (Table 210. Most of the remainder of community/cultural facilities were present in less than 5% of parks (Table 21).In web sites, facilities for community and/or cultural activities are rarely mentioned (Table 21). Of the few that are mentioned, meeting rooms and community halls are the facilities most commonly listed in websites (i.e., in 19% of the 260 parks that were web audited, Table 21). Most facilities were mentioned less than 5% of the time.

Compared to average Community Index values, San Fernando subregion had slightly higher values (1.46 compared to the GVP subregion's 1.26, Table 12), mostly due to some large, complex park facilities such as the 160-acre Descanso Gardens and 41-acre William S. Hart Park in Santa Clarita. However, many parks

in this subregion, such as the wilderness parks and the smaller parks (5 acres or less), had no community facilities.

**Table 22. Landscape features encountered in the field-audited parks in the San Fernando subregion (n = 59).**

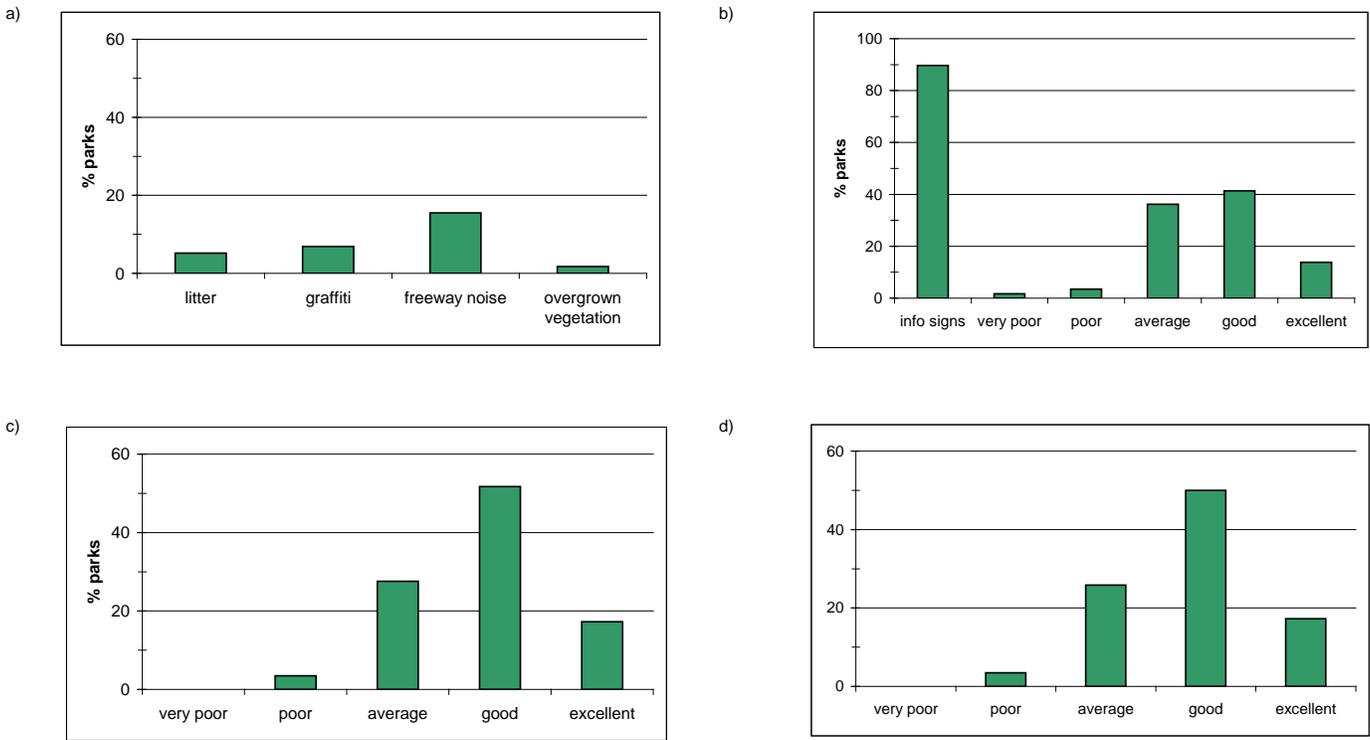
Landscape feature	%	Landscape feature	%
Shade trees	93.1	Rivers, streams or creeks	8.6
Lawns	91.4	Lakes or reservoirs	3.4
Chaparral or coastal sage	24.1	Wetlands	0
Hills	20.7	Coastal waters	0
Woodland/forest	19.0	Beaches	0
Canyons or gullies	10.3	Sand dunes	0
Grassland	8.6		

**Landscape features and characteristics.** As previously mentioned, information on landscape features is based on field audits since information pertaining to these is largely missing on websites. The subregion’s Landscape Index was 3.37, slightly higher relative to that of the GVP region (3.33, Table 12). Among the subregion’s field audited parks and open spaces, the parks with most number of landscape features was 1,288-acre Hansen Dam Park – which was tied with Conejo Community Park in Thousand Oaks, for having the highest landscape diversity in the GVP region. Also having high Landscape Index scores were 55-acre Wildwood Canyon Park, 159-acre Descanso Gardens, and 979-acre La Tuna Canyon Park in Los Angeles. Over 90% of the parks that were field audited had shade trees and lawns (Table 22). Chaparral or coastal sage, hills, and woodland/forest were encountered in 19% to 24% of the parks (Table 22). Other types of landscapes encountered were canyons or gullies, grasslands, rivers, streams or creeks, and lakes or reservoirs, although in less than 10% of the parks (Table 22). More than 62% of parks that were field audited had sycamore and/or oak trees present, suggesting the value of these parks for native wildlife.

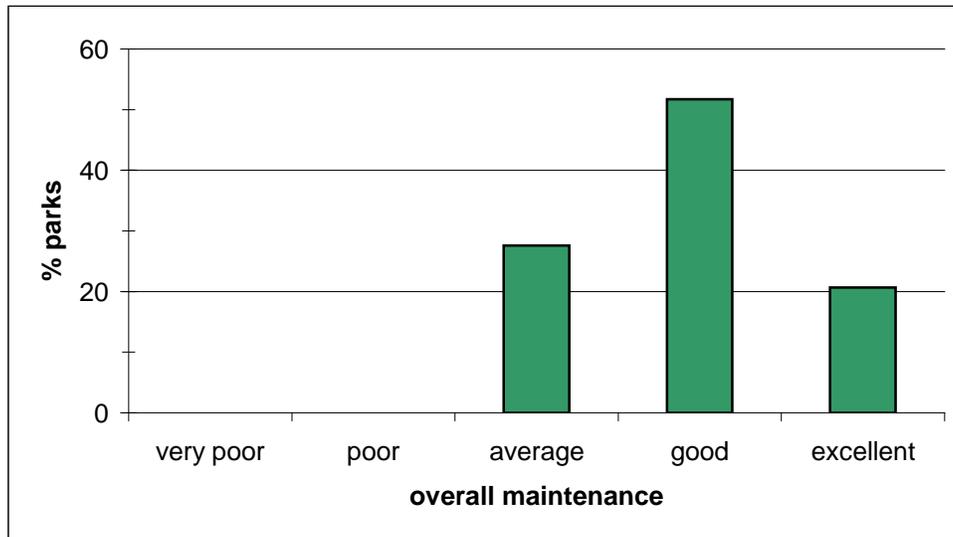
Of the 58 parks that were evaluated, 76% had a quarter of their ground surface paved. Sixteen percent had ground surfaces that were not paved, and 9% of these parks had half of their surface paved. None of the parks visited had more than half of their ground surface paved. Irrigation was present in most of the parks (64%) that had non-paved ground surface. Only six parks (10%) had non-paved ground surfaces that were not irrigated at all.

**Condition of the parks.** The 58 park sites visited in the San Fernando region were generally in good condition, with more than 84% of the parks without litter, graffiti, freeway noise, or overgrown vegetation (Figure 10a). Park signs were deemed in “average” to “good” condition in 36% and 41% of the parks, respectively (Figure 10b). The condition of facilities and infrastructure were mostly rated “average” (28%) to “good” (52%), 17% were rated “excellent” and only 3% of the parks were rated “poor” (Figure 10c). Most parks were also rated “average” (16%) to “good” (52%) in terms of ornamental landscaping (Figure 10d). With regard to overall maintenance, most parks in the San Fernando subregion were rated “excellent” (21%) to “good” (52%) (Figure 11). None of the parks were rated poor or very poor.

Condition index values were slightly below average in San Fernando (10.19 compared to GVP region’s 10.83), but several parks had outstanding ratings, including Descanso Gardens, Grape Arbor and Juan Bautista De Anza Park in Calabasas, and Orcutt Ranch Horticultural Park in L.A.. Most of the parks in the poorest condition were in Burbank (e.g., Lundigan Park, Palm Park, Bel Aire Park, and Whitnall Highway Park North), or Los Angeles County. The latter included mostly wilderness area parks.



**Figure 10. Condition of the parks in the San Fernando subregion that were field-audited based on (a) presence of litter, graffiti, noise and overgrown vegetation; (b) condition of signs; (c) condition of facilities and infrastructure; and (d) condition of ornamental landscaping.**



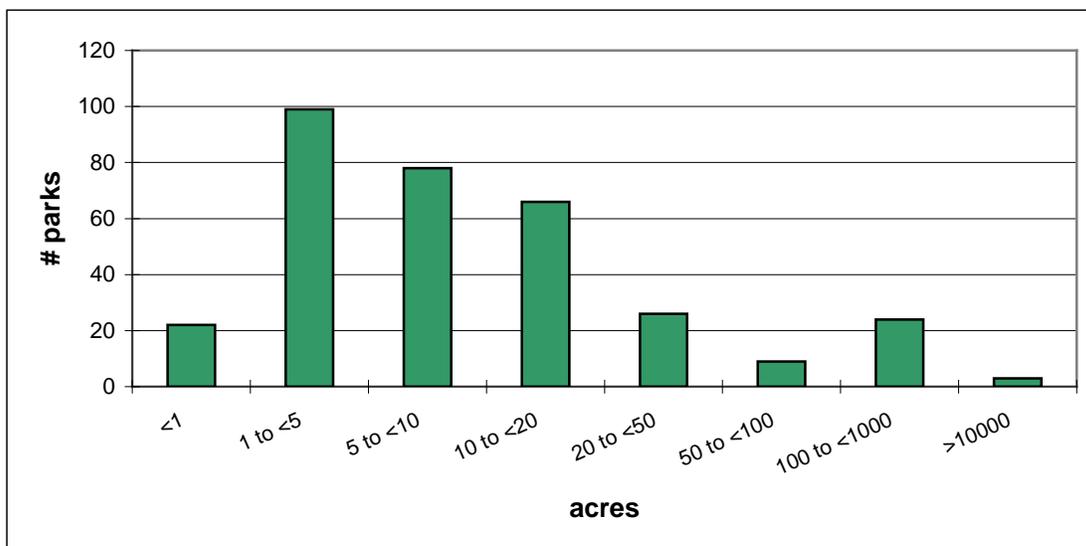
**Figure 11. Ratings for overall maintenance of parks in the San Fernando subregion.**



### 4.1.3 The San Gabriel Region

**Demographics.** The San Gabriel subregion is home to 1.8 million residents and has a population density of 315 people per 100 acres. Hispanics form the largest share of the population (44%). Whites make up 27% of the population, Asian Americans 23% and African Americans 5%. Twenty-eight percent of the population are children (age up to 17 years old), while 61% are between 17 and 64 years old, and 11% are 65 years old and above. Median household income in the region is \$51,558 making this a middle income subregion. Fourteen percent of the households have incomes below the federal threshold.

**Parks in San Gabriel.** There are 325 parks and recreation areas in the San Gabriel subregion (Figure 12), totaling over 475,000 acres. The largest of these are the Angeles National Forest, and the San Gabriel Wilderness Area and Claremont Wilderness Park; the latter two largely lie within the Forest. These areas are located north of the largely residential areas of the San Gabriel Valley (see Figure 12). Without the National Forest, the subregion has a total of over 15,000 park acres; or 8.4 acres per 1,000 residents and 29.8 acres per 1,000 children. The three largest parks are Santa Fe Dam Recreation Area (> 2,000 acres), Frank G. Bonelli Regional Park (>1,800 acres), and Whittier Narrows Recreation Area (about 1,100 acres). The remainder (74%) were parks that range in size from 1 to 20 acres (Figure 13). One third of parks appear to have transit access which was noted for 33% field-audited parks, although fewer were listed on websites as having such access.



**Figure 13. Distribution of park sizes in the San Gabriel subregion (excluding National Forests).**

Most parks in the San Gabriel subregion are equipped with basic amenities/facilities such as trash cans, signs, water fountains, restrooms, and parking. Most parks also have recreation areas (both passive and active) and parking lots that are lighted. In addition, there were on-site staff and emergency phones present in a number of the parks visited in this subregion. The parks were in relatively good condition, with litter, overgrown vegetation, and graffiti observed in few parks. Most, if not all parks, had lawns and shade trees. Other types of landscapes were mostly absent in the sites visited in the San Gabriel subregion. A number of the parks were equipped with storm drains and culverts or drainage ditches.

A list of the facilities, as well as landscape features, and the condition of the parks in the San Gabriel subregion are detailed below.

**Basic amenities, facilities, and safety.** Table 23 lists the basic amenities and facilities present at parks in the San Gabriel subregion. Together, these parks had an average Basic Facilities Index of 6.09, slightly higher than the GVP average (5.99, Table 12). Sixteen of the audited parks had index values of 9-10, including parks of sizes ranging from under 5 acres (Bonita Park in Arcadia) to almost 2,000 acres (Frank G. Bonelli Regional Park in San Dimas). The three most common basic amenity/facility encountered in the 72 parks field-audited were trash cans (present in 96% of the parks), signs (present in 82% of the parks), and water fountains (present in 76% of the parks) (Table 23). Most parks also had restrooms, parking, and lighting in the passive and active recreation areas, and parking lots. The Safety Index of parks in the San Gabriel subregion was 0.93, slightly lower than the GVP region's average of 1.09 (Table 12). There were some type of on-site staff present (either security or recreational) and emergency phones present in 48% of the sites visited. Nonetheless, only four parks (4-acre Allendale Park in Pasadena, 39-acre Almansor Park in Alhambra, 7-acre Central Park West in Baldwin Park, and 475-acre Schabarum Regional County Park) had security staff, recreational staff, and emergency phones.

**Table 23. Percentage of field- (n = 72) and web-audited (n = 326) parks with basic amenities and facilities in the San Gabriel subregion.**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Trash can	95.8	11.7	Lighting (active rec areas)	50.0	17.8
Signs	81.9	13.2	Staff	47.2	9.5
Water fountain	76.4	7.4	Fencing	34.7	1.2
Restrooms	73.6	36.5	Emergency phones	33.3	0.9
Parking	63.9	17.2	Showers	18.1	1.5
Lighting (passive rec areas)	52.8	5.2	Security	15.3	< 1
Lighting (parking lot)	51.4	3.4			

Information collected from 326 web audits showed that the most commonly mentioned basic amenities and facilities are restrooms (37%), lighting in areas for active recreation (18%), and parking (17%, Table 23). In the web sites visited, the presence of security and emergency phones were seldom mentioned (i.e., mentioned in less than 1% of the parks, Table 23), although these were encountered in a number of the parks that were visited on-site.

**Table 24. Percentage of field- (n = 72) and web-audited parks (n = 326) with facilities for sports and active recreation in the San Gabriel subregion.**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Play Equipment	80.6	60.7	Recreation center/gym	6.9	4.3
Basketball	36.1	31.6	Skateboard	5.6	2.5
Baseball	36.1	25.8	Equipment rentals	5.6	4.3
Tennis	33.3	22.7	Golf course	5.6	5.5
Softball	22.2	13.2	Backstop/Batting cage	4.2	0
Bicycle facilities	22.2	0	Rollerhockey	2.8	1.8
Walking/jogging/inline skating	20.8	9.8	Physical fitness	2.8	< 1
Soccer	13.9	17.8	Gymnastics/Par course	2.8	1.8
Swimming pool	9.7	6.1	Club House	2.8	< 1
Horseshoes	9.7	4.9	Racquetball court	1.4	< 1
Equestrian trail	8.3	6.1	Football	1.4	11.0
Handball Court	6.9	1.8	Tetherball	1.4	0
Volleyball	6.9	7.4	Climbing Wall	0	0

**Facilities for sports and active recreation.** Of the 72 parks visited on-site, most had play equipment (81% of the parks, Table 24). Basketball courts, baseball fields, and tennis courts were present in over 30% of the parks. Softball fields, bicycle facilities and pathways for walking, jogging, and inline skating were encountered in more than 20% of the parks. Racquetball, football, and tetherball were seldom encountered, and none of the parks had a climbing wall at all (Table 24).

Information from web sites (n = 326) confirmed that play equipment is most common in San Gabriel parks, mentioned in 61% of the websites. Twenty-two to 32% of the websites listed down basketball courts, baseball fields, and tennis courts. Bicycle facilities, climbing walls, paddle/table tennis, backstop/batting cages, tetherball, and climbing walls were not listed in any of the websites in the San Gabriel subregion.

Active Recreation Index score for the region was 3.53, slightly lower than the GVP region's score (3.55, Table 12). Of the field audited parks, 10-acre Finkbiner Park in Glendora and 19-acre Shadow Oak Park in West Covina scored high at 9 and 11, respectively. Parks with only one active recreation facility or none at all were primarily small parks (below 5 acres), sprinkled across the subregion in cities such as Covina, Rosemead, Arcadia, Glendora, Duarte and San Dimas.

**Facilities for leisure and passive recreation.** Both the field and web audits listed the same top three most commonly encountered facilities for leisure and passive recreation namely, benches, barbecue equipment, and shade canopy (Table 25). Vending machines were found in 17% that were field audited; on the other hand, vending machines are usually not reported in websites.

**Table 25. Percentage of field- (n = 72) and web-audited parks (n = 326) with facilities for leisure and passive recreation in the San Gabriel subregion.**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Benches	95.8	62.3	Dog Park	4.2	1.5
BBQ Equipment	63.9	36.8	Amusement	1.4	< 1
Shade Canopy	59.7	23.3	Beach	1.4	0
Restaurant/Café	29.2	6.4	Marina	0	0
Vending	16.7	0	Pier	0	0
Water feature	15.3	5.2	Boardwalk	0	0
Retail	9.7	5.2			

Passive Recreation Index scores in the San Gabriel subregion were slightly above average (2.80 compared to GVP region's 2.42, Table 12). Some of the largest parks had particularly high scores relative to the subregional average. These included the >2,000 acre Santa Fe Dam Recreation Area, and the 1,882-acre Frank G. Bonelli Regional Park in San Dimas. Low-scoring parks were generally small (<10 acres) and were located in the more urbanized areas of Covina, Arcadia, and Duarte.

**Facilities for community/cultural activities.** Most parks in the San Gabriel subregion that were visited on-site have few facilities for community/cultural activities. Of the facilities encountered, the most common were meeting rooms and rose and ornamental gardens, present in 28% of the field audited parks (Table 26). Twenty-one percent of the parks were adjacent to schools. The remainder of the facilities that were on our checklist were mostly present in less than 5% of the sites (Table 26).

Websites also rarely mention the presence of community/cultural facilities in the San Gabriel subregion. With the exception of meeting rooms and/or community halls, which were mentioned in 20% of the park websites, most facilities were mentioned in less than 6% of the sites (Table 26).

**Table 26. Percentage of field- (n = 72) and web-audited parks (n = 326) with facilities for community/cultural activities in the San Gabriel subregion.**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Meeting rooms, community halls	27.4	19.9	Nature center	5.5	1.5
Rose, ornamental, botanical garden	27.4	3.1	Child care facility	4.1	1.5
School	20.5	5.8	Historic buildings	4.1	2.5
Interpretive signage (ecology)	16.4	1.5	Library	4.1	< 1
Monument statue	12.3	1.8	Museum	2.7	1.5
Interpretive signage (culture, history)	11.0	< 1	Community gardens	2.7	< 1
Theater/amphitheater	8.2	4.9	Cultural facility	1.4	< 1
Senior Center	6.8	3.1			

Field-audited parks in San Gabriel subregion collectively scored above average (1.54 compared to the GVP region's 1.26, Table 12) on the Community Facilities Index. Parks with six to eight of such facilities included the Arboretum of Los Angeles, Sierra Vista Park, and Schabarum Regional Park. On the other hand, there were a number of parks that were visited that had very few community facilities, if at all. These parks ranged from >800-acre Hahamonga Watershed and the <1-acre Bicentennial Park.

**Landscape features and characteristics.** All of the 72 parks that were field audited had lawns and 97% had shade trees (Table 27). Although the subregion's Landscape Index was slightly above average (3.55 compared to GVP region's 3.33, Table 12), other landscape features (e.g., chaparral or coastal sage, woodland/forest, hills, lakes or reservoirs, grassland, rivers, and streams or creeks) were present in very few parks (Table 27). Parks with the most number of landscape features included 132-acre Industry Hills Recreation Area, >2,000-acre Santa Fe Dam Recreation Area in Irwindale, 475-acre Schabarum Regional County Park, the 130-acre Arboretum of Los Angeles in Arcadia, and <1-acre Bailey Canyon Park in Sierra Madre. Half of the parks that were field audited did have sycamore and/or oak trees present, suggesting the value of these parks for native wildlife. More than 38% of these sites had stormdrains, and almost 20% had culverts or drainage ditches, indicating their potential suitability for watershed health projects.

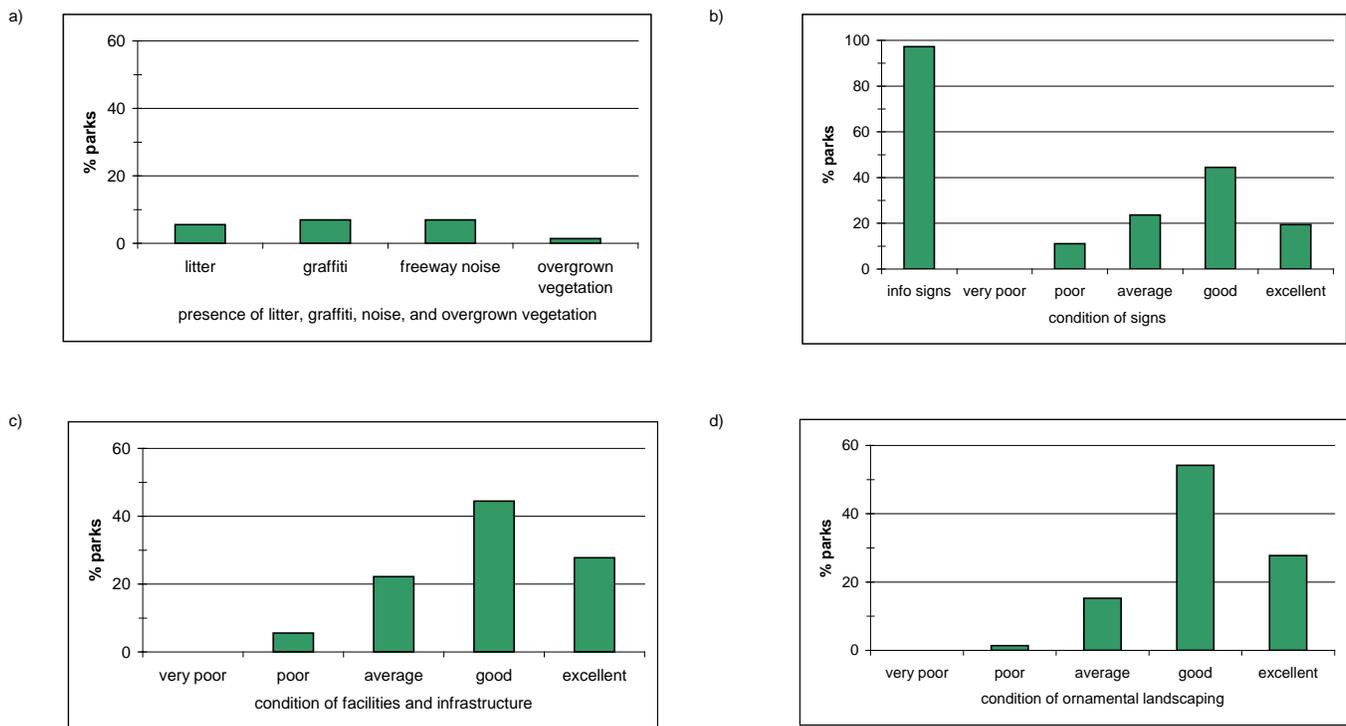
**Table 27. Landscape features encountered in the field-audited parks in the San Gabriel subregion (n = 72).**

Landscape feature	%	Landscape feature	%
Shade trees	100.0	Rivers, streams or creeks	5.5
Lawn	97.3	Coastal waters	0
Chaparral or coastal sage	12.3	Beaches	0
Woodland/forest	11.0	Canyons or gullies	0
Hills	9.6	Wetlands	0
Lakes or reservoirs	6.8	Sand dunes	0
Grassland	5.5		

Of the 72 parks that were visited, eight parks (11%) had ground surfaces that were not paved. On the other hand, 50 of these parks (69%) had a quarter of their ground surface paved, and 11 parks (15%) had 25% to 50% of their surface paved. Three of the parks (4%) visited had more than half of their ground surface paved.

Most of the parks (60 parks or 83%) visited had their non-paved ground surface completely irrigated; eight parks (11%) had 50% to 75% of their site surface irrigated; and three parks (22%) had 25% to 50% of their surface irrigated; There was one park (1%) that had non-paved ground surfaces that were not irrigated at all.

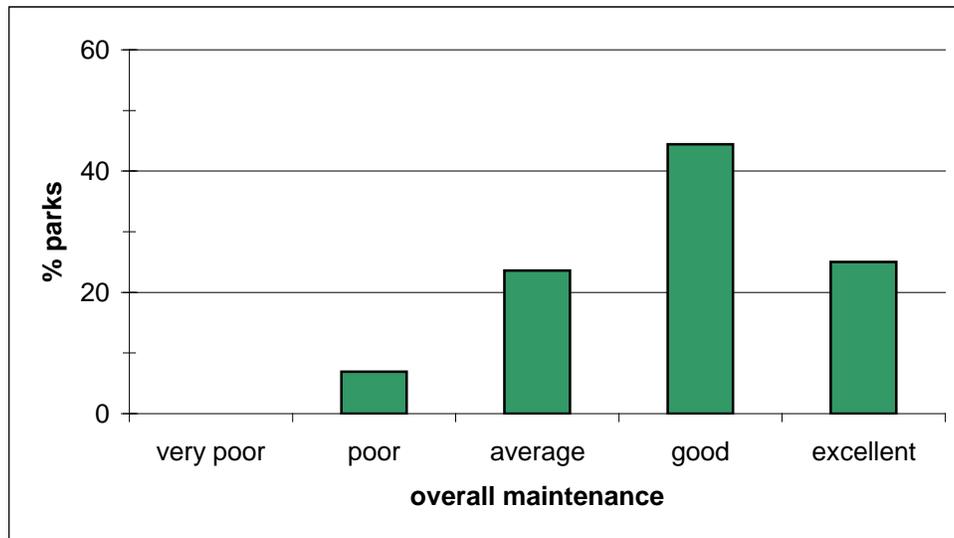
**Condition of the parks.** The 72 park sites visited in the San Gabriel subregion were generally in good condition, with more than 90% of the parks without litter, graffiti, freeway noise, or overgrown vegetation (Figure 14a). Litter, graffiti, and freeway noise were encountered/audible at only 6% to 7% of the field audited parks (Figure 14b). The condition of facilities and infrastructure were rated “good” to “excellent” in most parks (44% and 28%, respectively); only 6% of the parks were rated “poor” (Figure 14c). In terms of ornamental landscaping, the parks were also mostly rated “good” and “excellent” (54% and 28%, respectively) (Figure 14d).



**Figure 14. Condition of the parks in the San Gabriel subregion that were field-audited based on (a) presence of litter, graffiti, noise and overgrown vegetation; (b) condition of signs; (c) condition of facilities and infrastructure; and (d) condition of ornamental landscaping.**

With regard to overall maintenance, 25% of the parks in the San Gabriel region were rated “excellent”, 44% “good”, and 24% “average”; only 7% were rated “poor”, and none of the parks were rated “poor” or “very poor” (Figure 15).

The Condition Index for San Gabriel subregion was higher than average (11.41 compared to the GVP region’s 10.83, Table 12), and some parks had very high Condition Index scores. These parks included Frank G. Bonelli Regional Park, Industry Hills Recreation Center, Smith Park in San Gabriel, The Altadena County Golf Course, and Bill Blevins County Park. At the bottom end of the spectrum were a mixed group of parks, some small but some larger, that had index scores half the subregion’s average. These included 10-acre Vincent Lugo Park in San Gabriel, 34-acre Sierra Vista Park in Sierra Madre, and 114-acre San Dimas Canyon County Park in San Dimas.



**Figure 15. Ratings for overall maintenance of parks in the San Gabriel subregion.**

#### 4.1.4 Metro L.A.

**Demographics.** The Metro L.A. subregion is home to 1.2 million residents and has a population density of 2,101 people per 100 acres—the second highest in the GVP region after South L.A.. The majority of the residents is Hispanic, making up 53% of the total population. Whites make up 23%, Asian Americans 16%, and African Americans 7%. Twenty-four percent of the population are children (age up to 17 years old), 66% are between 17 and 64 years old, and 10% are 65 years old and above. Metro L.A. is a low-income subregion; the median household income in the region is \$34,129, and 26% of the households have incomes below the federal poverty threshold—second only to South L.A..

**Parks in Metro L.A.** There are 112 parks in the Metro Los Angeles subregion (Figure 16), totaling over 6,000 acres; this translates to 5 park acres per 1,000 residents and 20 acres per 1,000 children. The three largest parks in the area are Griffith Park (approx. 4,000 acres), Elysian Park (approx. 600 acres), and Ernest E. Debs Regional Park (>300 acres). Majority of the parks (57%) in the subregion are smaller neighborhood parks that are >5 acres in size (Figure 17). Not surprisingly, given the urban character of this subregion, most parks appear to have transit access; transit was noted in 92% of the field-audited parks, although fewer were listed on websites as having such access.

Most parks in the subregion have basic amenities and facilities such as trash cans, signs, water fountains and the like. On the other hand, most parks are wanting in terms facilities for active and passive recreation, as well as for community/cultural activities. For example, the majority of such facilities were encountered in less than 30% of the parks in this subregion. The parks visited, however, were rated in good condition, although graffiti was observed in some parks. Landscape diversity was low, with most parks having only lawns and shade trees, with other landscape types absent.

A list of the facilities, as well as landscape features, and the condition of the parks in the Metro L.A. subregion are detailed below.

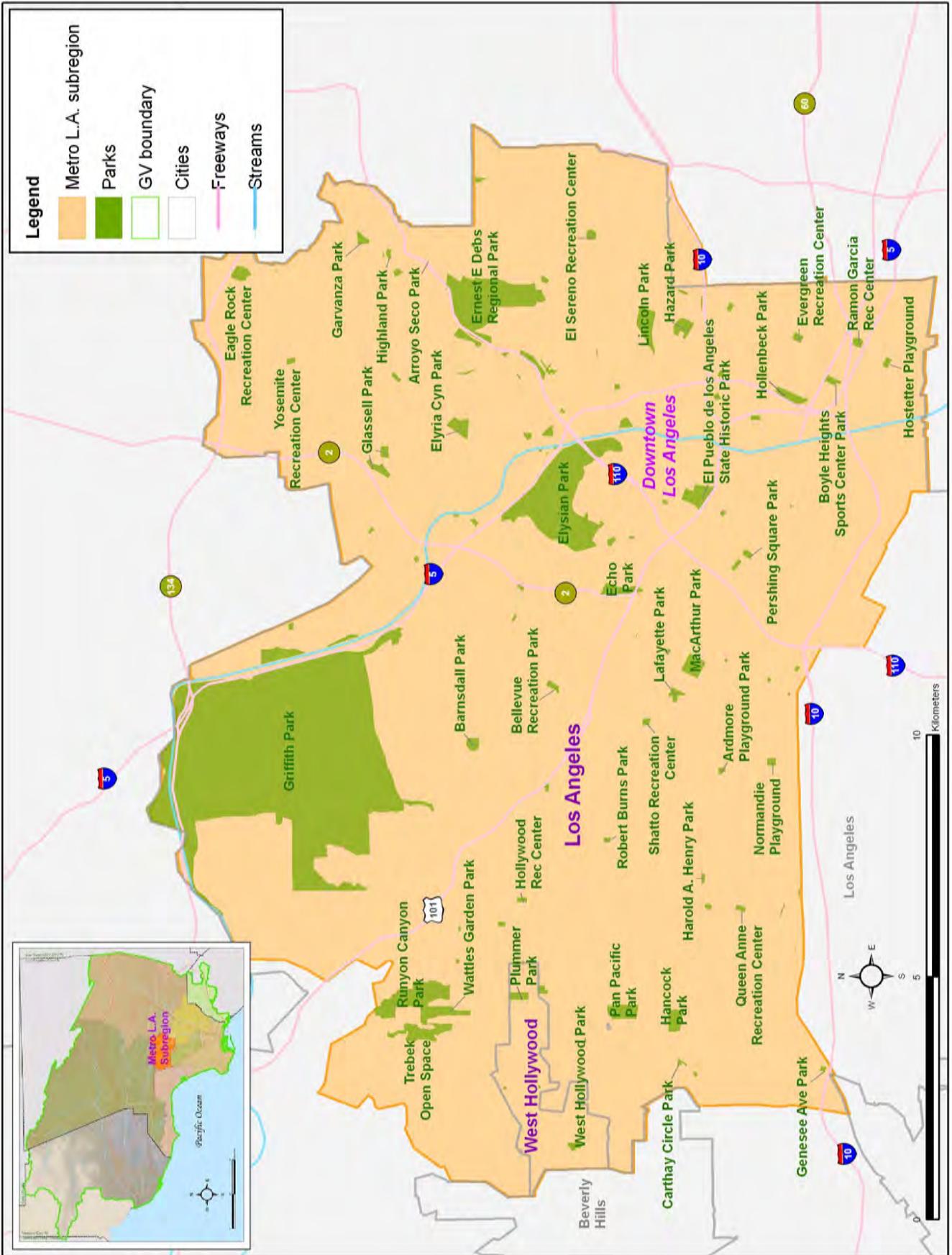
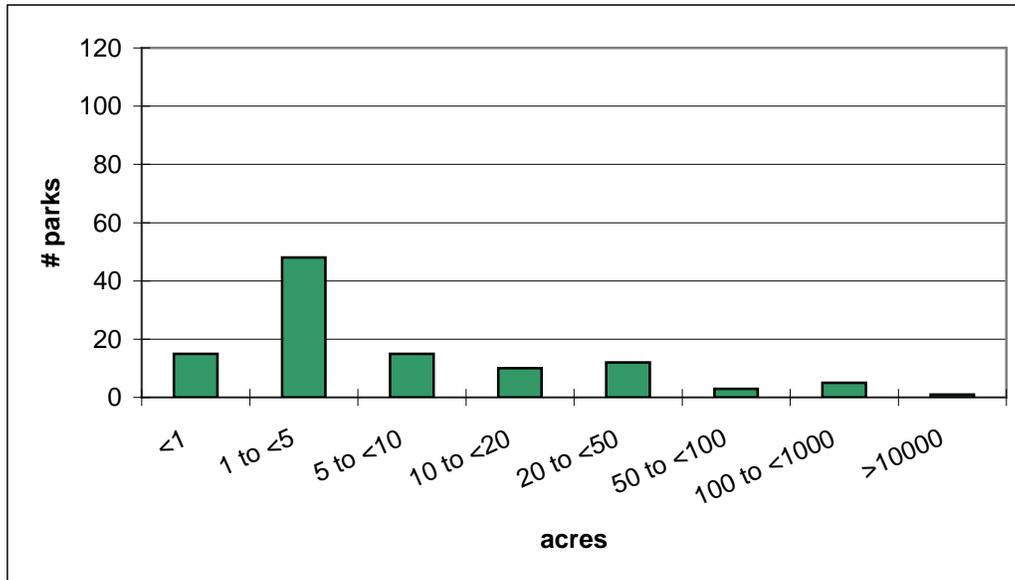


Figure 16. Parks and Recreational Open Space in the Metro L.A. Subregion (Los Angeles County).



**Figure 17. Distribution of park sizes in the Metro Los Angeles subregion.**

**Basic amenities, facilities, and safety.** The subregion's Basic Facilities Index was highest in the region (7.0 compared to the GVP region's 5.99), with parks such as Ernest E. Debs Regional Park, Roosevelt Municipal Golf Course, Lafayette Park, and Lincoln Heights Recreation Center having high index scores. Table 28 lists the basic amenities and facilities present at parks in the Metro L.A. subregion. Trash cans were present in all 13 parks that were field audited. Over 90% of these parks had information signs, water fountains, and lighting in areas devoted to passive recreation and over 75% had restrooms. On-site staff was available in 75% of the parks, and less than 50% had fencing. Metro L.A. subregion's Safety Index was also highest in the region (Table 12). Despite this, only 3 parks had security staff on site, and only two of these parks—Los Angeles Civic Center Park and Echo Park—had all three safety features (security staff, recreational staff, and emergency phones) all at one time.

**Table 28. Percentage of field- (n = 13) and web-audited (n = 109) parks with basic amenities and facilities in the Metro L.A. subregion.**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Trash can	100.0	2.8	Parking	69.2	9.2
Signs	92.3	4.6	Lighting (active rec areas)	61.5	28.4
Water fountain	92.3	8.3	Emergency phones	53.8	1.8
Lighting (passive rec areas)	92.3	0	Fencing	46.2	0
Restrooms	76.9	11.9	Security	23.1	9.2
Staff	76.9	17.4	Showers	0	<1
Lighting (parking lot)	69.2	0			

Information collected from the web (n = 109) showed that the most commonly mentioned basic amenities and facilities are lighting in areas for active recreation (29%), on-site staff (18%), and restrooms (2%) (Table 28). Of the web sites visited, the presence of lighting in areas for passive recreation, lighting in areas for parking, showers and emergency phones were seldom mentioned (i.e., mentioned in ≤1% of the parks, or not at all, Table 28).

**Facilities for sports and active recreation.** Play equipment was the most common active recreation facility in the Metro L.A. subregion’s field audited parks, present in 69% of the parks (Table 29). Thirty-one percent of the parks had basketball and tennis courts, and pathways for walking, jogging, and inline skating. More than half of sports and active recreation facilities on our checklist were absent in the field audited parks (Table 29).

**Table 29. Percentage of field- (n = 13) and web-audited parks (n = 109) with facilities for sports and active recreation in the Metro L.A. subregion,**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% Web
Play Equipment	69.2	53.2	Racquetball court	0	0
Basketball	30.8	29.4	Volleyball	0	9.2
Tennis	30.8	13.8	Soccer	0	9.2
Walking/jogging/inline skating	30.8	17.4	Football	0	7.3
Baseball	15.4	28.4	Rollerhockey	0	1.8
Softball	15.4	6.4	Physical fitness	0	<1
Bicycle facilities	15.4	1.8	Climbing wall	0	0
Equipment rentals	15.4	3.7	Equestrian trail	0	2.8
Handball Court	7.7	7.3	Gymnastics/par course	0	0
Recreation center/gym	7.7	26.6	Club house	0	1.8
Skateboard	7.7	1.8	Horseshoes	0	1.8
Golf course	7.7	5.5	Backstop/batting cage	0	0
Swimming pool	0	4.6	Tetherball	0	0

Information from web sites confirmed that play equipment is present in most parks (54%) in the Metro L.A. subregion (Table 29). Approximately 30% of the parks that were web-audited reported facilities for basketball and baseball. Twenty-seven percent of the parks reported the presence of a recreational facility or a gym. The remainder of the facilities were listed in less than 20% of the parks (Table 29).

The average Active Recreation Index score for Metro L.A. was 2.54, second lowest among the subregions (GVP average is 3.55, Table 12). There were, however, a few field-audited parks that had higher than the subregion’s average score. These included the 338-acre Ernest E. Debs Regional Park, 36-acre Echo Park, and 26-acre North Atwater Park. Given the highly urbanized nature of this subregion, it is not surprising that some parks had little to offer in the way of active recreation (e.g., Pershing Square); other parks in the subregion such as Lincoln Heights Recreation Center, Garvanza Park, Prospect Park, Glenhurst Park and Hollenbeck Park had either one active recreation facility or none at all.

**Facilities for leisure and passive recreation.** Benches were most common in the Metro L.A. parks as shown by both field and web audits (field = 92%, web = 49%; Table 30). Shade canopies were recorded in 77% of the parks that were field audited, although shade canopies were rarely listed in park websites (i.e., present in <1% of the parks). The remainder of the facilities for leisure and passive recreation that were on our checklist were encountered in less than 50% of the parks in the Metro L.A. subregion, and in most cases, in less than 10% of the sites or not at all. Web sites also rarely mentioned the presence of these facilities in parks in the subregion (Table 30).

The Passive Recreation Index score for Metro L.A. was 2.92, highest among all the subregions (GVP average is 2.42). Many of the subregion’s larger parks, such as 338-acre Ernest E. Debs Regional Park, had high passive recreation index scores, as did 12-acre Lafayette Park, 63-acre Arroyo Seco Park, and 26-acre Hollenbeck Park. Some parks had very low index values, however, including Glenhurst and Prospect parks, and Lincoln Heights Recreation Center.

**Table 30. Percentage of field- (n = 13) and web-audited parks (n = 109) with facilities for leisure and passive recreation in the Metro L.A. subregion**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Benches	92.3	48.6	Amusement	0	<1
Shade canopy	76.9	<1	Beach	0	0
Restaurant/café	46.2	3.7	Marina	0	0
Water feature	38.5	3.7	Pier	0	0
BBQ Equipment	23.1	19.3	Boardwalk	0	0
Retail	7.7	1.8	Vending	0	0
Dog Park	7.7	1.8			

**Facilities for community/ cultural activities.** Few parks in the Metro L.A. subregion had facilities for community/cultural recreation. Of the sites visited, only 23% to 31% had meeting rooms, community halls, monuments, statues, rose and ornamental gardens, theaters/amphitheaters, interpretive signage, or were adjacent to schools (Table 31). Cultural facilities, historic buildings, museums, and libraries were encountered in 8% of the field audited parks; the remainder of the facilities were absent. Web site information corroborated this, with most facilities mentioned in less than 6% of the parks (Table 31).

**Table 31. Percentage of field- (n = 13) and web-audited parks (n = 109) with facilities for community/ cultural activities in the Metro L.A. subregion**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Meeting rooms, community halls	30.8	26.6	Museum	7.7	3.7
Monument/statue	30.8	5.5	Library	7.7	2.8
Rose/ornamental/botanical garden	30.8	4.6	Senior Center	0	2.8
Theater/amphitheater	23.1	24.8	Child care facility	0	5.5
School	23.1	16.5	Community gardens	0	<1
Interpretive signage (culture, history)	23.1	1.8	Nature center	0	1.8
Cultural facility	7.7	5.5	Interpretive signage (ecology)	0	2.8
Historic buildings	7.7	5.5			

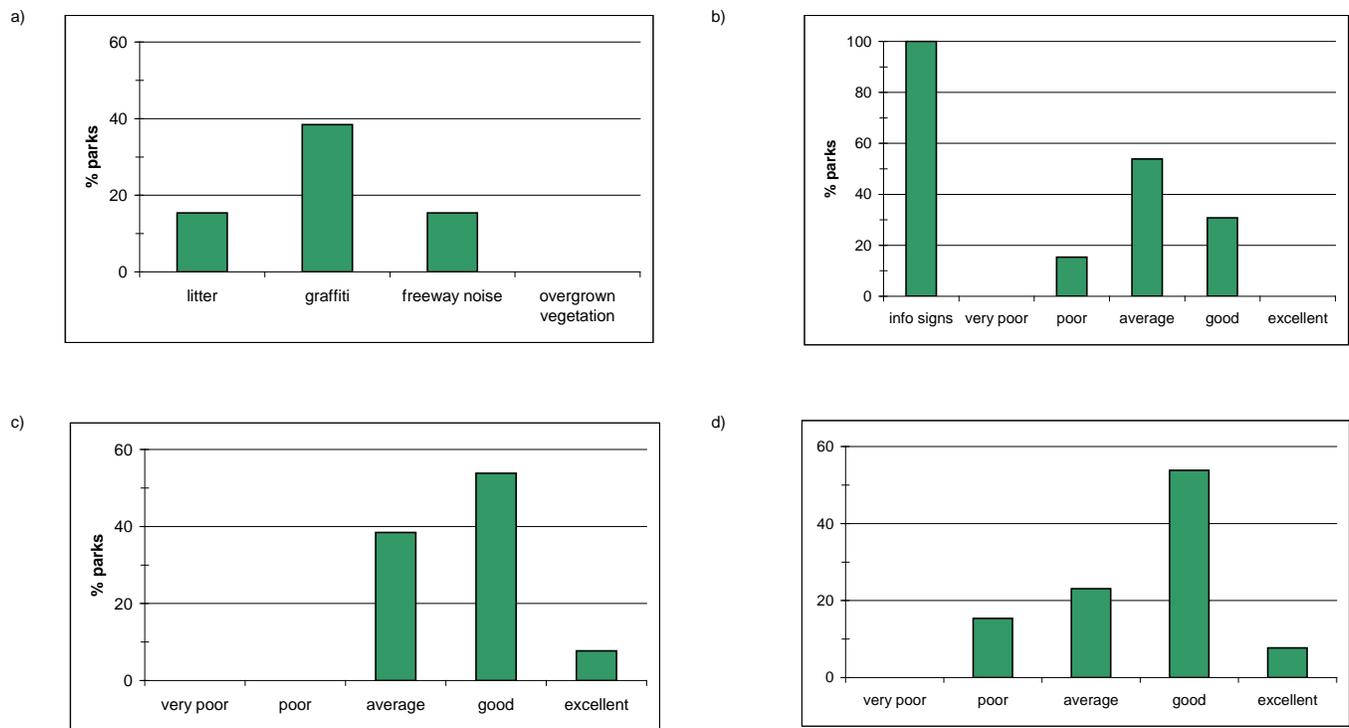
Despite the few community/cultural facilities in Metro L.A.’s parks, the subregion still had relatively more of these facilities compared to parks in the other subregions. Metro L.A. scored highest in terms of Community Facilities Index (1.92 compared to 1.26 for the GVP region, Table 12). Particularly facility-rich parks included L.A.’s 120-acre Civic Center Park, 36-acre Echo Park, 26-acre Hollenbeck Park and 12-acre Lafayette Park. At the other end of the spectrum are parks such as Glenhurst Park and Garvanza Park that had no community facilities.

**Landscape features and characteristics.** Surprisingly, Metro L.A. had a relatively high Landscape Index score (3.77 compared to the GVP region’s 3.33, Table 12). The most diverse parks in terms of landscape characteristics were Ernest E. Debs Regional Park in L.A. and Echo Park (which has a lake). All of the 13 parks that were field audited had shade trees and most had lawns (12 parks or 92%, Table 32). The remainder of the landscape features were seldom encountered in the parks (i.e., 1 park out of 13, Table 32), or not at all. However, boosting the subregion’s index values was the fact that 77% of Metro L.A. parks that were field audited had sycamore and/or oak trees present—the highest of any subregion. This suggests that despite their urban location, many of Metro L.A.’s parks may have value for native wildlife.

**Table 32. Landscape features encountered in the field-audited parks in the Metro L.A. subregion (n = 13).**

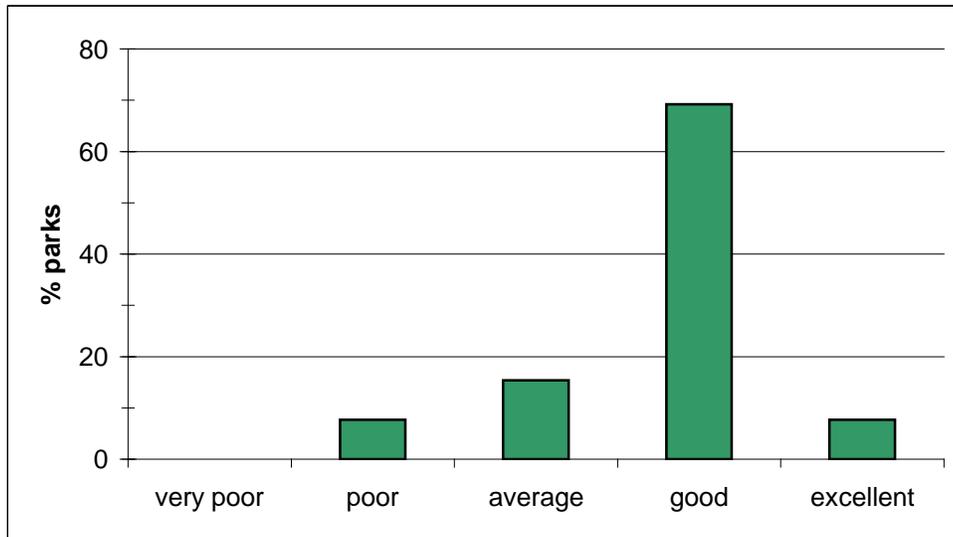
Landscape feature	%	Landscape feature	%
Shade trees	100.0	Canyons or gullies	0
Lawn	92.3	Wetlands	0
Woodland/forest	7.7	Rivers, streams or creeks	0
Chaparral or coastal sage	7.7	Coastal waters	0
Hills	7.7	Beaches	0
Lakes or reservoirs	7.7	Sand dunes	0
Grassland	0		

Of the 13 parks that were visited, 69% had a quarter of their ground surface paved, 15% had no ground surfaces that were paved or had 75% of their surface paved. None of the parks visited had the entire ground surface paved. In most of the parks the non-paved ground surfaces were irrigated.



**Figure 18. Condition of the parks in the Metro L.A. subregion that were field-audited based on (a) presence of litter, graffiti, noise, and overgrown vegetation; (b) condition of signs; (c) condition of facilities and infrastructure; and (d) condition of ornamental landscaping.**

**Condition of the parks.** Of the 13 park sites visited in the Metro L.A. subregion, 38% had graffiti (Figure 18a). Litter and freeway noise were encountered/audible in 15% of the parks. None of the parks had overgrown vegetation. Most parks were rated “average” to “good” in terms of condition of information signs (Figure 18b), facilities and infrastructure (Figure 18c), and ornamental landscaping (Figure 18d). With regard to overall maintenance, most parks were rated “good” (69%) and a few had “poor”, “average”, and “excellent” ratings (Figure 19).



**Figure 19. Ratings for overall maintenance of parks in the Metro L.A. subregion.**

Metro L.A. parks had below average Condition Index values (10.15 compared to the GVP region’s 10.83, Table 12). Some parks, however, were very well-kept, including Garvanza Park, Pershing Square, L.A. Civic Center Park and Roosevelt Municipal Golf Course. On the other hand, Lafayette Park, North Atwater Park, Arroyo Seco Park and Lincoln Heights Recreation Center had low condition index values.

#### 4.1.5 West Los Angeles

**Demographics.** The West L.A. subregion is home to over 593,424 residents and has a population density of 492 people per 100 acres. The majority of the residents are White, making up 65% of the population. Hispanics constitute 16% of the population, Asian Americans 11%, and African Americans 7%. Seventeen percent of the population are children (age up to 17 years old)—the lowest percentage relative to the other subregions within the GVP Area. Most of the population (69%) are between 17 to 64 years of age, and 13% are 65 years old and above. West L.A. is an affluent area; median household income in the region is \$68,305, second highest, after Orange and East Ventura subregions. The poverty rate is 10%.

**Parks in West L.A..** There are 150 parks and recreation areas in the West L.A. Subregion (Figure 20), totaling over over 37,000 acres. The largest of these sites are the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (including County and State Park Lands in it), Topanga State Park, and Leo Carillo State Beach. Together, the subregion has 63 park acres per 1,000 residents and 361 acres per 1,000 children. While 40% of all parks in the subregion range in size from 1 to 5 acres, there are many larger parks with sizes between 5 to 1,000 acres (Figure 21). Less than a fifth of all parks appear to have public transit access (transit was noted in 16% of the field-audited parks) although fewer were listed on websites as having such access.

**Parks in the West L.A.** subregion offer few facilities for active recreation. Only 7% of the parks field-audited had active recreation facilities of some type, with about 17% having passive/leisure facilities, and only 5% with community or cultural facilities. The most common amenities/facilities relate to passive recreation, such as benches, beaches, and shade canopies. In addition, although basic amenities and facilities were few relative to other subregions, most parks were equipped with basic amenities such as trash cans, restrooms, parking, staff, signs, emergency phones, and water fountains. Landscape features of parks that were field audited in the West L.A. subregion were not diverse.

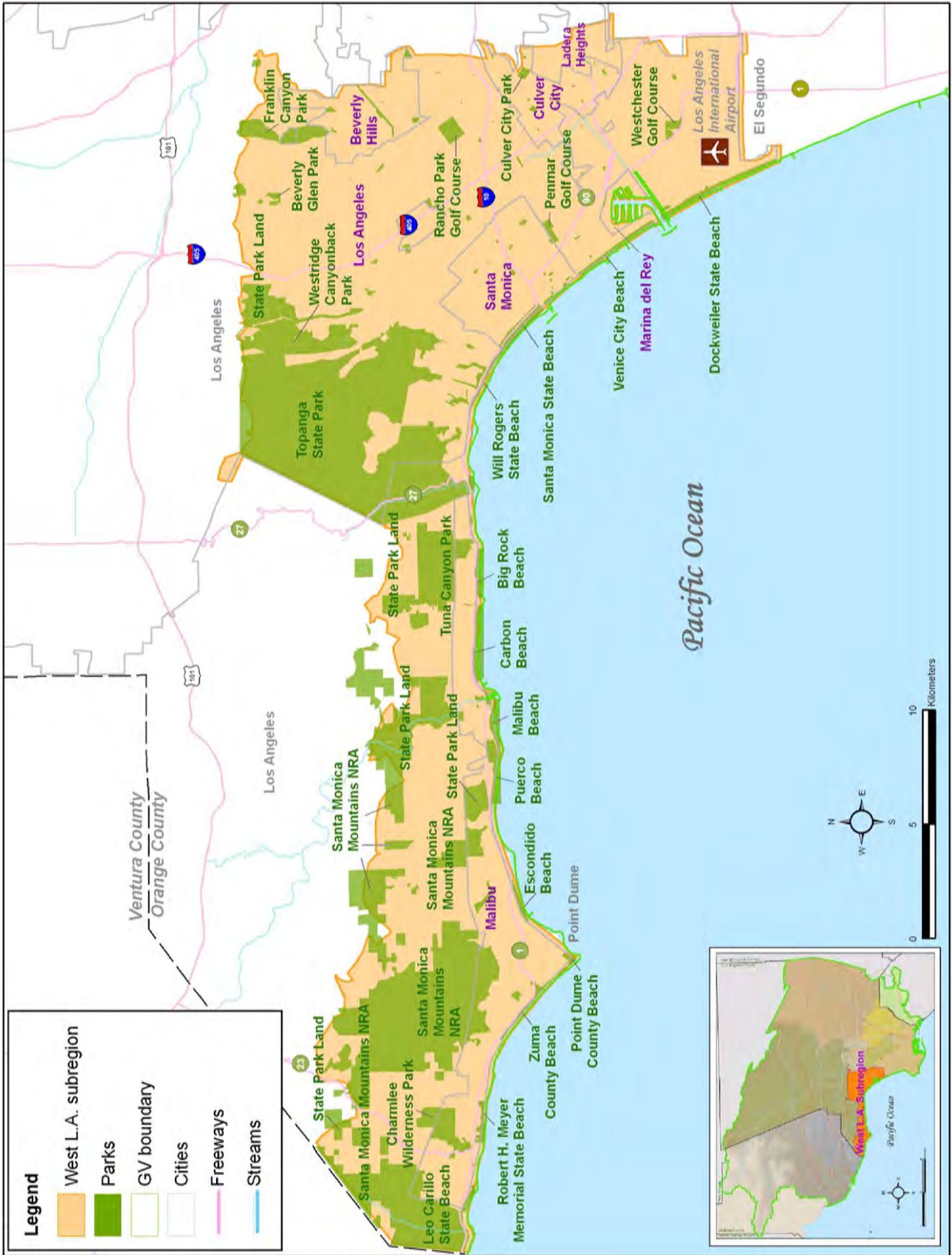
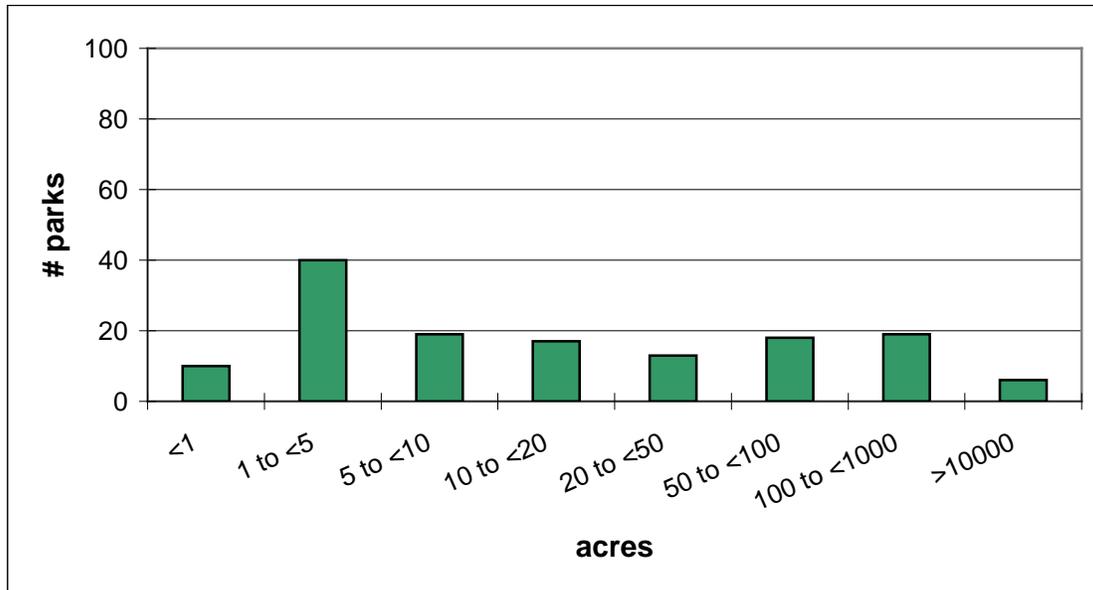


Figure 20. Parks and Recreational Open Space in the West L.A. Subregion (Los Angeles County).



**Figure 21. Distribution of park sizes in the West Los Angeles subregion.**

A list of the facilities, as well as landscape features, and the condition of the parks in the West L.A. subregion are detailed below.

**Basic amenities and facilities.** West L.A. subregion had the lowest average Basic Facilities Index among the subregions in the GVP area (4.20 compared to the GVP region’s 5.99). The most basic facility-rich site was 67-acre Venice City Beach in L.A., followed by 15-acre Clover Park in Santa Monica. Table 33 lists the basic amenities and facilities present in the West L.A. subregion. Of the basic amenities and facilities, trash cans were most common, present at 80% of the parks that were field audited (Table 33). Over 50% of the parks had restrooms, parking, and information signs (Table 33). On-site staff were present in over half of the parks while security staff were present in only 12% of the field audited parks (Table 33). Safety Index for West L.A. approximates that of the GVP region’s average (1.08 compared to GVP region’s 1.09, Table 12)

**Table 33. Percentage of field- (n = 25) and web-audited (n = 142) parks with basic amenities and facilities in the West L.A. Subregion.**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Trash can	80.0	5.6	Lighting (passive rec areas)	32.0	2.1
Restrooms	68.0	34.5	Fencing	24.0	1.4
Parking	60.0	25.4	Lighting (parking lot)	24.0	<1
Staff	56.0	15.5	Showers	20.0	7.0
Signs	52.0	5.6	Lighting (active rec areas)	16.0	17.6
Water fountain	44.0	12.0	Security	12.0	2.1
Emergency phones	40.0	2.1			

The most commonly mentioned basic amenities and facilities from the park websites visited were restrooms (34%), parking (25%), lighting in areas for active recreation (18%), and the presence of staff (16%, Table 33). Of the web sites visited, the presence of security, emergency phones, lighting in areas for passive recreation, fencing and lighting in parking areas were seldom mentioned (i.e., mentioned in a little more than 2% of the parks, Table 33).

**Facilities for sports and active recreation.** Of the 25 parks field audited, pathways for walking, jogging, and inline skating, as well as play equipment were most common, found in almost a third of the parks that were field audited (Table 34). Basketball and bicycle facilities were found in about a quarter of audited parks (Table 34). Baseball diamonds, tennis courts, and volleyball courts were located in only 12% of the audited parks each (Table 34). There was relatively little space dedicated to organized recreation; over half of the field-audited parks had no such dedicated space.

The web audits (n = 139) listed close to 37% of the parks having play equipment (Table 34). More than 23% of the parks have basketball courts and pathways for walking, jogging, and inline skating. Over 10% of the parks had soccer fields, baseball fields, recreation centers/gyms, volleyball and tennis courts (Table 34). The remainder of the facilities for sports and active recreation in our checklist is present in less than 10% of the parks in the West L.A. subregion (Table 34).

**Table 34. Percentage of field- (n = 25) and web-audited parks (n = 142) with facilities for sports and active recreation in the West L.A. subregion**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Walking/jogging/inline skating	32.0	26.1	Physical fitness	4.0	1.4
Play Equipment	32.0	36.6	Horseshoes	4.0	< 1
Bicycle facilities	24.0	0	Racquetball court	0	0
Basketball	24.0	24.6	Soccer	0	16.2
Volleyball	12.0	10.6	Football	0	6.3
Tennis	12.0	13.4	Rollerhockey	0	0
Baseball	12.0	15.5	Swimming pool	0	2.1
Handball Court	8.0	1.4	Equestrian trail	0	5.6
Softball	8.0	8.5	Golf course	0	4.2
Skateboard	8.0	1.4	Club House	0	<1
Climbing Wall	4.0	0	Backstop/Batting cage	0	0
Equipment rentals	4.0	1.4	Tetherball	0	0
Gymnastics/par course	4.0	2.8	Campground	0	1.4
Recreation center/gym	4.0	13.4	Shuffleboard	0	< 1

West L.A.'s Active Recreation Index score was lowest among all subregions (1.96 compared to the GPV average of 3.55, Table 12). This is in part because so many beaches—most with no facilities for active recreation at all—were included in the field audit. Nevertheless, recreational open spaces such as Venice City Beach had high index values, as did several municipal parks in Santa Monica and Culver City, such as 15-acre Clover Park and 44-acre Culver City Park.

**Facilities for leisure and passive recreation.** Because of the dominance of beaches which typically have fewer facilities, the field audited West L.A. parks had a below-average Passive Recreation Index (2.20 compared to the GVP average of 2.42, Table 12). However, several open spaces—including Venice City Beach and Culver City Park—had relatively high scores. Benches, as well as beaches, were most common among field-audited parks in the West L.A. subregion, present in 80% and 48%, respectively (Table 35).

Web audits listed benches and barbecue equipment as the two highest-scoring facilities, present in 48% and 22% of the parks, respectively. Most of the remainder of the facilities were found in less than 20% of the parks and web listings (Table 35).

**Table 35. Percentage of field- (n = 25) and web-audited parks (n = 139) with facilities for leisure and passive recreation in the west L.A. Subregion.**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Benches	80.0	47.2	Retail	4.0	2.8
Beach	48.0	14.1	Pier	4.0	<1
Shade Canopy	28.0	10.6	Boardwalk	4.0	1.4
BBQ Equipment	20.0	21.8	Amusement	0	<1
Water feature	12.0	4.9	Marina	0	<1
Restaurant/Café	12.0	7.0	Vending	0	0
Dog Park	8.0	3.5			

**Facilities for community/ cultural activities.** Parks in the West L.A. subregion have very few facilities for community/cultural recreation, with most of the facilities present in less than 12% of the parks in field audits and also very poorly represented in web audits (mostly <5%, Table 36). The subregion’s Community Index was the second-lowest in the GVP area (0.76 compared to the GVP region’s 1.26), with only Venice City Beach, Malibu Lagoon County Beach, and a sampling of municipal parks in Santa Monica, Beverly Hills, and Culver City having more than one community/cultural resource. Schools and Interpretive signage on culture and history were present in about 12% of the field audited parks (Table 36). Web audits listed meeting rooms and community halls as the most common community/cultural facility (17%, Table 36). The remainder of the facilities were present in 8% or less of the websites (Table 36).

**Table 36. Percentage of field- (n = 25) and web-audited parks (n = 142) with facilities for community/ cultural activities in the West L.A. subregion**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Interpretive signage (culture, history)	12.0	2.9	Interpretive signage (ecology)	4.0	< 1
School	12.0	4.3	Theater/amphitheater	4.0	7.2
Historic buildings	8.0	5.0	Senior Center	0	2.2
Meeting rooms, community halls	8.0	17.3	Child care facility	0	< 1
Monument statue	8.0	4.3	Community gardens	0	< 1
Rose, ornamental, botanical garden	8.0	4.3	Nature center	0	4.3
Cultural facility	8.0	1.4	Library	0	0
Museum	4.0	< 1			

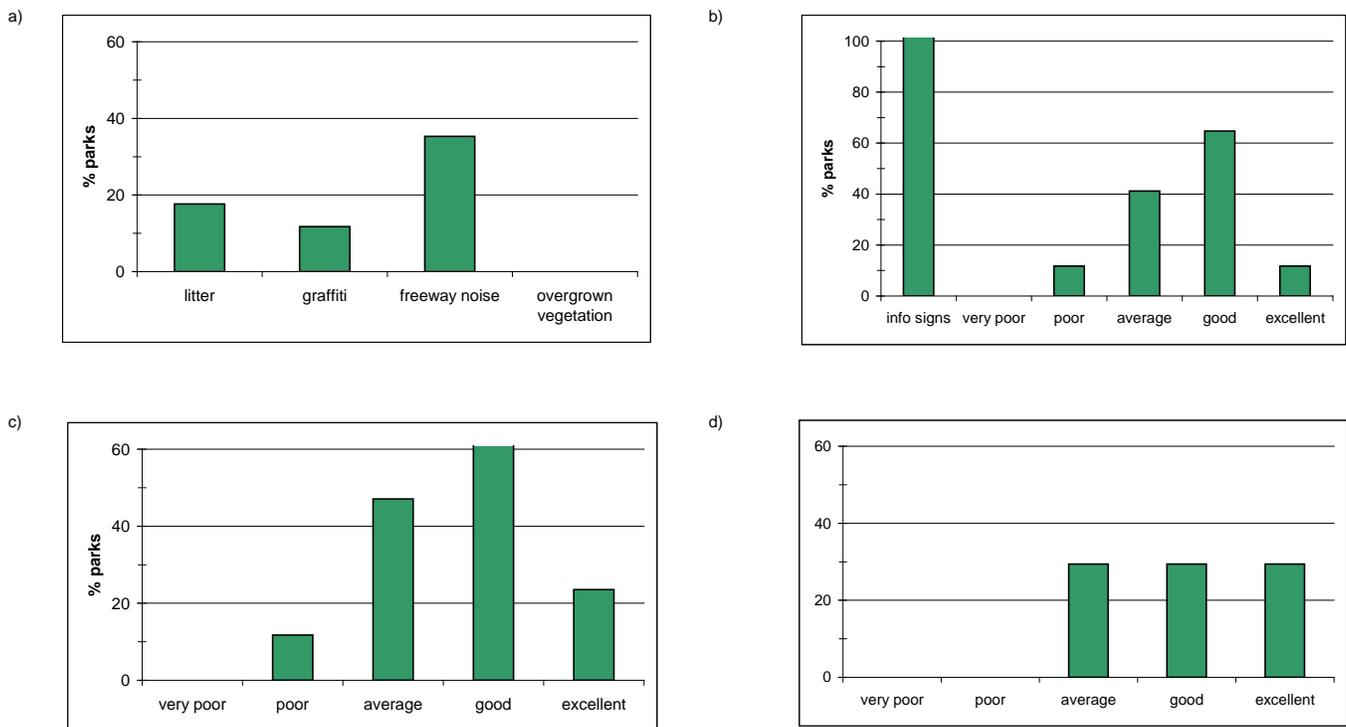
**Landscape features and characteristics.** Landscape Index score for the West L.A. subregion was 2.6, lower than the GVP’s average (3.33, Table 12). While on average most parks had relatively fewer landscape features, on the other hand, the landscape types were well represented, with seven of these on our checklist present in the field audited parks; in most cases, these features were present in >40% of the parks (Table 37). The landscape types were diverse and include coastal waters (53%), beaches (56%), chaparral or coastal sage (44%), woodland/forest (6%), and grasslands (6%) in addition to the traditional shade trees and lawns common in most parks in the other subregions. Only 12% of the parks that were field audited had sycamore and/or oak trees present. Storm drains or culverts were present in 28-30% of field audited parks, indicating the potential of these park spaces for integrated runoff projects.

Of the 25 parks that were visited, seven (28%) had ground surfaces that were not paved. On the other hand, 14 (56%) of these parks had a quarter of their ground surface paved; and four (16%) parks had 25–50% of their surface paved. None of the parks visited had more than half of their ground surface paved. Most of the non-paved surfaces were at least partly irrigated, and almost a third of the parks had non-paved surfaces fully irrigated.

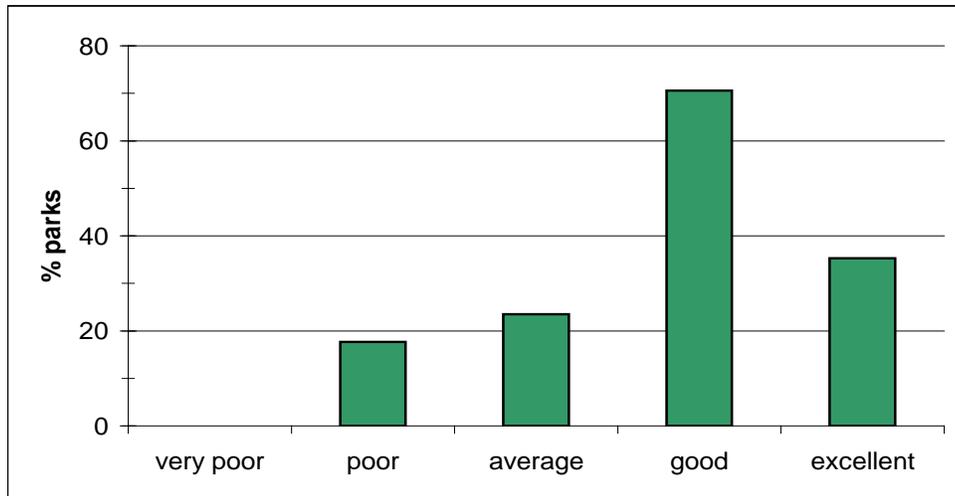
**Table 37. Landscape features encountered in the field-audited parks in the West L.A. subregion (n = 25).**

Landscape feature	%	Landscape feature	%
Shade trees	50.0	Hills	0
Lawns	37.5	Canyons or gullies	0
Coastal waters	56.2	Wetlands	0
Beaches	56.2	Lakes or reservoirs	0
Chaparral or coastal sage	43.8	Rivers, streams, or creeks	0
Woodland/forest	6.2	Sand dunes	0
Grassland	6.2		

**Condition of the parks.** The 25 park sites visited in the West L.A. subregion were generally in good condition. Litter, freeway noise, and graffiti were encountered in 12 percent of these parks (Figure 22a). Park signs were deemed in “average” to “good” condition in most parks (Figure 22b). The condition of facilities and infrastructure and ornamental landscaping were also rated “average”, “good”, and “excellent” in most parks (Figures 22c and d). With regard to overall maintenance, 71% of the parks in the West Los Angeles subregion were rated “good” and 35% were rated “excellent” (Figure 23). None of the parks were rated very poor.



**Figure 22. Condition of the parks in the West L.A. subregion that were field-audited based on (a) presence of litter, graffiti, noise and overgrown vegetation; (b) condition of signs; (c) condition of facilities and infrastructure; and (d) condition of ornamental landscaping.**



**Figure 23. Ratings for overall maintenance of parks in the West L.A. subregion.**

#### 4.1.6 South Los Angeles

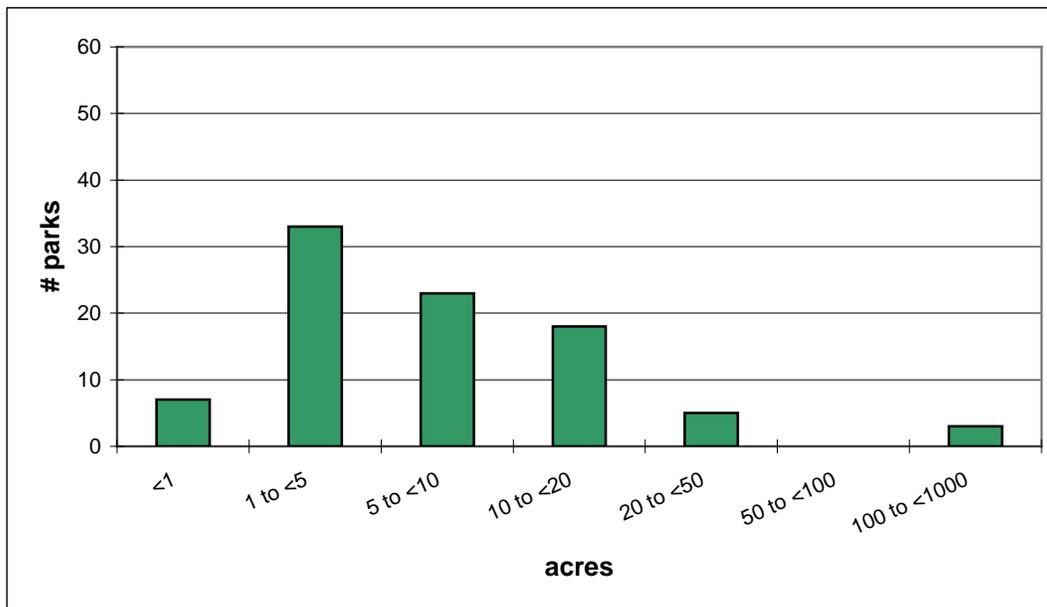
**Demographics.** The South L.A. subregion is home to over 991,000 residents and has a population density of over 52,178 people per 100 acres—the highest in the GVP region. Majority of the residents are Hispanics and African Americans, making up 59% and 35% of the population, respectively. Whites make up 3% and Asian Americans 2% of the population. The subregion also has the most children (age up to 17 years old), making up 35% of the subregion’s population. Fifty-seven percent of the residents are between 17 to 64 years old, and 7% are 65 years old and above. With a median household income of only \$25,224—the lowest in the GVP region—and poverty level at 31%—the highest among the subregions—South L.A. is the poorest among the GVP subregions.

**Parks in South L.A.** There are 92 parks and recreation areas in the South L.A. Subregion (Figure 24), totaling 1,186 acres. This translates to 1.2 acres per 1,000 residents and 3.4 acres per 1000 children—dramatically lower than the national standards (6.5 to 10 park acres per 1,000 population), making South L.A. the most park-poor subregion within the GVP area according to this basic measure. Most of the parks in the subregion are small, ranging in size from one to less than five acres in size, and a number of them ranging in size from five to 20 acres (Figure 25). The largest park in the South L.A. subregion is Kenneth Hahn State Recreation Area (KHSRA) with about 340 acres. KHSRA is located in Baldwin Hills and part of the Ballona wetlands ecosystem. Once part of an oil and gas development, the site was acquired by the State of California in 1983. The park is in close proximity to a number of low-income and park-poor neighborhoods in the area. Over half of the subregion’s field audited parks have transit access, although fewer were listed on websites as having such access.

Most parks in the South L.A. subregion have basic amenities and facilities (e.g., trash cans, signs, water fountains, on-site staff, and restrooms). A number of facilities for sports and active recreation are present in more than 25% of the parks. On the other hand, facilities for leisure and passive recreation, as well as for community and cultural activities were few, mostly present in less than 10% of the parks, if at all. As such, this region is park-poor in terms of park acreage, as well as in facilities for certain types of recreation. In addition, most of the parks were deemed either “poor” or “average” in condition.

A list of the facilities, as well as landscape features, and the condition of the parks in the South L.A. subregion are detailed below.





**Figure 25. Distribution of park sizes in the South Los Angeles subregion.**

**Basic amenities, facilities, and safety.** South L.A. subregion had an average Basic Facilities Index of 6.50, higher than the GVP region’s 5.99 (Table 12). Among the field audited parks with the most number of basic facilities present were 19-acre Gonzales Park in Compton, 2-acre Rose Park in Lynwood, 24-acre Roosevelt County Park, and 4-acre Lueders Park in Compton. Table 38 lists the basic amenities and facilities present at parks in the South L.A. subregion. Of the 12 parks that were field audited, 92% had trash cans, and 83% had signs, water fountains, and on-site staff present. Most other amenities were present in 50% or more of the parks (Table 38). Safety facilities, on the other hand, were not as common. On-site security was absent in all field-audited parks; and no single South L.A. park had all three safety-related features (on-site security staff, on-site recreational staff, and emergency phones) at the same time. South L.A. had one of the lowest overall Safety Index (0.92 compared to the GVP region’s 1.09) in the region, second only to West Ventura.

**Table 38. Percentage of field- (n = 12) and web-audited (n = 92) parks with basic amenities and facilities in the South L.A. subregion**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Trash can	91.7	1.1	Parking	58.3	4.3
Signs	83.3	1.1	Lighting (active rec areas)	50.0	26.1
Water fountain	83.3	2.2	Showers	25.0	9.8
Staff	83.3	12.0	Fencing	25.0	1.1
Restrooms	75.0	12.0	Emergency phones	8.3	0
Lighting (passive rec areas)	75.0	4.3	Security staff	0	8.7
Lighting (parking lot)	58.3	1.1			

Information regarding basic amenities and facilities in the South L.A. subregion were largely missing in web-sites. Most of the amenities and facilities were listed in less than 15% of the sites (Table 38).

**Facilities for sports and active recreation.** Of the 12 parks visited on site, play equipment was the most commonly encountered active recreation facility, present in 67% of the parks (Table 39). Half of the parks had facilities for basketball or a recreation center or gym, 33% had facilities for softball and 25% had swimming

pools, baseball fields, and bicycle facilities (Table 39). None of the parks had facilities for football, racquetball or tetherball, and none had an equestrian trail or a club house.

**Table 39. Percentage of field- (n = 12) and web-audited parks (n = 92) with facilities for sports and active recreation in the South L.A. Subregion.**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Play equipment	66.7	51.6	Physical fitness	8.3	0
Basketball	50.0	48.4	Gymnastics/par course	8.3	2.2
Recreation center/gym	50.0	20.4	Equipment rentals	8.3	1.1
Softball	33.3	4.3	Golf course	8.3	2.2
Swimming pool	25.0	19.4	Tetherball	8.3	0
Baseball	25.0	35.5	Racquetball court	0	0
Bicycle facilities	25.0	1.1	Football	0	21.5
Tennis	16.7	20.4	Rollerhockey	0	1.1
Soccer	16.7	22.6	Climbing Wall	0	1.1
Skateboard	16.7	3.2	Equestrian trail	0	0
Walking/jogging/inline skating	16.7	8.6	Club House	0	0
Handball Court	8.3	4.3	Horseshoes	0	3.2
Volleyball	8.3	6.5	Backstop/b atting cage	0	0

Information from web sites (n = 92) also showed that most parks (52%) had play equipment. Twenty to 48% of park websites listed the presence of various sports fields such as basketball courts , baseball fields, soccer and football (Table 39). The remainder of the facilities on the SAGE audit list was present in less than 20% of park websites (Table 39).

The Active Recreation Index value for South L.A. was above average (4.0 compared to the GVP region’s 3.55, Table 12). Some parks packed a lot of active recreation opportunities into small spaces, such as 2-acre Rose Park in Lynwood, 19-acre Gonzales Park in Compton, and 16-acre Gilbert Lindsay Community Park in L.A., On the other hand, 10-acre Ralph C. Dills Park in Paramount, 3-acre 48th Street Park in L.A., 8-acre Dr. Walter R. Tucker Park in Compton, and 24-acre Roosevelt County Park had below-average scores.

**Facilities for leisure and passive recreation.** Of the 12 parks field audited, most had benches and shade canopy (92% and 67%, respectively, Table 40). Thirty-three to 25% of the parks had barbecue equipment and vending machines. The remainder of the facilities was present in less than 10% of the parks, if at all (Table 40).

**Table 40. Percentage of field- (n = 12) and web-audited parks (n = 92) with facilities for leisure and passive recreation in the South L.A. subregion**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Benches	91.7	53.3	Dog Park	0	0
Shade Canopy	66.7	4.3	Amusement	0	0
BBQ Equipment	33.3	31.5	Beach	0	0
Vending	25.0	0	Marina	0	0
Restaurant/Café	8.3	5.4	Pier	0	0
Water feature	8.3	6.5	Boardwalk	0	0
Retail	0	1.1			

Web audits also showed that more than half of the parks had benches and 32% had barbecue facilities (Table 40). Most other passive facilities were not listed in park web sites or were listed in less than 7% of the park websites (Table 40).

Passive Recreation Index for South L.A. subregion was 2.08, which is lower than the GVP region's average (2.42, Table 12). Dills Park, 48th St. Park, and Tucker Park, all of which had low active recreation index scores, also had low passive/leisure scores. In addition, 2-acre Rose Park and 4-acre Lueders Park, in Lynwood and Compton respectively, had low scores. Only a handful of parks had higher than average scores: the 19-acre Gonzales Park in Compton, 16-acre Gilbert Lindsay Community Park, and 4-acre Fred Roberts Park in L.A., and two county parks (East Rancho Dominguez and Roosevelt).

**Facilities for community/cultural activities.** Of the community/cultural facilities present in the field audited parks, senior centers were most common (17%) of the parks (Table 41). Meeting rooms, community halls, child care facilities, rose, ornamental, botanical gardens, and interpretive signage for culture/history were present in 8% of the parks (Table 41). The remainder of the facilities were not encountered in the surveys. Park websites mention meeting rooms/community halls in 34% of the parks, whereas most of the other facilities were seldom listed in the sites (Table 41), corroborating the results from the field audits.

**Table 41. Percentage of field- (n = 12) and web-audited parks (n = 92) with facilities for community/ cultural activities in the South L.A. subregion**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Senior center	16.7	3.3	Historic buildings	0	0
Meeting rooms, community halls	8.3	33.7	Museum	0	1.1
Child care facility	8.3	6.5	Monument statue	0	2.2
Rose, ornamental, botanical garden	8.3	3.3	Community gardens	0	1.1
Interpretive signage (culture, history)	8.3	0	Nature center	0	0
Theater/amphitheater	0	16.3	Interpretive signage (ecology)	0	0
School	0	13.0	Library	0	0
Cultural facility	0	2.2			

Based on the field audit data, South L.A. had the lowest Community Facilities Index in the GVP region (0.50 compared to the GVP region's 1.26, Table 12). Only the 2-acre Rose Park in Lynwood had more than one such facility type. East Rancho Domingues Community Park in unincorporated L.A. County, Dr. Walter R. Tucker Park in Compton, and Gilbert Lindsay Community Park also have a minimal number of facilities. Most parks had none.

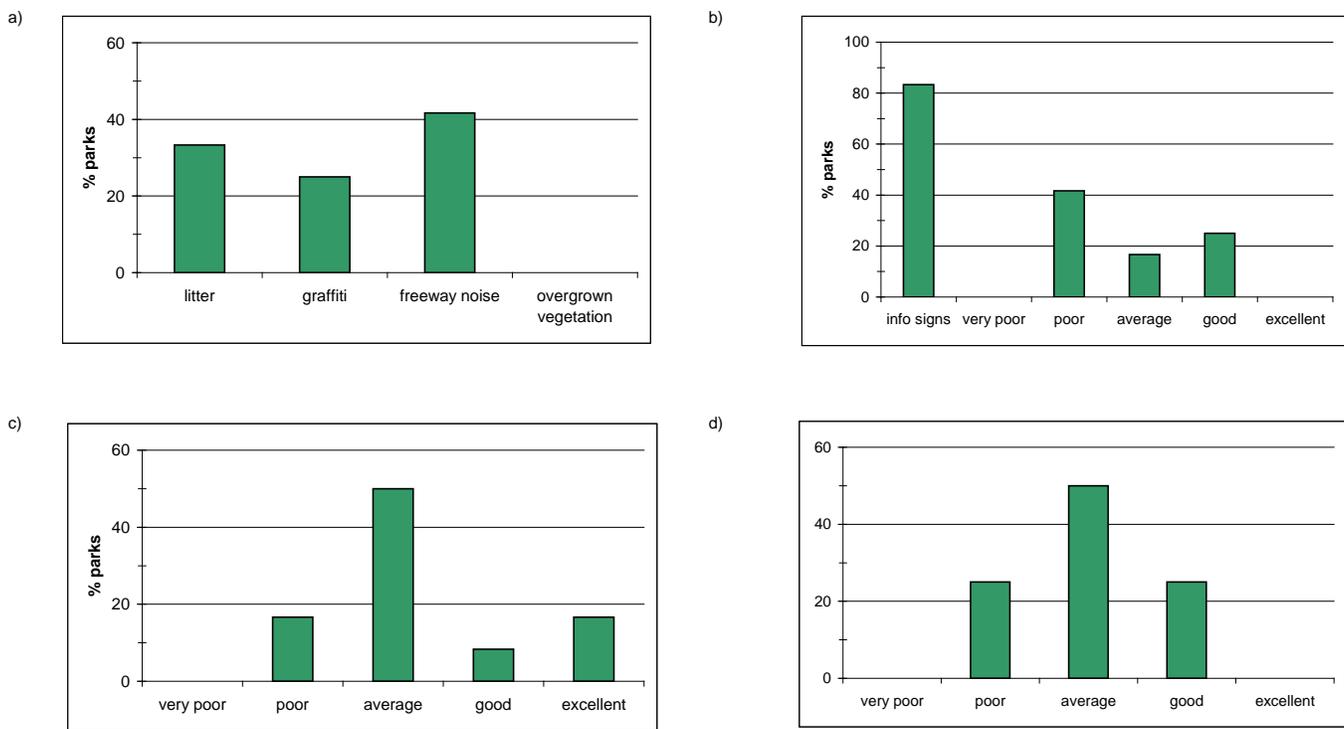
**Landscape features and characteristics.** There were fewer landscape features in the South L.A. parks; this is reflected in the subregion's low Landscape Index score (0.50 compared to the GVP region's 3.33, Table 12). In terms of the landscape features present, lawns and shade trees were most common, present in all 12 parks that were field audited (Table 42). Hills or rivers/streams/creeks were found in only one park. Twenty-five percent of parks that were field audited had sycamore and/or oak trees present, suggesting the parks' value for native wildlife. The remainder of the landscape features that were on our checklist was not encountered in any of the field-audited parks.

Of the 12 parks that were visited, one (8%) had ground surfaces that were not paved. Ten (83%) had one quarter of the ground surface paved; one (8%) was 25-50% paved had one quarter to a half paved; and none of the parks visited had more than half of their ground surface paved. Most unpaved ground surfaces were irrigated.

**Table 42. Landscape features encountered in the field-audited parks in the South L.A. subregion (n = 12).**

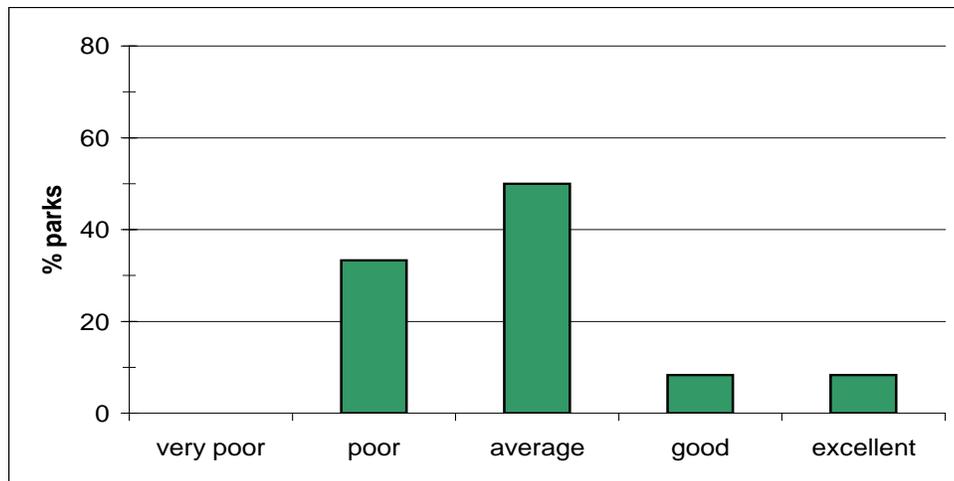
Landscape feature	%	Landscape feature	%
Lawn	100.0	Canyons or gullies	0
Shade trees	100.0	Wetlands	0
Hills	8.3	Lakes or reservoirs	0
Rivers, streams or creeks	8.3	Coastal waters	0
Woodland/forest	0	Beaches	0
Chaparral or coastal sage	0	Sand dunes	0
Ggrassland	0		

**Condition of the parks.** Freeway noise was audible in 42% of the parks visited. There were litter and graffiti in 33% and 25% of the parks, respectively (Figure 26a). Information signs were rated “poor” in most parks (Figure 26b). Condition of facilities and infrastructure, as well as ornamental landscaping, were rated “average” in most parks (Figures 26c and d). Overall maintenance of parks in the South L.A. subregion was rated “poor” to “average” (Figure 27).



**Figure 26. Condition of the parks in the South L.A. subregion that were field-audited based on (a) presence of litter, graffiti, noise, and overgrown vegetation; (b) condition of signs; (c) condition of facilities and infrastructure; and (d) condition of ornamental landscaping.**

Condition Index for South L.A. subregion was lowest in the GVP study area (7.50 compared to the GVP region’s 10.83, Table 12). Particularly low scores among field-audited sites were 12-acre Maggie Hathaway County Golf Course, Gilbert Lindsay Community Park (both in L.A.), Dills Park in Paramount, 48th Street Park in L.A., Lueders Park in Compton and Rose Park in Lynwood. Parks in better shape (i.e., with relatively higher Condition Index) were 24-acre Roosevelt County Park, 6-acre East Rancho Dominguez County Park, and 10-acre Burrell MacDonald Memorial Park in Compton.



**Figure 27. Ratings for overall maintenance of parks in the South L.A. subregion.**

#### 4.1.7 East L.A. subregion

**Demographics.** The East L.A. subregion is home to 1.3 million people and has population density of over 1,302 people per 100 acres—the third highest among the subregions. Hispanics make up 67% of the population, Whites 20%, Asian Americans 9% and African Americans 3%. Thirty-two percent of the population are children (age up to 17 years old), second only to South L.A. in terms of the highest percentage of children among the population. Fifty-nine percent of the population is 17 to 64 years old, and 9% are 65 years old and above. East L.A. is a low-income subregion; the median household income is \$45,028 and 16% of the households have incomes lower than the federal poverty threshold.

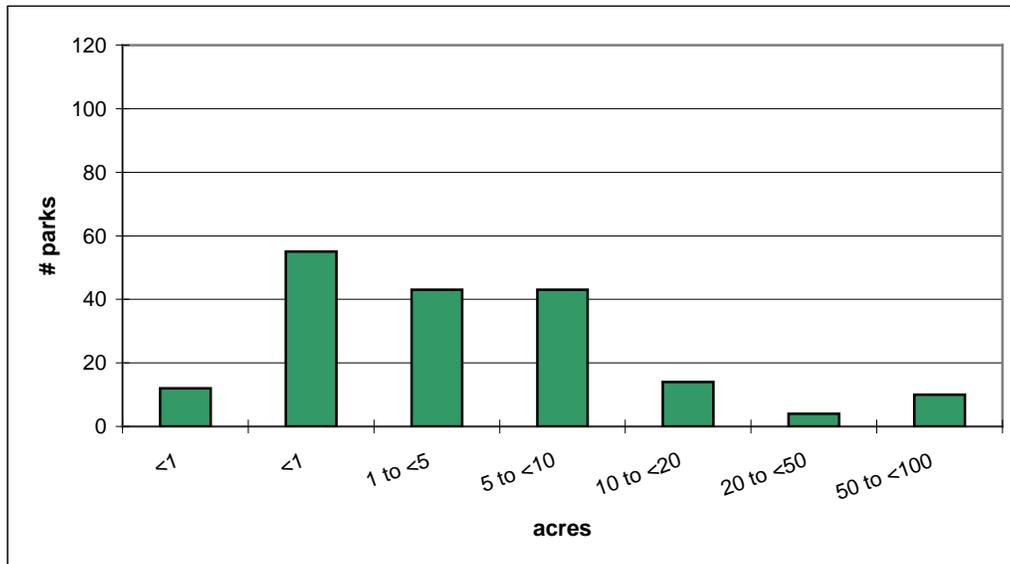
**Parks in East L.A.** There are 182 park and recreation areas in the East L.A. Subregion (Figure 28), translating to 3.4 acres per 1,000 residents and 11 acres per 1,000 children. The subregion is second to South L.A. in terms of being park poor. Approximately 80% of the parks range from 1 to 20 acres in size (Figure 29). The two largest parks are Hellman Wilderness Area (245 acres) and Lakewood Country Club (208 acres), the latter a public golf course. Forty-four percent of the parks field-audited had transit access; fewer were listed on websites as having such access.

Most parks in the region have basic amenities and facilities. These included trash cans, benches, barbecue equipment, and shade canopies. The remainder of sports and active recreation facilities, as well as leisure and passive recreation facilities were typically present in only 10% to 20% of the parks in the subregion. Most parks in the East L.A. subregion lack facilities for community/cultural activities.

A list of the facilities, as well as landscape features, and the condition of the parks in the East L.A. subregion are detailed below.

**Basic amenities, facilities, and safety.** Most parks in the East L.A. subregion were equipped with basic amenities and facilities, with most of these present in more than 50% of the sites (Table 43). The subregion’s Basic Facilities Index was higher than average (6.48 compared to the GVP region’s 5.99), as was the subregion’s Safety Index (1.32 compared to the GVP region’s 1.09, Table 12). Forty-five acre Belvedere Park in Monterey Park, as well as 19-acre William A. Smith Park in Pico Rivera, 48-acre John Anson Ford Park in Bell Gardens, and 4-acre City Terrace County Park in unincorporated L.A. County had particularly high index scores. Six of the 44 field-audited sites had on-site security staff, on-site recreational staff, and emergency telephones (Table 43).





**Figure 29. Distribution of park sizes in the East Los Angeles subregion.**

On the other hand, while most of these facilities were encountered in field audits, they were seldom mentioned in the park websites. Lighting in active recreation areas, on-site staff, restrooms and signs were listed in 15 to 18% of the park websites; most other facilities were listed as present in less than 10% of the parks, if at all (Table 43).

**Table 43. Percentage of field- (n = 44) and web-audited (n = 180) parks with basic amenities and facilities in the East L.A. subregion.**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Trash can	97.7	8.9	Lighting (active rec areas)	56.8	17.8
Signs	77.3	16.1	Emergency phones	50.0	0
Water fountain	77.3	7.8	Lighting (parking lot)	47.7	2.2
Restrooms	70.5	16.7	Fencing	38.6	<1
Lighting (passive rec areas)	70.5	6.1	Showers	18.2	3.9
Parking	65.9	10.6	Security	13.6	0
Staff	61.4	17.2			

**Facilities for sports and active recreation.** Of the 44 parks visited on-site, 91% of the parks had play equipment (Table 44). Basketball courts were present in 59% of the parks, and bicycle facilities, softball and baseball fields, and recreation centers were present in 39 to 46% of the parks. The remainder of the facilities for sports and active recreation were encountered in less than 30% of the sites visited (Table 44). Racquetball courts, football fields, rollerhockey rinks, and climbing walls were not present in any of these parks.

Information from web sites (n = 180) confirmed that play equipment is present in more than half of the parks (54%) in the East L.A. subregion. Basketball and baseball courts were listed present in 34% and 27% of park websites, respectively (Table 44). Most other facilities for sports and active recreation were mentioned in websites, although in less than 12% of the websites (Table 44).

**Table 44. Percentage of field- (n = 44) and web-audited parks (n = 180) with facilities for sports and active recreation in the East L.A. subregion.**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Play Equipment	90.9	54.4	Tetherball	11.4	0
Basketball	59.1	33.9	Gymnastics/par course	9.1	3.9
Bicycle facilities	45.5	<1	Golf course	6.8	5.6
Softball	43.2	16.7	Horseshoes	2.3	6.7
Baseball	38.6	26.7	Physical fitness	2.3	1.1
Recreation center/gym	38.6	11.1	Equestrian trail	2.3	3.9
Swimming pool	27.3	15.0	Equipment rentals	2.3	8.9
Tennis	22.7	12.8	Club House	2.3	1.1
Walking/jogging/inline skating	18.2	9.4	Backstop/batting cage	0	0
Handball court	15.9	11.7	Racquetball court	0	2.8
Volleyball	15.9	17.2	Football	0	7.8
Soccer	13.6	13.9	Rollerhockey	0	<1
Skateboard	11.4	2.8	Climbing wall	0	<1

East L.A.'s Active Recreation Index score was 4.95 (compared to the GVP region's 3.55, Table 12), third highest in the study area. A number of field-audited parks had scores twice this high, including 93-acre Cerritos Regional County Park, 11-acre Los Nietos Park in Santa Fe Springs, 20-acre Bell Gardens and 48-acre John Anson Ford Parks in Bell Gardens, 88-acre South Gate Park, and the 4-acre City Terrace County Park. However, many audited parks, some medium sized and some small, had few active recreation amenities. Among the larger parks without active recreation facilities were 45-acre Bicknell Park in Montebello, and 27-acre Wilderness Park in Downey; among the smaller parks were Darwell Park in Bell Gardens and Little Bear Park in Bell, both approximately an acre in size.

**Facilities for leisure and passive recreation.** Both the field and web audits listed the same ranking in terms of commonly encountered facilities for leisure and passive recreation, except for vending machines and amusement facilities (Table 45). Benches were most common in the subregion, followed by barbecue equipment and shade canopy (Table 45). The remainder of the facilities was encountered in less than 20% of the field-audited parks and in less than 10% of the park websites (Table 45).

**Table 45. Percentage of field- (n = 44) and web-audited parks (n = 180) with facilities for leisure and passive recreation in the East L.A. subregion**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Benches	97.7	53.9	Amusement	2.3	0
BBQ Equipment	61.4	32.2	Dog Park	0	0
Shade Canopy	61.4	20.6	Beach	0	0
Restaurant/Café	18.2	6.1	Marina	0	0
Water feature	13.6	5.0	Pier	0	0
Vending	13.6	0	Boardwalk	0	0
Retail	4.5	3.3			

While East L.A.'s Passive Recreation Index was above average (2.59 compared to the GVP region's 2.42, Table 12). Parks with notable passive recreation facilities were 93-acre Cerritos Regional County Park, 148-acre Los Amigos County Golf Course in South Gate, and 45-acre Belvedere County Park in Monterey Park. On the other hand, many of the subregion's smaller parks (< 10 acres) had few leisure amenities.

**Facilities for community/ cultural activities.** Meeting rooms/community halls were most common in parks that were visited on site (Table 46). Thirty percent of the parks were adjacent to schools; and 25% had rose/

ornamental/botanical gardens. The remainder of the facilities for community/cultural activities in the East L.A. subregion were present in less than 10% of the sites visited (Table 46). In websites, besides meeting rooms/community halls which were present in 31% of the parks, most other facilities were listed in less than 5% of the park websites (Table 46).

**Table 46. Percentage of field- (n = 44) and web-audited parks (n = 180) with facilities for community/ cultural activities in the East L.A. subregion.**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Meeting rooms, community halls	45.5	30.6	Historic buildings	2.3	1.1
School	29.5	1.7	Museum	2.3	1.7
Rose, ornamental, botanical garden	25.0	1.1	Cultural facility	0	1.1
Monument statue	13.6	1.7	Community gardens	0	0
Theater/amphitheater	11.4	7.8	Nature center	0	<1
Senior Center	9.1	3.9	Interpretive signage (ecology)	0	<1
Child care facility	9.1	0	Library	0	1.1
Interpretive signage (culture, history)	6.8	<1			

East L.A.'s Community Facilities Index, based on field-audit information, was higher than average (1.54 compared to the GVP region's 1.26, Table 12). Although many of its small parks (<10 acres) had no such facilities, several were facility-rich. For example, 2-acre William A. Smith Park in Pico Rivera, 7-acre South Gate Park in South Gate, and 8-acre Bell Gardens Park in Bell Gardens had five to six of these cultural/community amenities.

**Landscape features and characteristics.** Parks in the East L.A. subregion had fewer landscape features. The subregion's Landscape Index was below average (3.09 compared to the GVP region's 3.33, Table 12). On the other hand, there were a few parks with relatively high Landscape Index scores, including 27-acre Wilderness Park in Downey, Los Amigos County Golf Course in South Gate, 6-acre Reservoir Hill Park in Cerritos, 4-acre Frontier Park in La Mirada, and 48-acre John Anson Ford Park in Bell Gardens. All of the parks that were field audited had lawns, and 96% had shade trees (Table 47). There were lakes/reservoirs and hills in 9% and 4% of the parks, respectively (Table 47). Half of parks that were field audited had sycamore and/or oak trees present (Table 47), suggesting the value of these parks for native wildlife. The remainder of the landscape features were absent in the parks that were visited.

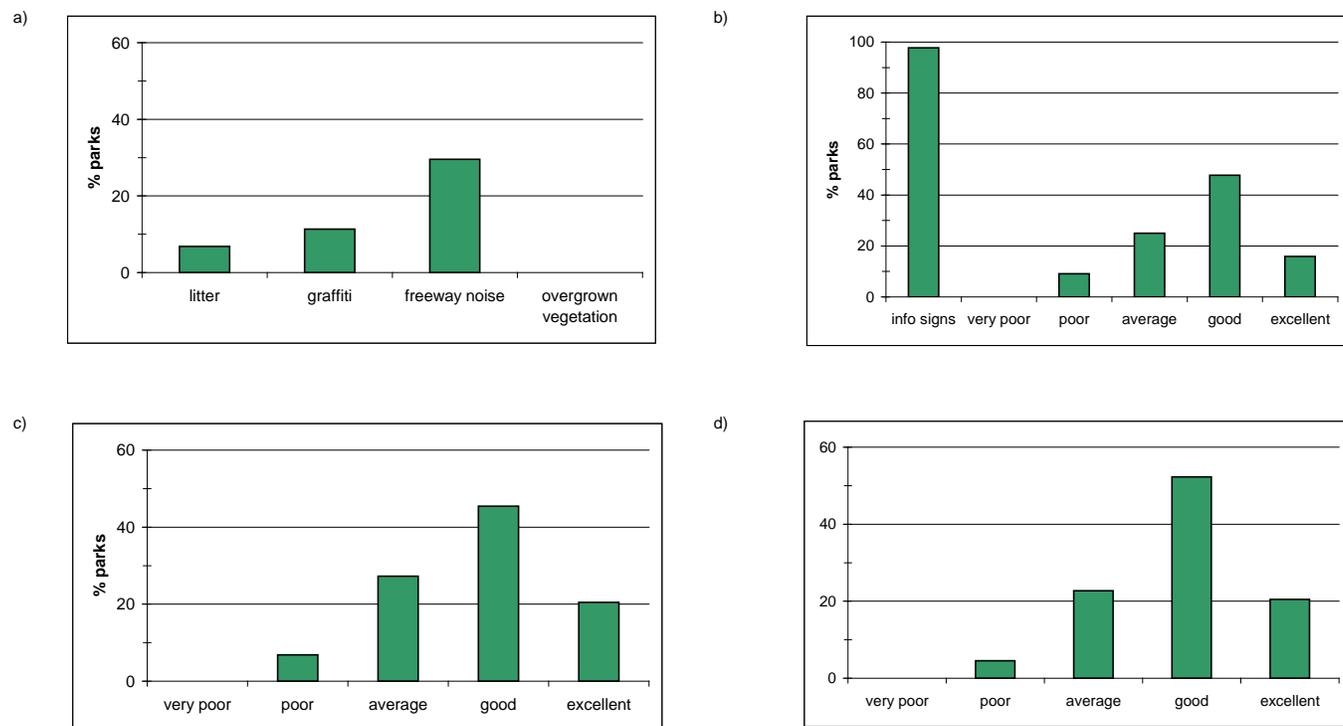
**Table 47. Landscape features encountered in the field-audited parks in the East L.A. subregion (n = 44).**

Landscape feature	%	Landscape feature	%
Lawn	100.0	Canyons or gullies	0
Shade trees	95.5	Wetlands	0
Lakes or reservoirs	9.1	Rivers, streams or creeks	0
Hills	4.5	Coastal waters	0
Woodland/forest	0	Beaches	0
Chaparral or coastal sage	0	Sand dunes	0
Grassland	0	Canyons or gullies	0

Of the 44 parks that were visited, three parks had ground surface that was not paved. Thirty-three (75%) of the parks had a quarter of their ground surface paved; and eight parks had 25–50% of their surface paved. None of the parks had an entirely paved surface. Irrigation was present in most of the non-paved ground surfaces.

**Condition of the parks.** The 44 park sites visited in the East Los Angeles subregion were generally in good condition. Litter was encountered in only 7% of the parks, and graffiti in 11% of the parks (Figure 30a).

Freeway noise was audible in 30% of these sites (Figure 30a). Park signs were mostly deemed in “good” condition in 48% of the parks (Figure 30b). The condition of facilities and infrastructure were rated “poor” to “excellent”, with most parks rated as “good” (Figure 30c). In terms of ornamental landscaping, twenty-three percent and 20% of the parks were rated “good” and “excellent”, respectively (Figure 30d). With regards to overall maintenance, most parks (43%) in the East Los Angeles subregion were rated “good” (Figure 31).

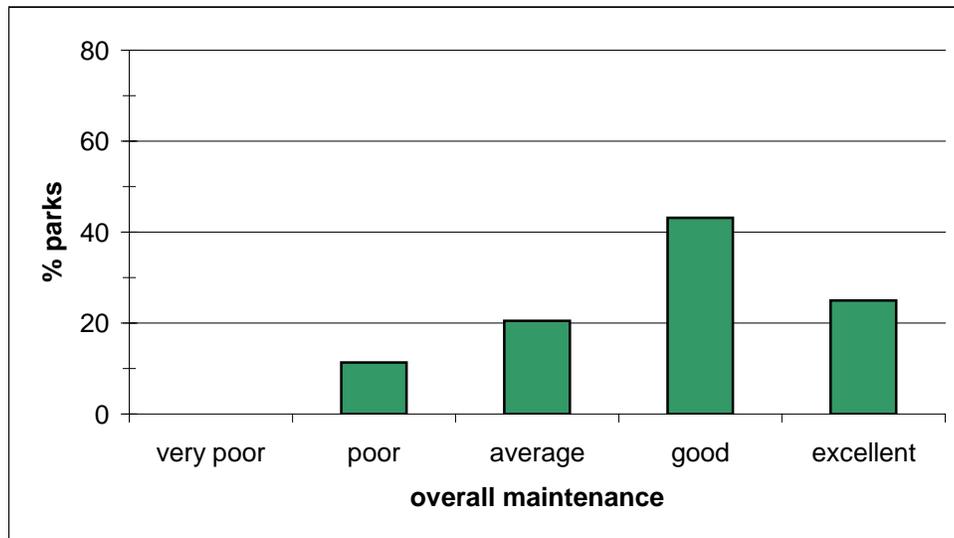


**Figure 30. Condition of the parks in the East L.A. subregion that were field-audited based on (a) presence of litter, graffiti, noise, and overgrown vegetation; (b) condition of signs; (c) condition of facilities and infrastructure; and (d) condition of ornamental landscaping.**

East L.A.’s Condition Index was higher than average (11.16 compared to the GVP region’s 10.83, Table 12). Field audited parks rated as being in top condition were 27-acre Wilderness Park in Downey, 5-acre Veteran’s Park in Bell, 4-acre Monteverde Park in Lakewood, and 3-acre A.Treder Park in Bell. However, a number of smaller parks as well as 88-acre South Gate Park had lower Condition Index scores.

#### 4.1.8 Parks in South Bay

**Demographics.** The South Bay subregion is home to 1.5 million residents and has a population density of 1,184 people per 100 acres. Over 33% of the residents are White and 34% are Hispanic. African Americans make up 17% of the population and Asian Americans make up 14%. Twenty-eight percent of the population are children (age up to 17 years old). Sixty-two percent are between 17 and 64 years old and 10% are 65 years old and above. The median household income in the subregion is \$49,729 and 16% of the households have income below the federal poverty threshold.



**Figure 31. Ratings for overall maintenance of parks in the East L.A. subregion.**

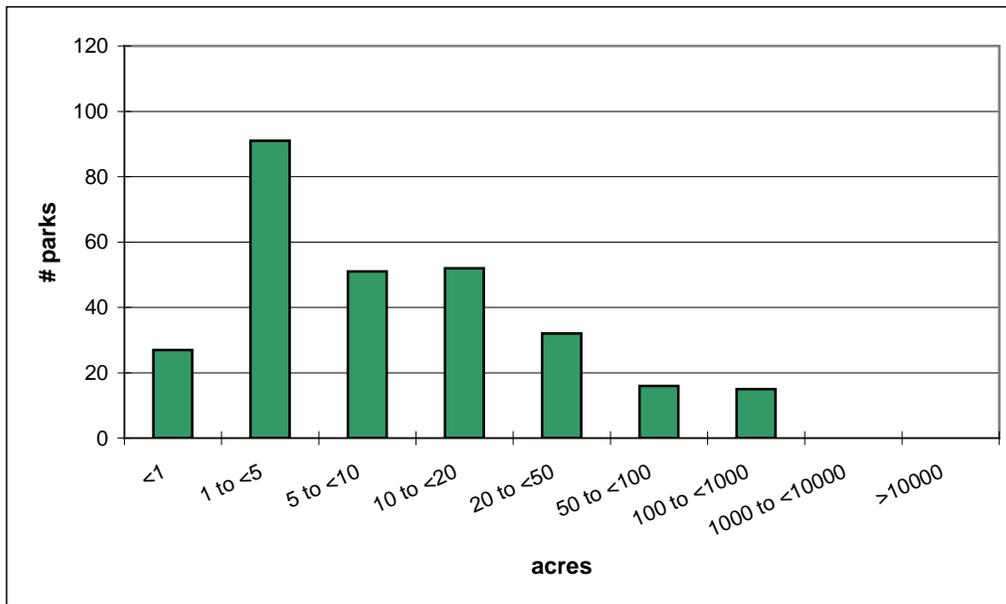
**Parks in South Bay.** There are 299 parks and recreation areas in the South Bay subregion (Figure 32), or 4.1 acres per 1,000 residents and 14.4 acres per 1000 children. Most parks in the subregion are small, ranging in size from one to less than five acres (Figure 33). Most large parks in South Bay are Regional Parks, with the two largest being El Dorado Regional Park (386 acres) and Ken Malloy Regional Park (262 acres). Of the parks that are more than 40 acres in size, 30% are golf courses. Thirty-two percent of field audited parks in South Bay had transit access; fewer parks were listed on websites as having such access.

Most basic amenities and facilities were present in the South Bay parks. Like most other parks in the GVP area, play equipment and benches were the most commonly-encountered facilities for active and passive recreation, respectively. Facilities for cultural/community recreation were seldom present at the parks, or mentioned on park websites. Presence of on-site staff, emergency phones, and lighting in a number of parks contribute to the safety of the sites in this subregion. Parks were rated “average” to “excellent” in terms of condition. Most parks in this subregion had lawn and shade trees; other landscape types were also present, such as chaparral or coastal sage, beaches, lakes or reservoirs, hills, and grasslands, contributing to the diversity of landscapes in the South Bay parks.

A list of the facilities, as well as landscape features, and the condition of the parks in the South Bay subregion are detailed below.

**Basic amenities, facilities, and safety.** The subregion’s Basic Facilities Index value was slightly below average (5.94 compared to the GVP region’s 5.99, Table 12). However, some parks in the region scored higher than the subregion’s average; these included 57-acre Vincent Park in Inglewood, 3-acre Freeman Park in Gardena, 47-acre Alondra County Park, 10-acre Martin Luther King Jr. Park and 3-acre Belmont Park in Long Beach. Most parks that were field-audited had trash cans (94%) and signs (87%, Table 48). The other basic facilities present in the parks that were visited on-site are listed in Table 48. Of the 82 parks field-audited, 13 had all three safety features on our checklist (i.e., on-site security staff, on-site recreational staff, and emergency telephones)— a higher share than any other subregion. Nevertheless, the subregion’s overall Safety Index score was only slightly above average (1.21 compared to the GVP region’s 1.09, Table 12), because many parks had so few of these safety-related features.





**Figure 33. Distribution of park sizes in the South Bay subregion.**

**Table 48. Percentage of field- (n = 82) and web-audited (n = 300) parks with basic amenities and facilities in the South Bay subregion**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Trash can	93.9	10.3	Lighting (active rec areas)	47.6	16.3
Signs	86.6	12.0	Emergency phones	39.0	0.3
Water fountain	76.8	8.7	Fencing	37.8	3.0
Restrooms	69.5	25.0	Lighting (parking lot)	35.4	0.3
Lighting (passive rec areas)	63.4	8.0	Security	22.0	1.0
Staff	59.8	7.7	Showers	11.0	2.3
Parking	52.4	13.3			

While most of amenities/facilities were encountered during site visits, they were seldom mentioned in web-sites (Table 48). Restrooms were mentioned in 25% of the park websites and most of the remainder were mentioned in less than 12% of the sites (Table 48).

**Facilities for sports and active recreation.** Most parks that were field-audited (n = 82) in the South Bay subregion had play equipment (63%, Table 49). Bicycle facilities and basketball courts were present in 49% and 43% of the parks, respectively. More than 20% of the parks had softball fields, pathways for walking/jogging/inline skating, and tennis. Most of the remainder of the facilities for sports and active recreation were encountered in less than 10% of the parks (Table 49).

Information from web sites (n = 300) also listed play equipment as the most common active recreation facility, present in more than half of the parks (Table 49). Websites listed basketball courts in 29% of the park websites and baseball in 21%. Most other facilities were listed on less than 10% of the park websites (Table 49).

Among field-audited parks, the Active Recreation Index was above average (3.71 compared to the GVP region's 3.55, Table 12). The highest scoring parks were 7-acre Recreation Park in El Segundo and Torrance's 16-acre Charles Wilson Community Center. On the other hand, many small parks in the Palos Verdes peninsula, as well as in El Segundo and Torrance, had low index values.

**Table 49. Percentage of field- (n = 82) and web-audited parks (n = 300) with facilities for sports and active recreation in the South Bay subregion**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Play Equipment	63.4	48.7	Equipment rentals	8.5	3.3
Bicycle facilities	48.8	1.3	Horseshoes	8.5	4.3
Basketball	42.7	27.7	Golf course	7.3	7.3
Softball	29.3	8.3	Tetherball	7.3	0
Walking/jogging/inline skating	26.8	13.3	Soccer	3.7	17.7
Tennis	24.4	16.3	Racquetball court	2.4	2.0
Baseball	19.5	20.7	Rollerhockey	2.4	1.3
Swimming pool	14.6	9.0	Physical fitness	2.4	2.0
Volleyball	9.8	13.0	Skateboard	1.2	2.3
Recreation center/gym	9.8	5.7	Climbing wall	1.2	0
Gymnastics/Par course	9.8	3.3	Club house	1.2	1.0
Backstop/Batting cage	9.8	<1	Football	0	7.7
Handball Court	8.5	4.7	Equestrian trail	0	1.7

**Facilities for leisure and passive recreation.** Most commonly encountered facilities for leisure and passive recreation in both site visits and web audits were benches (field = 93%; web = 57%; Table 50). Thirty-four percent of the parks in the field audits had shade canopies, but such features were mentioned in only 5% of the park websites. Vending machines were encountered in 20% of the parks in the field, but never mentioned on park websites (Table 50).

**Table 50. Percentage of field- (n = 82) and web-audited parks (n = 300) with facilities for leisure and passive recreation in the South Bay subregion**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Benches	92.7	56.8	Beach	3.7	1.8
BBQ Equipment	42.7	14.0	Pier	3.7	<1
Shade Canopy	34.1	5.0	Dog Park	1.2	<1
Vending	19.5	0	Marina	1.2	1.4
Restaurant/café	18.3	11.2	Boardwalk	1.2	<1
Water feature	14.6	11.9	Amusement	0	<1
Retail	8.5	6.5			

South Bay's Passive Recreation Index value was lower than average (2.22 compared to the GVP region's 2.42, Table 12), and many small parks had one facility or none at all. These parks were located primarily in Palos Verdes Estates, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Torrance, Lawndale, and Redondo Beach. Those with highest index values included larger parks, such as 93-acre Manhattan County Beach, and 177-acre Skylinks Golf Course.

**Facilities for community/cultural activities.** Of the 82 parks that were visited, 24% parks had meeting rooms and/or community halls, 18% had rose, ornamental, or botanical gardens, and 10% were adjacent to schools (Table 51). The rest of the facilities were encountered in less than 8% of the parks that were visited on site (Table 51). Except for meeting rooms that were mentioned in 24% of the park websites, most other facilities for community/cultural recreation were mentioned in less than 4% of the parks websites (Table 51).

**Table 51. Percentage of field- (n = 82) and web-audited parks (n = 300) with facilities for community/ cultural activities in the South Bay subregion.**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Meeting rooms, community halls	24.4	22.0	Museum	2.4	2.3
Rose, ornamental, botanical garden	18.3	3.0	Nature center	2.4	2.0
School	9.8	3.0	Library	2.4	<1
Theater/amphitheater	7.3	4.0	Child care facility	1.2	<1
Monument statue	6.1	2.7	Interpretive signage (ecology)	1.2	<1
Senior Center	4.9	2.7	Cultural facility	0	1.3
Interpretive signage (culture, history)	4.9	1.0	Community gardens	0	0.0
Historic buildings	2.4	1.7			

South Bay’s Community Facilities Index score was lower than average (0.89 compared to the GVP region’s 1.26). Indeed, a large number of parks had none of these facilities at all—many of them small pocket parks, as well as some larger parks and (not surprisingly) beaches. The parks with more community facilities included 27-acre Polliwog Park in Manhattan Beach and 57-acre Vincent Park in Inglewood.

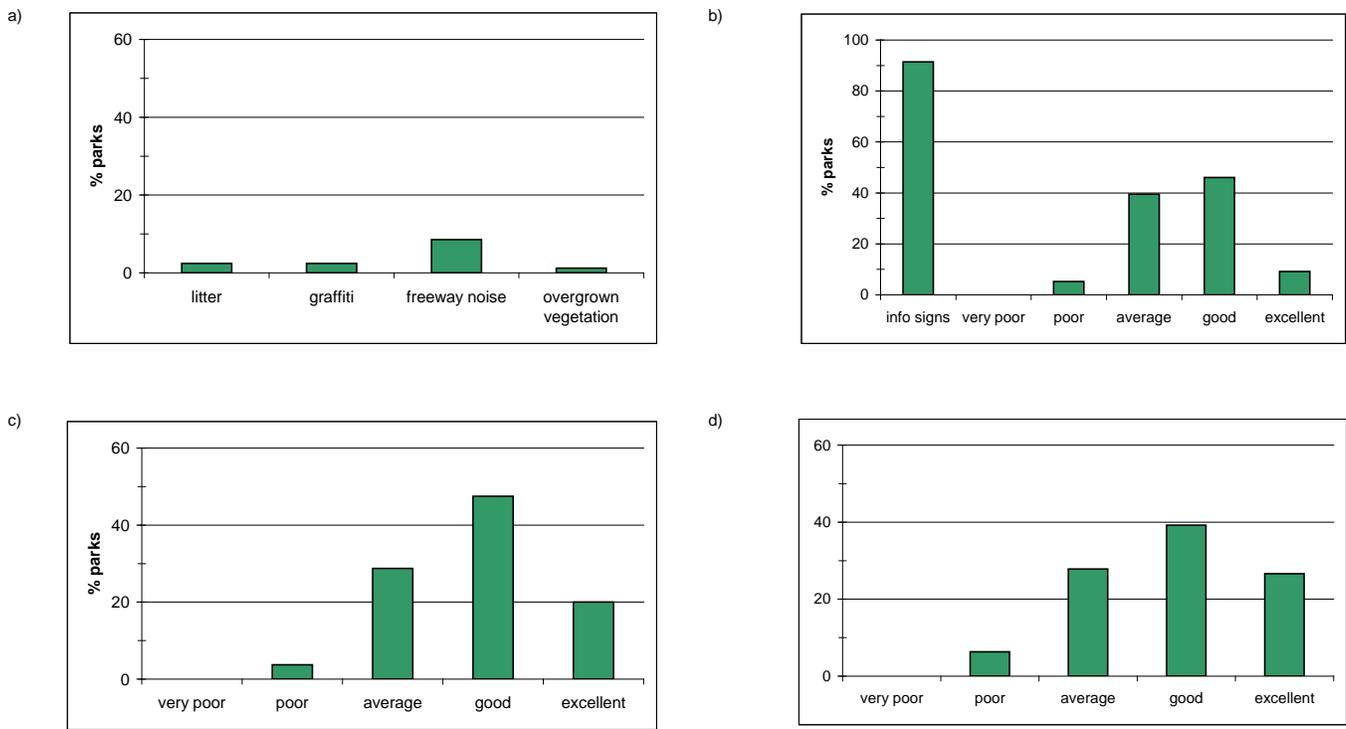
**Landscape features and characteristics.** South Bay’s Landscape Index score was one of the lowest among the subregions (2.68 compared to the GVP region’s 3.33, Table 12). Victoria County Golf Course in Carson, Vincent Park in Inglewood, and Alondra County Park in unincorporated L.A. County had relatively more landscape features, but even these parks had relatively few landscape feature types. The most common landscape features in the field audited parks were lawns and shade trees, present in 93% and 87% of the parks, respectively (Table 52). About a fifth of parks that were field audited had sycamore and/or oak trees present, suggesting the value of these parks for native wildlife. Coastal waters were present in 12% of the parks and beaches and chaparral/coastal sage scrub in 8.5% of the parks. Other landscape features encountered in the subregion were lakes/reservoirs, hills, grasslands, and wetlands, present in <7% of the websites.

**Table 52. Landscape features encountered in the field-audited parks in the South Bay subregion (n = 82).**

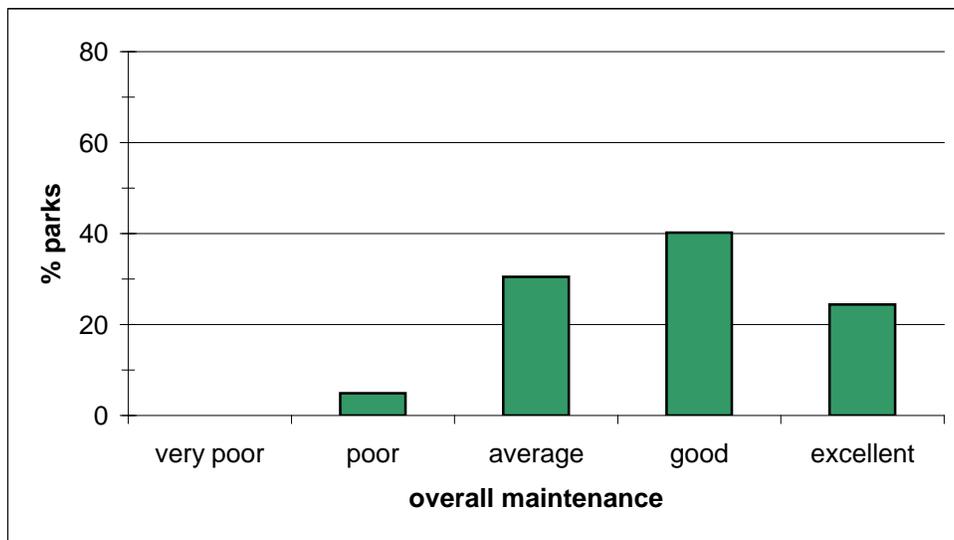
Landscape feature	%	Landscape feature	%
Lawn	92.6	Grassland	1.2
Shade trees	86.6	Wetlands	1.2
Coastal waters	12.3	Woodland/forest	0
Chaparral or coastal sage	8.6	Canyons or gullies	0
Beaches	8.6	Rivers, streams or creeks	0
Lakes or reservoirs	7.4	Sand dunes	0
Hills	6.2		

Of the 82 parks that were visited, six parks (7%) had ground surfaces that were not paved. Sixty one (74%) of these parks had a quarter of their ground surface paved; and 10 (12%) parks had 25-50%. Five parks (6%) visited had more than half of their ground surface paved. Most of the non-paved ground surface was irrigated.

**Condition of the parks.** The 82 park sites visited in the South Bay region were generally in good condition. Litter and graffiti were encountered in only two parks (2%) each, and overgrown vegetation in only one park (1%) (Figure 34a). Freeway noise was audible in only 9% of these sites. Park signs and condition of facilities and infrastructure were deemed “average” to “good” in most parks, and in a few parks as “excellent” (Figure 34b and c). Most parks were also rated “average” to “excellent” in terms of ornamental landscaping (Figure 34d) and in overall maintenance (Figure 35).



**Figure 34. Condition of the parks in the South Bay subregion that were field-audited based on (a) presence of litter, graffiti, noise and overgrown vegetation; (b) condition of signs; (c) condition of facilities and infrastructure; and (d) condition of ornamental landscaping.**



**Figure 35. Ratings for overall maintenance of parks in the South Bay subregion.**

South Bay's field-audited parks were about average in terms of Condition Index scores (10.62 compared to the GVP average of 10.83, Table 12). Several had notably low scores, including Sea-Aire Golf Course in Torrance and Holly Glen Park in Hawthorne. A number of parks, however, had high scores, such as Skylinks Golf Course in Long Beach, Victoria County Golf Course in Carson, White Point Park in L.A., Rainbow Lagoon Park in Long Beach, Delthorne Park in Torrance, and Palos Verdes Memorial Gardens in Palos Verdes Estates.

#### 4.1.9 East Ventura Region

**Demographics.** The East Ventura subregion is home to 316,000 residents and has a population density of 168 people per 100 acres—the second lowest density subregion after West Ventura. The majority of the residents are Whites, making up 76% of the population. Hispanics make up 15%, Asian Americans 6% and African Americans 1%. Twenty-eight percent of the population are children (age up to 17 years old), while 63% are between 17 and 64 years old. Nine percent of the population are above 64 years old. East Ventura is an affluent area; median household income in the region is \$77,440, and poverty level is lowest across the GVP region with only 5% of households having incomes below the federal poverty threshold. Very few parks appear to have public transit access; transit was noted for only 9% of field-audited parks, and even fewer were listed on websites as having such access.

**Parks in East Ventura.** There are 131 parks and recreation areas in the East Ventura subregion (Figure 36), with a total area of 50,036 acres. Of these, over 7,000 acres are designated open spaces (e.g., Lang Ranch Open Space, North Ranch Open Space, Conejo Open Space). There are 158 acres of parks and open space per 1,000 residents and 564 acres per 1,000 children. The largest of the parks in East Ventura is Point Mugu State Park, with over 13,600 acres. Most parks in the region range in size from 1 to 10 acres, although nearly 20% of the parks range in size from 100 to <1000 acres (Figure 37).

Parks in the East Ventura subregion were equipped with basic amenities and facilities. A number of parks have facilities for sports and active recreation. Most parks were furnished with benches, barbecue equipment and shade canopy. Rose, ornamental, botanical gardens were also present in a number of parks, although the remainder of the facilities for community/cultural activities were found in only a few parks. Most of the parks in this region were in “good” to “excellent” condition.

A list of the facilities, as well as landscape features, and the condition of the parks in the East Ventura subregion are detailed below.

**Basic amenities, facilities, and safety.** The average Basic Facilities Index value was 6.91, higher than the GVP average (5.99, Table 12). Several parks were facilities-rich, including 20-acre Rancho Tapo Community Park and 3-acre Berylwood Park, both in Simi Valley, and 10-acre Indian Springs Park in unincorporated Ventura County. All of the 11 parks that were field-audited had information signs and water fountains. Details on basic amenities and facilities present at parks in East Ventura are listed in Table 53. Trash cans were present in 91% of the field audited parks. Seventy-three percent of these parks had restrooms, lighting in areas devoted to passive recreation and lighting in areas devoted to active recreation. Over 63% had parking facilities that were provided with lighting, and had staff available on-site. More than half of the parks had emergency phones (Table 53). On the other hand, none of the field-audited parks had showers. None had security staff on-site, and only about half of the parks had recreational staff and emergency phones. Nevertheless, Safety Index for parks in the East Ventura subregion was 1.18, higher than the GVP region’s average (1.09, Table 12).

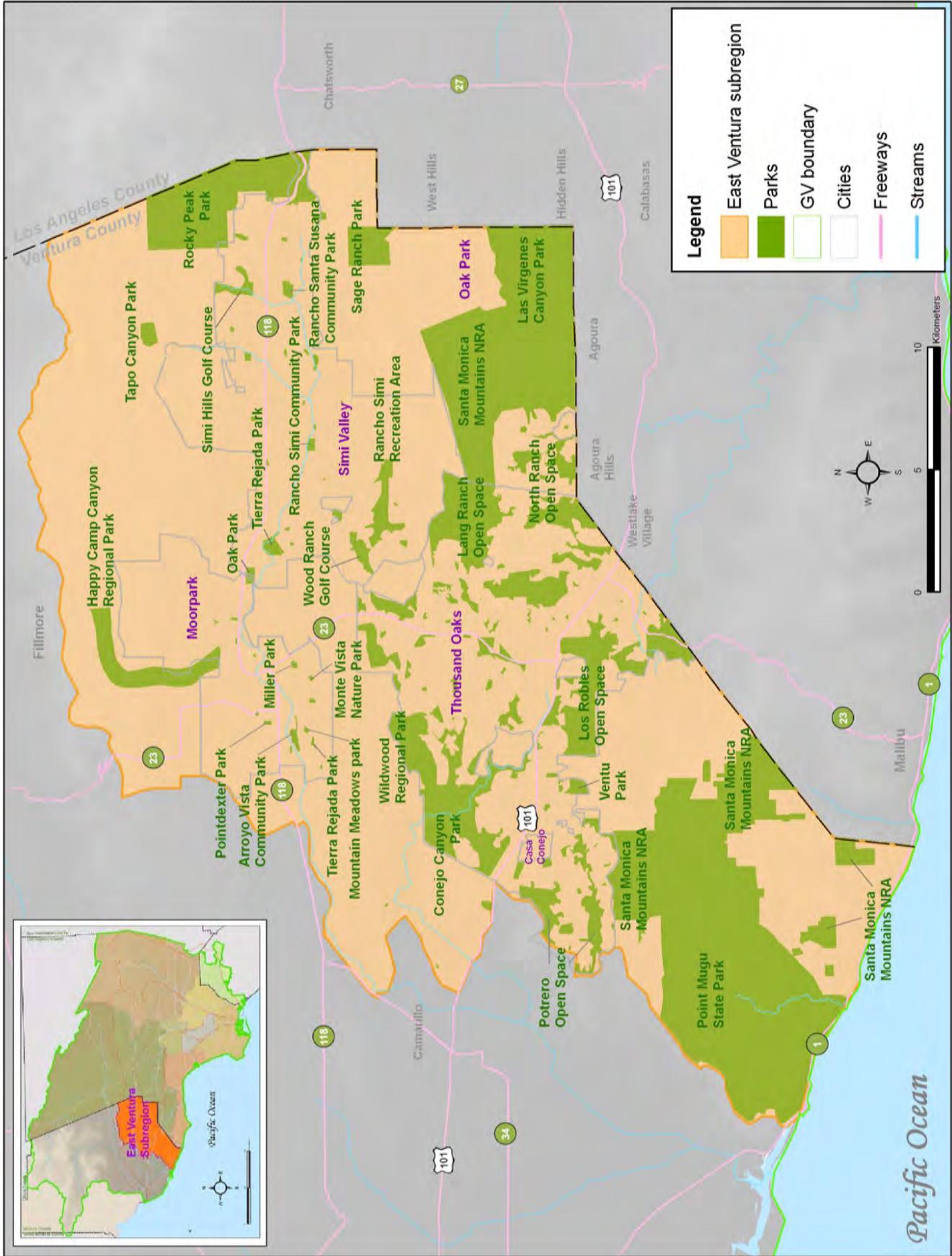
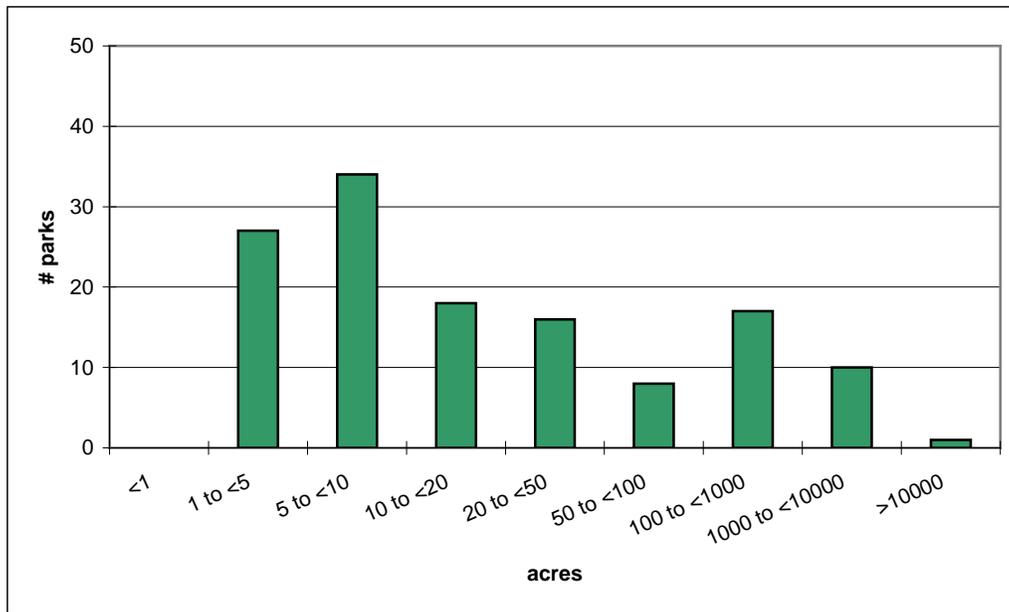


Figure 36. Parks and Recreational Open Space in East Ventura subregion (Ventura County).



**Figure 37. Distribution of park sizes in the East Ventura subregion (excluding National Forests).**

While most basic amenities/facilities were found in parks surveyed, websites seldom mentioned these amenities/facilities (Table 53). Except for restrooms which were mentioned on 53 park websites (41%), most of the basic amenities/facilities were mentioned on less than 10% to 20% of park websites (Table 53).

**Table 53. Percentage of field- (n = 11) and web-audited (n = 130) parks with basic amenities and facilities in the East Ventura subregion.**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Signs	100.0	14.6	Parking	63.6	16.2
Water fountain	100.0	8.5	Staff	63.6	8.5
Trash can	90.9	17.7	Emergency phones	54.5	1.5
Restrooms	72.7	40.8	Fencing	36.4	<1
Lighting (active rec areas)	72.7	16.2	Showers	0	<1
Lighting (passive rec areas)	72.7	13.1	Security	0	<1
Lighting (parking lot)	63.6	<1			

**Facilities for sports and active recreation.** All of the 11 parks visited had play equipment. Seventy-three percent of the field audited parks had facilities for basketball, 64% for softball, 55% for bicycles, and 46% had pathways for walking, jogging and inline skating (Table 54). Most other facilities were present in <36% of the parks.

Information from web sites also had play equipment as the facility most commonly encountered (i.e., mentioned in 58% of park websites). More than 30% of park websites reported pathways for walking, jogging and inline skating and basketball courts (Table 54). More than 10% of the park websites listed the presence of facilities for volleyball, softball, tennis, soccer, and baseball (Table 54).

East Ventura’s field-audited parks had the highest average Active Recreation Index of any subregion (5.18 compared to the GVP region’s 3.55, Table 12). Even the lowest ranked parks were only slightly below the GVP average. Particularly amenity-rich parks included 55-acre Arroyo Vista Community Park in Moorepark,

and two smaller parks, 6-acre Triunfo Community Park in Thousand Oaks, and 10-acre Indian Springs Park in unincorporated Ventura County.

**Table 54. Percentage of field- (n = 11) and web-audited parks (n = 130) with facilities for sports and active recreation in the East Ventura subregion**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Play Equipment	100.0	58.5	Physical fitness	9.1	0
Basketball	72.7	30.8	Horseshoes	9.1	9.2
Softball	63.6	16.2	Swimming pool	0	2.3
Bicycle facilities	54.5	<1	Racquetball court	0	<1
Walking/jogging/inline skating	45.5	32.3	Handball court	0	2.3
Volleyball	36.4	16.9	Skateboard	0	<1
Baseball	36.4	10.0	Climbing wall	0	<1
Tennis	27.3	12.3	Equestrian trail	0	8.5
Soccer	18.2	11.5	Gymnastics/par course	0	3.1
Backstop/Batting cage	18.2	6.9	Equipment rentals	0	<1
Football	9.1	0	Golf course	0	2.3
Rollerhockey	9.1	0	Club house	0	<1
Recreation center/gym	9.1	6.9	Tetherball	0	0

**Facilities for leisure and passive recreation.** All 11 parks that were field-audited had benches (Table 55). A number of them had barbecue equipment (73%) and shade canopy (64%, Table 55). Vending machines were found in 27%. Restaurants/cafes and water features were present in 9% of the parks. The remainder of the facilities were absent in the parks that were visited.

**Table 55. Percentage of field- (n = 11) and web-audited parks (n = 130) with facilities for leisure and passive recreation in the East Ventura subregion**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Benches	100.0	63.8	Dog park	0	< 1
BBQ Equipment	72.7	34.6	Amusement	0	1.5
Shade Canopy	63.6	21.5	Beach	0	< 1
Vending	27.3	0	Marina	0	0
Restaurant/café	9.1	2.3	Pier	0	0
Water feature	9.1	5.4	Boardwalk	0	0
Retail	0.0	2.3	Dog Park	0	< 1

Website information also listed benches in most of the parks (64%) and barbecue equipment (35%). Shade canopies were listed in 22% of park websites. The rest of the facilities were listed as present in less than 10% of park websites (Table 55).

East Ventura's Passive Recreational Index score was 2.55, slightly higher than the GVP region's average (2.42). The 20-acre Rancho Tapo Community Park in Simi Valley and 10-acre Indian Springs Park were highest rated, while two smaller parks, 9-acre Eagle View Park in unincorporated Ventura County and 5-acre Stargaze Park in Simi Valley, had the lowest scores.

**Facilities for community/ cultural activities.** Of the 11 parks that were visited in the field, 64% of the parks had rose, ornamental, or botanical gardens (Table 56). Twenty-seven percent of these parks were adjacent to schools. In two parks (18%), meeting rooms and/or community halls, child care facilities, or interpretive ecological signage were present. Monuments/statues and interpretive cultural and historical signage were

present in only one park. The following facilities were not present: senior citizen centers, historic buildings, museums, theaters/amphitheaters, community gardens, cultural facilities, nature centers, and libraries (Table 56). Most facilities for community and/or cultural activities were hardly mentioned in park websites (i.e., less than 3% of the web sites make mention of such facilities) (Table 56).

**Table 56. Percentage of field- (n = 11) and web-audited parks (n = 130) with facilities for community/cultural activities in the East Ventura subregion.**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Rose, ornamental, botanical garden	63.6	2.3	Senior center	0	0
School	27.3	1.5	Cultural facility	0	0
Meeting rooms, community halls	18.2	2.3	Historic buildings	0	3.1
Child care facility	18.2	0	Museum	0	1.5
Interpretive signage (ecology)	18.2	< 1	Community gardens	0	0
Monument statue	9.1	0	Nature center	0	<1
Interpretive signage (culture, history)	9.1	0	Library	0	< 1
Theater/amphitheater	0.0	2.3			

East Ventura’s Community Facilities Index was above average (1.73 compared to the GVP region’s 1.26, Table 12), but only a few parks, all above 20 acres, had 2 or more such facilities. These included Rancho Tapo Community Park in Simi Valley, Conejo Community Park in Thousand Oaks, Arroyo Vista Community Park and Pointdexter Park. Parks with fewer community or cultural infrastructure included small parks (<10 acres) in Simi Valley, Thousand Oaks, and unincorporated Ventura County.

**Landscape features and characteristics.** East Ventura, with the highest average Landscape Index score (4.18 compared to the GVP region’s 3.33, Table 12), also had one of the parks (among the field-audited parks) that scored highest for Landscape Index– Conejo Community Park in Thousand Oaks. Also among the higher scoring parks were 9-acre Eagle View Park in unincorporated Ventura County and 17-acre Lyn Oaks Park in Thousand Oaks. Lawns and shade trees were present in all of the 11 parks that were field audited. Hills were found in 27% of the parks and rivers, streams, or creeks were encountered in 18% of the parks (Table 57). Woodland/forest, chaparral/coastal sage, grassland, canyons/gullies, and beaches were each found in 9% of the parks surveyed. Sixty-four percent of parks that were field audited had sycamore and/or oak trees present, suggesting the parks’ substantial value for native wildlife (Table 57).

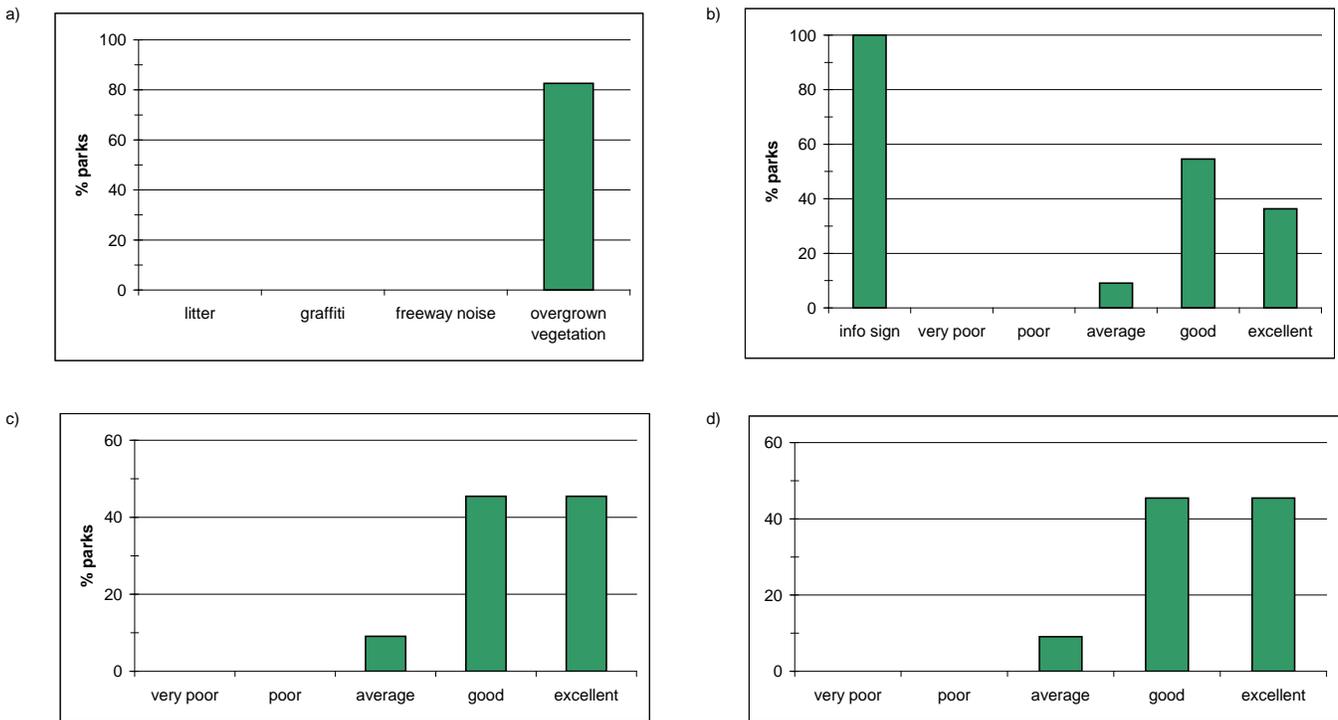
**Table 57. Landscape features encountered in the field-audited parks in the East Ventura subregion (n = 11).**

Landscape feature	%	Landscape feature	%
Lawn	100.0	Canyons or gullies	9.1
Shade trees	100.0	Beaches	9.1
Hills	27.3	Wetlands	0
Rivers, streams or creeks	18.2	Lakes or reservoirs	0
Woodland/forest	9.1	Coastal waters	0
Chaparral or coastal sage	9.1	Sand dunes	0
Grassland	9.1		

Of the 11 parks that were visited, two (18%) had ground surfaces that were not paved and 7 (64%) parks had little of their ground surface paved. None of the parks visited had more than half of their ground surface paved. Most of the non-paved surfaces were irrigated.

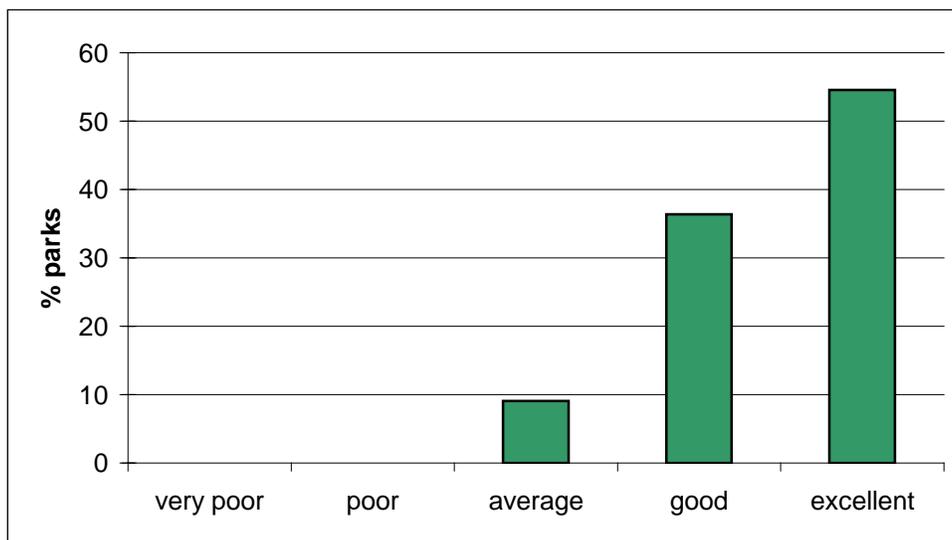
**Condition of the parks.** Most of the 11 parks surveyed in East Ventura were without litter, graffiti, freeway noise, or overgrown vegetation (Figure 38a). Park signs, facilities and infrastructure, and ornamental land-

scaping were rated “good” to “excellent” (Figures 38b, c, and d). Overall maintenance was mostly rated “excellent” (Figure 39).



**Figure 38. Condition of the parks in the East Ventura subregion that were field-audited based on (a) presence of litter, graffiti, noise and overgrown vegetation; (b) condition of signs; (c) condition of facilities and infrastructure; and (d) condition of ornamental landscaping.**

Conditions in field-audited East Ventura parks rated highest in terms of Condition Index values (13.45 compared to 10.83 for the GVP region, Table 12); no park had an index score of <10. Arroyo Vista Community Park in Moorpark, Simi Valley’s Rancho Tapo Community Park and Stargaze Park, and Eagle View Park in unincorporated Ventura County had excellent condition index values (with scores of 16).



**Figure 39. Ratings for overall maintenance of parks in the East Ventura subregion.**

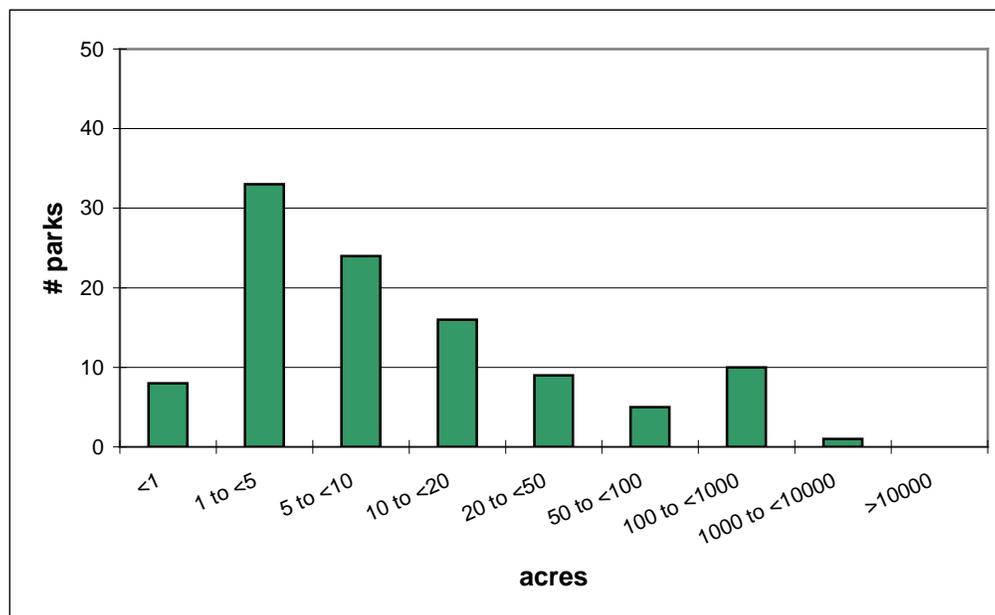
#### 4.1.10 The West Ventura Region

**Demographics.** The West Ventura subregion is home to 391,000 residents and has a population density of 61 people per 100 acres, the least dense subregion. Residents are mostly Whites and Hispanics, making up 39% and 51% of the population, respectively. Asian Americans make up 6% of the population, and African Americans 3%. Thirty percent of the population are children (age up to 17 years old). Sixty percent are between 17 and 64 years old, and 10% are above 64 years old. Median household income in the region is \$52,631. Twelve percent of the households have incomes lower than the federal poverty threshold.

**Parks in West Ventura.** There are 106 parks and recreation areas in the West Ventura subregion (Figure 40), with a total area of over 364,000 acres. It includes a large portion (>360,000 acres) of Los Padres National Forest. Not including the National Forest, the subregion has over 3,500 park acres or 9 acres per 1,000 residents or 31 acres per 1,000 children. The largest open spaces in the subregion include the Sespe Condor Reserve (>5,000 acres) and Ventura County Game Reserve (374 acres). Most of the parks range from 1 to 20 acres in size (Figure 41). Just over 40% of this subregion's parks have transit access, based on field-audit data.

Parks in the West Ventura subregion had basic amenities and facilities. A number of parks also have facilities for sports and active recreation. Most parks had play equipment and a number of sports fields. The parks were also equipped with benches, barbecue equipment and shade canopy. Facilities for community/cultural recreation were mostly wanting in the subregion. Most of the parks in this region were in “average” to “good” condition.

A list of the facilities, as well as landscape features, and the condition of the parks in the West Ventura subregion are detailed below.



**Figure 41. Distribution of park sizes in the West Ventura subregion (excluding National Forests).**

**Basic amenities, facilities, and safety.** The Basic Facilities Index value for the subregion was 5.80, slightly below average than that of the GVP region (5.99, Table 12). Less than 8-acre Teague Park in Santa Paula,

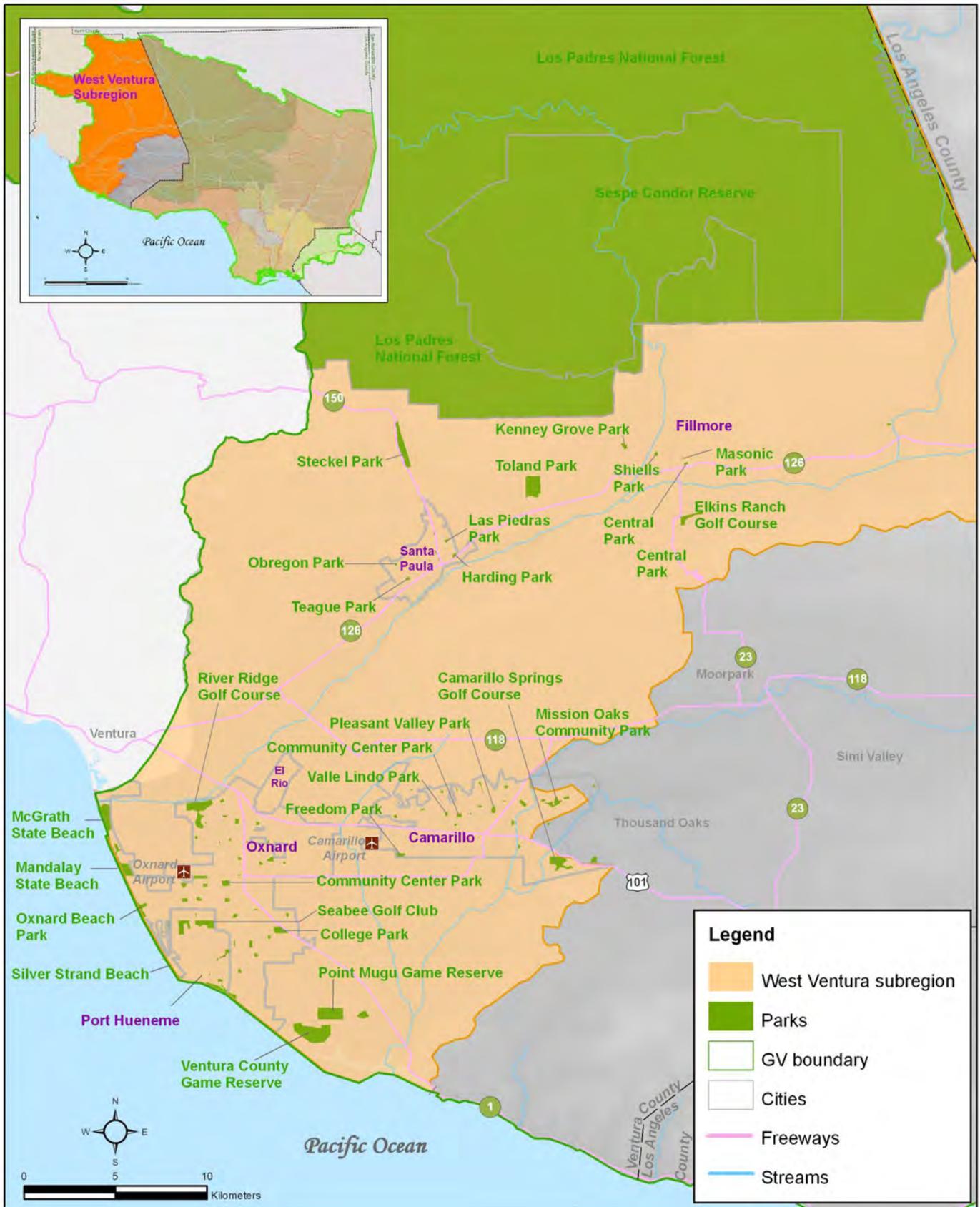


Figure 40. Parks and Recreational Open Space in West Ventura subregion (Ventura County).

and 7-acre Colonia Park in Oxnard had the most basic amenities. Most of the 19 parks field-audited in the West Ventura subregion were equipped with basic amenities and facilities (Table 58). Of the facilities in our checklist, trash cans were the most common among the field-audited parks in West Ventura, present in 95% of the sites. Signs were present in 90% of the parks and restrooms and parking were both present in 74% of the parks (Table 58). The remainder of the amenities/facilities are listed in Table 58. West Ventura had the lowest Safety Index in the region (0.85 compared to the GVP region's average of 1.09). Only one park, McGrath State Beach, had all three safety features in our checklist (i.e., security staff on-site, recreational staff on-site and emergency phones).

Except for restrooms, which were mentioned in 15% of park websites, most of basic amenities/facilities were mentioned in less than 10% of park web sites, if at all (Table 58).

**Table 58. Percentage of field- (n = 19) and web-audited (n = 103) parks with basic amenities and facilities in the West Ventura subregion.**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Trash can	94.7	1.9	Staff	42.1	6.8
Signs	89.5	1.9	Emergency phones	36.8	0
Restrooms	73.7	15.5	Lighting (active rec areas)	26.3	5.8
Parking	73.7	6.8	Showers	10.5	1.9
Water fountain	68.4	1.0	Fencing	10.5	0.0
Lighting (passive rec areas)	63.2	2.9	Security staff	5.3	1.0
Lighting (parking lot)	57.9	0			

**Facilities for sports and active recreation.** Of the 19 parks visited on-site, 53% of the parks had play equipment, 42% had pathways for walking/jogging/inline skating, 32% had facilities for basketball, 26% had volleyball courts, and 21% had baseball fields. Softball fields and bicycle facilities were present in 16% of the field audited parks. Most of the other facilities were either present in only one park, or not at all (Table 59).

**Table 59. Percentage of field- (n = 19) and web-audited parks (n = 103) with facilities for sports and active recreation in the West Ventura subregion.**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Play Equipment	52.6	26.2	Racquetball court	0	0
Walking/jogging/inline skating	42.1	2.9	Handball court	0	0
Basketball	31.6	4.9	Football	0	0
Volleyball	26.3	12.6	Rollerhockey	0	0
Baseball	21.1	3.9	Physical fitness	0	0
Softball	15.8	3.9	Skateboard	0	2.9
Bicycle facilities	15.8	0	Climbing wall	0	0
Tennis	10.5	5.8	Equestrian trail	0	1
Swimming pool	5.3	1.9	Gymnastics/par course	0	0
Soccer	5.3	6.8	Golf course	0	3.9
Recreation center/gym	5.3	3.9	Club House	0	2.9
Equipment rentals	5.3	3.9	Horseshoes	0	3.9
Backstop/batting cage	5.3	0	Tetherball	0	0

Information from web sites (n = 103) indicated that 26% of them had play equipment, 13% had volleyball courts, and 7% had soccer fields (Table 59). The remainder of the facilities was reported in less than 5% of the park websites.

Field-audited parks in West Ventura generally earned low scores with respect to Active Recreation Index values; average for the subregion was 2.40 compared to the GVP region's average of 3.55 (Table 12). Especially low in Active Recreation Index scores were the variety of beach-related parks, and pocket parks such as Dewar Park in Port Hueneme, tiny Channel View Park in Oxnard, 3-acre Plaza Park, also in Oxnard, and Fillmore's 5-acre Central Park. The 7-acre Colonia Park, in Oxnard, 27-acre Mission Oaks Community Park in Camarillo, and 9-acre Walter B. Moranda Park in Port Hueneme had higher scores (six to seven).

**Facilities for leisure and passive recreation.** Benches were present in all 19 of the parks that were field audited. Barbecue equipment was present in 74% of the parks. There were restaurants/cafes and shade canopies in 32% of the parks. Other facilities for leisure and active recreation were present in less than 16% of the parks (Table 60).

**Table 60. Percentage of field- (n = 19) and web-audited parks (n = 103) with facilities for leisure and passive recreation in the West Ventura subregion.**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Benches	100.0	30.1	Vending	10.5	0
BBQ Equipment	73.7	24.3	Dog Park	5.3	1.0
Restaurant/Café	31.6	5.8	Water feature	5.3	3.9
Shade Canopy	31.6	10.7	Pier	5.3	1.0
Beach	15.8	3.8	Retail	0.0	2.9
Boardwalk	15.8	0	Amusement	0.0	0
Marina	10.5	0			

Benches and barbecue equipment were listed on websites as present in 30% and 24% of the parks, respectively (Table 60). Shade canopies were listed in 11% of park websites. The remainder of the facilities was listed on less than 7% of the park websites (Table 60).

Passive Recreation Index scores for field-audited parks were higher than the GVP region (2.80 compared to 2.42 for the GVP region, Table 12). Many smaller parks had few leisure amenities, as well as 48-acre Silver Strand Beach, 22-acre Richard Bard Park in Port Hueneme, and 221-acre Toland Park in unincorporated Ventura County.

**Facilities for community/ cultural activities.** Rose/ornamental/botanical gardens were encountered in 32% of the parks that were field-audited (Table 61). The remainder of the facilities for community/cultural recreation were present in very few parks (<16%). These facilities are also seldom mentioned on websites (< 5%, Table 61).

**Table 61. Percentage of field- (n = 19) and web-audited parks (n = 103) with facilities for community/ cultural activities in the West Ventura subregion.**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Rose, ornamental, botanical garden	31.6	1.0	Interpretive signage (ecology)	5.3	0
School	15.8	0	Library	5.3	0
Monument statue	15.8	1.9	Theater/amphitheater	0	4.9
Interpretive signage (culture, history)	15.8	0	Senior Center	0	2.9
Meeting rooms, community halls	5.3	3.9	Child care facility	0	0
Cultural facility	5.3	0	Community gardens	0	0
Historic buildings	5.3	0	Nature center	0	0
Museum	5.3	0			

West Ventura’s field-audited parks had below average Community Facilities Index score (1.00 compared to the GVP region’s 1.26, Table 12). Only 5-acre Central Park in Fillmore and 3-acre Plaza Park in Oxnard had more than 2 such facilities, while many parks, both large ones such as Toland Park, and small ones such as Dewar Park in Port Hueneme, had no community/cultural facilities.

**Landscape features and characteristics.** With a relatively high Landscape Diversity Index (3.70 compared to the GVP region’s 3.33, Table 12), West Ventura had two beaches and two parks that had strong index values. These were McGrath State Beach in Oxnard and Port Hueneme Beach Park, and Richard Bard Park in Port Hueneme and Camarillo Grove County Park in unincorporated Ventura County. Seventy-four percent of the parks that were field audited had lawns and shade trees. Sixty percent had sycamore and/or oak trees present, suggesting the value of these parks for native wildlife. A list of landscape features in West Ventura subregion is provided in Table 62.

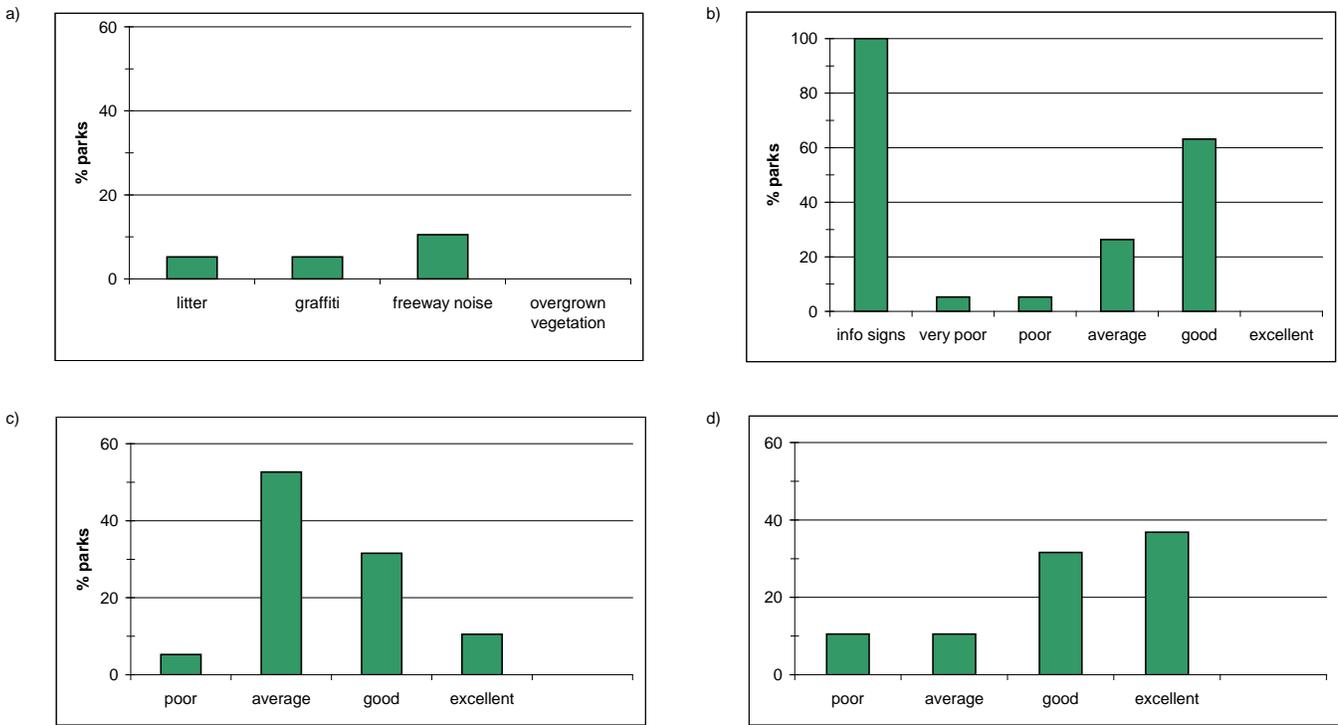
**Table 62. Landscape features encountered in the field-audited parks in the West Ventura subregion (n = 19).**

Landscape feature	%	Landscape feature	%
Lawn	73.7	Chaparral or coastal sage	5.3
Shade trees	73.7	Wetlands	5.3
Coastal waters	31.6	Grassland	0
Rivers, streams or creeks	21.1	Hills	0
Beaches	21.1	Canyons or gullies	0
Woodland/forest	15.8	Lakes or reservoirs	0
Sand dunes	10.5		

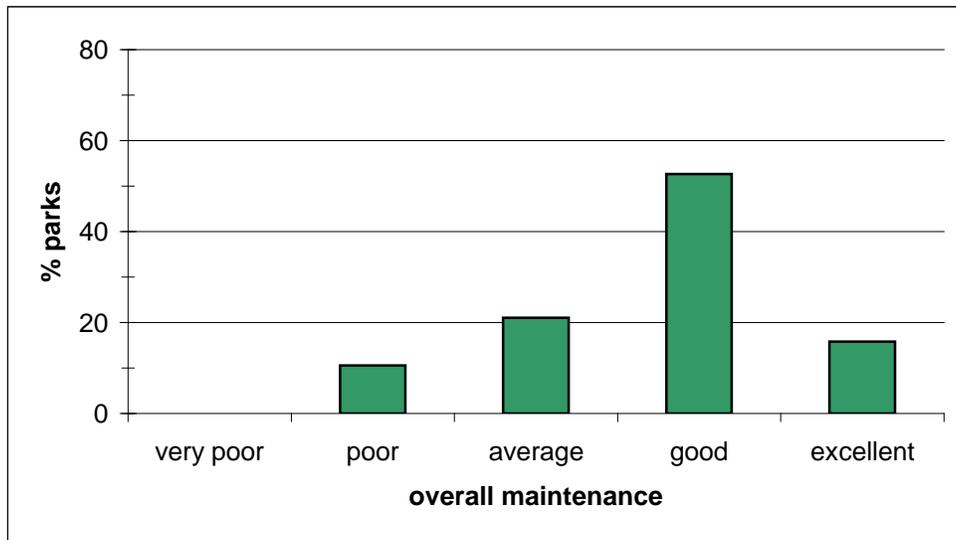
Of the 19 parks that were visited, only one (5%) had ground surfaces that were not paved. On the other hand, 11 (58%) of these parks had a quarter of their ground surface paved; and five parks (26%) had 25-50% of their surface paved. Most of the non-paved surfaces were irrigated.

Condition of the parks. The 19 park sites visited in the West Ventura region were generally in good condition. Litter and graffiti were encountered in only one park, and freeway noise was audible in only two of these sites (Figure 42a). Park signs were deemed “good” in 63% of the parks (Figure 42b). The condition of facilities and infrastructure were mostly rated “average” to “good” (Figure 42c); and ornamental landscaping was rated “good” to “excellent” (Figure 42d). With regard to overall maintenance, most parks in West Ventura region were rated “good” (53%) to “average” (21%). Only two parks (11%) were rated “poor” (Figure 43).

West Ventura subregion’s field-audited parks had a Condition Index score was 10.65—slightly lower than the GVP average of 10.83. Only a handful of parks had low scores: for example, Toland Park in unincorporated Ventura County and Teague Park in Santa Paula (both 5), and Dewar Park in Port Hueneme (7) had low scores. On the other hand, the 27-acre Mission Oaks Community Park in Camarillo and 3-acre Plaza Park in Oxnard had particularly high scores.



**Figure 42. Condition of the parks in the West Ventura subregion that were field-audited based on (a) presence of litter, graffiti, noise and overgrown vegetation; (b) condition of signs; (c) condition of facilities and infrastructure; and (d) condition of ornamental landscaping.**



**Figure 43. Ratings for overall maintenance of parks in the West Ventura subregion.**

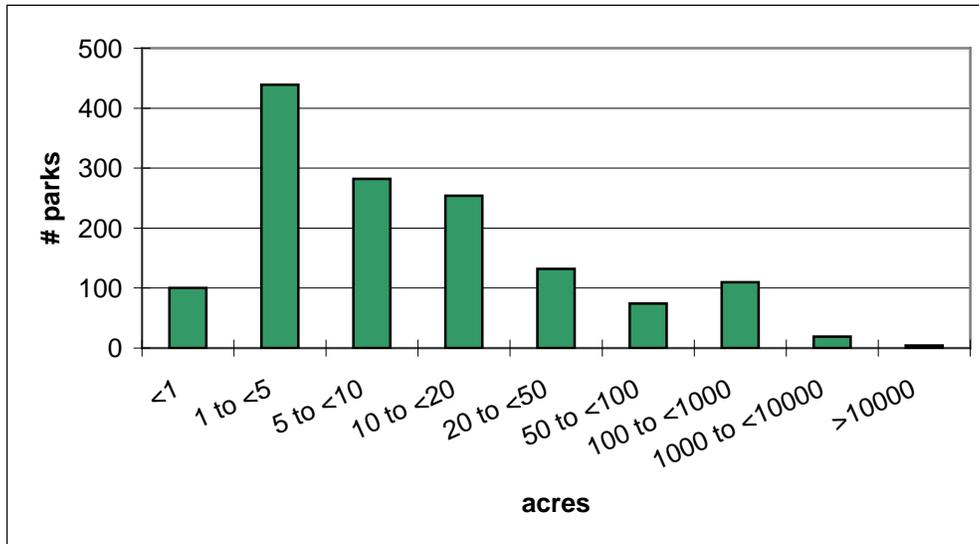
## 4.2 GVP-Los Angeles County

We pooled together data from the seven GVP subregions in Los Angeles county in order to provide a description of park resources in the county; these are presented in this section. As previously mentioned, our description of “Los Angeles County” does not include the Antelope Valley, as this is not within the boundaries of the GVP region.

**Demographics.** Over 10 million people reside in Los Angeles County. With the county’s 7,516 km<sup>2</sup> of land area, population density is at 562 people per 100 acres. A majority of residents is Hispanic, who constitute 45% of the population. Whites make up 31%, African Americans 10%, and Asian Americans 13%. Twenty-eight percent of the population—or 2.7 million—are children. Median household income in the county is \$38,287 with 18% of households below federal poverty threshold.

**Parks in LA County.** Los Angeles County has 1,452 parks and recreation areas totaling over 137,000 park acres—approximately 13 acres per 1,000 people, or 50 acres per 1,000 children. Additionally, National Forests in the county (i.e., Angeles and Los Padres) add over 684,000 acres more to these park resources. Although the previous sections show that some subregions within the county fall below standards in terms of acreage per 1,000 capita (e.g., South, East, and Metro L.A. subregions), Los Angeles County has park acreage statistics that fall within the National Recreation and Park Association standard of six to 10 park acres per 1,000 people. Essentially, this reflects the fact that within the county are sizable park and recreation resources; however, the locational distribution of these resources may not correspond with the distribution of residents, nor are these resources always accessible. Of the 298 parks in the county that were audited, only 39% were observed to have public transit access.

The largest parks in the county include Hungry Valley State Vehicular Recreation Area (~16,000 acres inside the GVP area) which is located close to the county boundaries of Los Angeles, Ventura, and Kern counties, and Castaic Lake State Recreation Area (~ 12,000 acres inside the GVP area) which is located in the northern portion of the county, close to the Santa Clarita Valley. Both these expansive recreation areas are located in the San Fernando subregion. The other larger parks in Los Angeles County are Topanga State Park (~ 10,000 acres) in the West L.A. subregion and Malibu Creek State Park (~ 5,000 acres) in the San Fernando subregion (the portion immediately north of the West L.A. subregion). Griffith Park, approximately 4,000 acres, is one of the few larger parks located in the more populous section of the county. While there are large tracts of recreational spaces in the county, majority of the parks (i.e., 60%) have sizes ranging from >1 to 10 acres in size (Figure 44).



**Figure 44. Distribution of park sizes in the GVP-L.A. County (excluding National Forests).**

A list of the facilities, as well as landscape features, and the condition of the parks in the Los Angeles County are detailed below.

**Basic amenities, facilities, and safety.** Table 63 lists the basic amenities and facilities present at 297 parks in Los Angeles county that were field-audited. Basic Facilities Index of parks in the Los Angeles County is 6.0, which approximates the regional average of 5.98. The most common basic amenities/facilities in the field audited parks were trash cans, information signs, and water fountains; these were present in over 75% of the parks. Thirty-five to 50% of the parks had parking, on-site staff, and lighting in areas for passive recreation. Less than 16% had showers and security present. Overall Safety Index score of the county is 1.12, which is slightly below the GVP average of 1.54. Among those field-audited, parks with the most basic amenities included 57-acre Vincent Park in Inglewood, 19-acre Gonzales Park in Compton, and 89-acre Valley Plaza Park in the City of Los Angeles.

**Table 63. Percentage of field- (n = 297) and web-audited (n = 1,424) parks with basic amenities and facilities in the GVP-LA county**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Trash can	94.6	8.1	Lighting (active rec areas)	46.5	19.1
Signs	80.8	9.6	Lighting (parking lot)	44.4	1.5
Water fountain	76.1	7.9	Emergency phones	40.7	1.0
Restrooms	71.7	24.4	Fencing	35.7	1.7
Lighting (passive rec areas)	61.6	5.2	Showers	15.2	3.2
Parking	59.6	1.5	Security	14.8	2.4
Staff	56.2	12.4			

Information collected from the web showed that restrooms are the most commonly mentioned basic park facility; these were mentioned in 24% of the parks. Lighting in active recreation areas, as well as parking, was mentioned in over 10% of websites. Five to 10% of park websites mentioned lighting in passive recreation areas, the presence of kitchen/stove/fridge, drinking water fountains, trash cans, and information signs. The rest of basic facilities were mentioned in <4% of park websites.

**Table 64. Percentage of field- (n = 297) and web-audited parks (n = 1,424) with facilities for sports and active recreation in the GVP-LA county**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Play Equipment	68.7	52.0	Gymnastics/par course	6.7	2.3
Basketball	41.1	30.7	Equipment rentals	5.4	3.9
Baseball	24.9	24.4	Skateboard	5.1	2.1
Tennis	23.6	17.4	Golf course	5.1	5.8
Softball	29.3	9.1	Backstop/batting cage	4.4	<1
Bicycle facilities	34.7	<1	Tetherball	4.4	0
Walking/jogging/in-line skating	24.6	14.5	Physical fitness	3.4	1.2
Recreation center/gym	15.8	10.7	Equestrian trail	3.0	4.7
Swimming pool	13.8	8.8	Rollerhockey	2.0	1.3
Volleyball	9.4	10.3	Club house	1.7	<1
Soccer	8.4	15.4	Racquetball court	<1	1.0
Handball court	8.1	4.6	Football	<1	9.6
Horseshoes	6.7	3.9	Climbing wall	<1	<1

**Facilities for sports and active recreation.** Most field-audited parks (close to 70%) in Los Angeles County had play equipment (Table 64). Basketball courts, bicycle facilities, and softball fields were present in 30-41% of the parks. Very few parks (i.e., less than 2%) possess club houses, racquetball courts, football fields or climbing walls. Active Recreation Index for the county is 3.57, which also approximates the GVP’s Index of 3.55 (Table 12). Of the parks in Los Angeles county that were field audited, those having high Index scores for sports and active recreation facilities included 1.7-acre Rose Park in Lynwood, 75-acre Van Nuys-Sherman Oaks Park in the city of Los Angeles, 18-acre Recreation Park in El Segundo, 11-acre Los Nietos Park in Santa Fe Springs, and 93-acre Cerritos Regional County Park in Cerritos.

Information from web sites corroborated that play equipment is present in most parks (recorded in 52% of the websites) in Los Angeles County. Basketball courts, baseball fields, and tennis courts were cited in 17-30% of park web sites in the county. Ten to 15% of websites mention the presence of soccer fields, pathways for walking/jogging/in-line skating, recreation centers, and volleyball courts. The rest of facilities for sports and active recreation on our checklist were mentioned in less than 10% of the park websites.

**Table 65. Percentage of field- (n = 297) and web-audited (n = 1,424) parks with facilities for leisure and passive recreation in the GVP-LA county**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Benches	91.6	55.4	Dog Park	2.0	1.2
BBQ Equipment	49.2	25.1	Amusement	1.3	<1
Shade Canopy	47.5	11.7	Beach	5.4	1.8
Restaurant/Café	20.2	6.5	Marina	<1	<1
Vending	15.5	0	Pier	1.3	<1
Water feature	15.2	6.3	Boardwalk	<1	<1
Retail	7.4	3.7			

Facilities for leisure and passive recreation. Like the rest of the parks in the subregions, benches were most common in parks in Los Angeles County (Table 65); field audits recorded 92% of the parks having them, and web audits recorded 55%. Shade canopy and barbecue equipment were observed in 47-50% of the parks

visited. These two facilities were mentioned in 12-25% of the websites. The remainder of the facilities for leisure and passive recreation that were on our checklist were encountered only in 20% or less of the parks field audited; websites list most of these in less than 10% of the websites audited.

The Passive Recreation Index score for Los Angeles County was 2.42, which mirrors the GVP average (Table 12). Among the parks visited, Venice City Beach (City of Los Angeles), Santa Fe Dam Recreation Area (Irwindale), Manhattan County Beach (Manhattan Beach), Cerritos Regional County Park (Cerritos), Frank G. Bionelli Regional Park (San Dimas), Almansor Park (Alhambra), and Descanso Gardens (La Cañada Flintridge) are among the higher-scoring parks in terms of passive recreation facilities.

**Facilities for community/ cultural activities.** Like the rest of the subregions in the GVP area, most parks in Los Angeles County lack community/cultural facilities (Table 66). Facilities on our checklist were present in only less than 26% of the parks; of these, the most commonly encountered during the field audits were meeting rooms, and rose/ornamental/botanical gardens, both of which were recorded in 25-26% of the parks. The rest of the facilities were present in 11% or less of the parks. Websites also list down meeting rooms as the most common community/cultural facility, however, the rest of the facilities were mentioned in less than 9% of the websites, and in most cases, in less than 3%. Community Index value for Los Angeles County was 1.28, slightly higher than that of the GVP subregion at 1.26.

**Table 66. Percentage of field- (n = 297) and web-audited (n = 1,424) parks with facilities for community/cultural activities in the GVP-LA County.**

Amenity/Facility	% field	% web	Amenity/Facility	% field	% web
Meeting rooms, community halls	26.3	22.7	Child care facility	4.4	2.0
Rose, ornamental, botanical garden	24.6	2.9	Historic buildings	4.0	2.9
School	16.5	6.0	Library	3.0	<1
Monument statue	10.5	2.4	Museum	3.0	1.6
Senior Center	7.1	2.7	Nature center	1.7	1.8
Interpretive signage (ecology)	9.8	1.0	Community gardens	1.3	0.5
Theater/amphitheater	8.4	8.6	Cultural facility	1.3	1.4
Interpretive signage (culture, history)	6.1	1.3			

**Landscape features and characteristics.** Information on landscape features present in the parks were based mainly on field audits since information pertaining to these features are largely missing in websites (Table 67). Like most subregions, most parks (i.e., >95%) in Los Angeles county have lawns and shade trees, and 45% had sycamores or oaks. Ten to 14% have hills and chaparral or coastal scrub, and six to 10% have hills, woodland/forest, coastal waters, lakes or reservoirs, and beaches. The remainder of the landscape features that were on our checklist were found in very few parks (i.e., <4%). Landscape Index Score for the county is 3.26, slightly slower compared to the GVP score of 3.31. Of the parks that were field audited, Hansen Dam Park (city of Los Angeles), Santa Fe Dam Recreation Area (Irwindale), Industry Hills Recreation Area (city of Industry), and Wildwood Canyon Park (Burbank) had the most diverse landscape features.

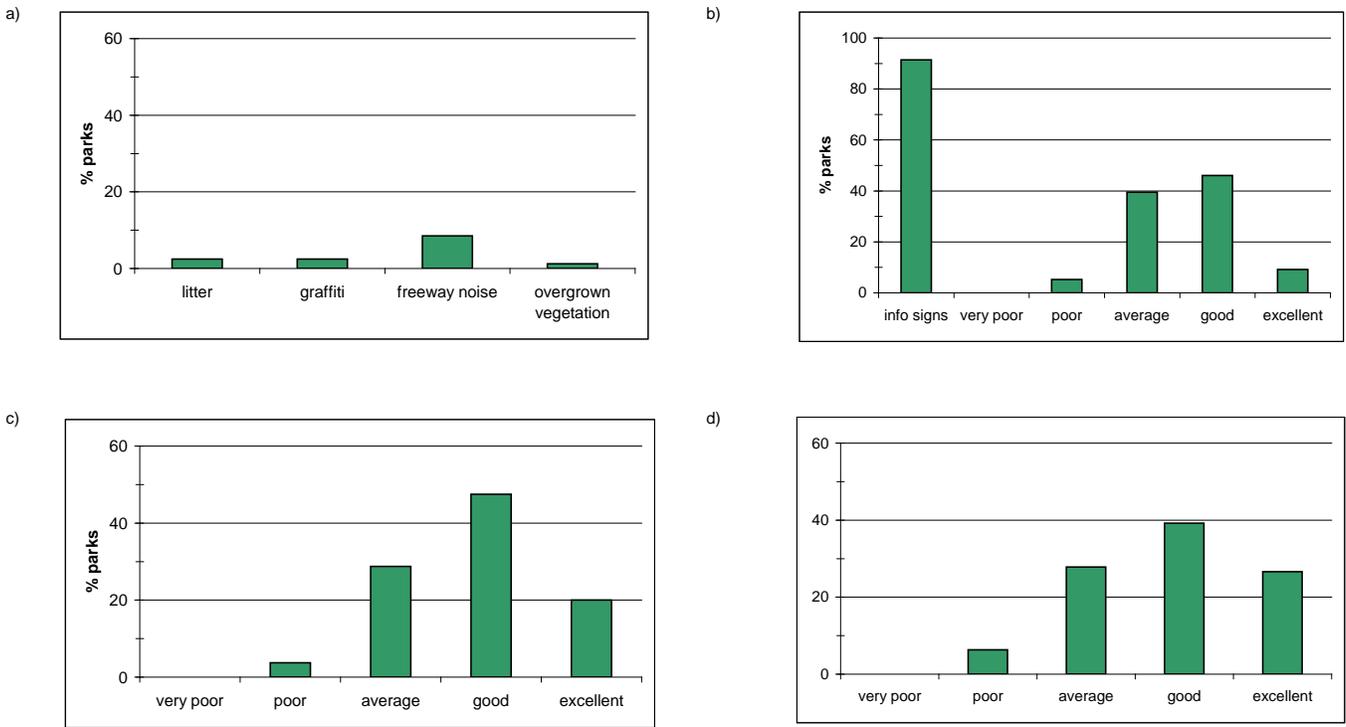
**Table 67. Landscape features encountered in the field-audited parks in the GVP-LA county (n = 297).**

Landscape feature	%	Landscape feature	%
Lawn	97.8	Rivers, streams or creeks	3.6
Shade trees	95.7	Coastal waters	7.1
Chaparral or coastal sage	13.6	Beaches	6.1
Woodland/forest	7.5	Canyons or gullies	2.2
Hills	10.0	Wetlands	<1
Lakes or reservoirs	6.4	Sand dunes	0
Grassland	3.9		

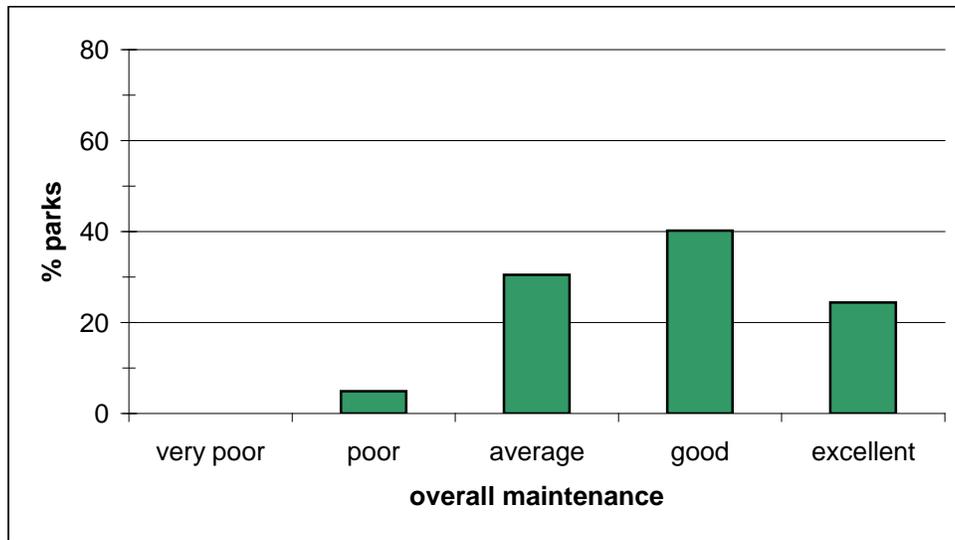
Of the 297 parks that were visited, 40% had stormdrains, 28% had culverts or drainage ditches, and <1% had retention basins or swales. Thirty-eight percent of the parks had none of their surfaces paved, 78% had about a quarter surface area paved, and 38% had a quarter to half paved. Only 2.5% had more than half of the surface paved, and only 1% has all of the surfaces paved.

Of the parks visited, 76% had their non-paved ground surface completely irrigated; 7% had half to three-quarters of their site surface irrigated; and 5% had a quarter to half of their surface irrigated. Nine percent of the parks had non-paved ground surfaces that were not irrigated at all.

**Condition of the parks.** Most of the parks visited in the Los Angeles County were generally in average to good condition. Among the “nuisance” index in our checklist, freeway noise was the most prevalent, which was recorded in 14% of the parks (Figure 45a). Litter and graffiti were encountered in 7% to 8% of the parks and overgrown vegetation was observed in only 1% of the parks. Ninety-three percent of the parks had information signs, which were rated between average to good 75% of the time (Figure 45b). Seventy to 75% of the time, the condition of facilities and infrastructure and ornamental landscaping was also rated average to good (Figures 45c and d). Parks in Los Angeles county rated 10.78 in terms of Condition Index score, slightly lower than the GVP score of 10.83 (Figure 46).



**Figure 45. Condition of parks in the GVP-L.A. County that were field-audited based on (a) presence of litter, graffiti, noise, and overgrown vegetation; (b) condition of signs; (c) condition of facilities and infrastructure; and (d) condition of ornamental landscaping.**



**Figure 46. Ratings for overall maintenance of parks in the GVP-L.A. County.**

## 5 SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

Over 1,800 parks and other recreational open spaces were inventoried and assessed, and of these, over 360 were audited through field visits. The field audit instrument was extensively tested, and proved to be reliable and valid. The web audits we conducted revealed that many city websites offered little in the way of detailed information about their park and open space resources, while others provided relatively complete information. Nevertheless, web and field audit information was reasonably consistent, although field audits revealed far more detail about park facilities, landscape features, condition, and safety than information provided on the web. The result of these audits is a major archive of information about recreational open space assets in the Green Visions Plan area.

### *5.1 The Green Visions Plan Area's Park and Recreational Open Space Assets*

Overall, the Green Visions Plan area enjoys a wealth of park and open space resources. There are several major points to be made about these recreational open space assets:

#### *5.1.1 Extensive Urban–Wildland Interface Offers Unparalleled Recreational Opportunities for Many Residents*

Because of its many proximate mountainous areas which have been protected from development or cannot be developed due to steep slopes or other environmental factors, residents potentially have unparalleled access to hiking, mountain biking, day and overnight camping, horse-back riding, and other such pursuits. However, public transit access is particularly poor to these areas. This long-recognized problem could be addressed via programs based in urban parks. For example, regular transit service (and programming) can be offered from the more accessible urban parks, the latter serving as 'portals' to the region's mountain or coastal recreation destinations.

The wildlands of the region also play a crucial role in providing habitat and protecting watershed health. This suggests the need for careful planning of recreational access to avoid habitat degradation. Such planning is underway in some parts of the region; for example, the Puente Hills Habitat Authority has surveyed its biological resources and recreational use patterns carefully, to identify problem spots and develop policies to protect natural resources while expanding access for recreationists in certain parts of the Authority's territory. This type of analysis and planning should be done throughout the urban–wildlands interface zone.

#### *5.1.2 Larger Urban Open Spaces Are Multi-Use Assets*

The many larger open spaces within the urbanized GVP area are both recreational assets and potential sites for multi-use projects. For example, there are close to 10,000 acres of golf courses in the study area, and larger parks, such as Yorba Linda Regional Park, Hansen Dam Park, Bonelli Regional Park, Elysian Park, Debs Regional Park, and Kenneth Hahn State Park, have habitat value that could be enhanced. Moreover, from the field site visits, we found 22% to 35% of the audited park lands not paved and not irrigated—these amounted to roughly 3,800 to 6,000 acres of parkland (out of the 16,887 park acres audited). Even within more urbanized subregions, such as San Fernando, roughly 1,629 to 2,445 acres (39–59%) of parkland ground surface are neither paved nor irrigated.

These park assets have the potential to become habitat for native wildlife, and/or runoff infiltration projects. In addition, there is substantial potential for constructing infiltration projects beneath park parking lots, and/or 'greening' overflow parking lots with enhanced turf products such as Netlon™. Ongoing GVP studies that examine the overlap of existing habitat resources (i.e., unpaved sites) by species, as well as stream networks within the urbanized region, will determine more precisely the potential amount of runoff that the region's parks could infiltrate.

### *5.1.3 Park-based Recreational and Cultural Assets are Extensive*

The range of recreational facilities in the region is enormous albeit unevenly distributed. The region boasts not only of typical facilities such as swimming pools, soccer and baseball fields, and basketball courts, but also climbing walls, skate parks, roller hockey areas, off-leash dog parks, and many specialized types of team and individual sports facilities. Moreover, parks are a prime site for community and cultural resources. These include common features such as community meeting rooms, senior centers, and clubhouses, as well as botanical gardens, theaters, and museums. However, there are very few nature centers in the region, and thus there are minimal opportunities in many parts of the region for exploring the natural environment or learning about local ecology.

The extent of recreational and cultural/community programs provided via these park and open space facilities is another question, the answer to which shapes the utility of the region's open space assets. Long-term fiscal austerity of many cities in the region may mean that facilities are not well utilized due to lack of staffing and services. This issue will be addressed by a companion GVP study, entailing an audit of recreational programs in the GVP study area by city and park.

### *5.1.4 Landscape Features of Parks—Whether Natural or Purposively Designed—are Vital Environmental Education Assets*

The diversity of landscape features is high in those parts of the GVP area that include the urban–wildland interface; on the other hand, parks in many parts of the region have little more than turf and ornamental shade trees. Although shady lawns and benches are a wonderful respite from city street life, urban parks have the potential to have much more landscape diversity and hence be more interesting, engaging for children, and educational for both youth and adults. Especially in the case of new parks built on brownfields or other infill parcels, there is the opportunity to create parks that mimic vegetation communities and landscape features that were characteristic of southern California during earlier periods.

An example is Augustus F. Hawkins Natural Park in South L.A. Built on a brownfield site, this 8.5 acre park has native plant communities, oak trees, rolling hillocks, riparian areas, and a small running stream designed to mimic a native California setting. In conjunction with the park's nature center, this complex provides unparalleled opportunities for environmental education.

### *5.1.5. Park Condition and Safety is Good Overall, with Some Trouble Spots*

Many parks are in good or excellent condition, and have little in the way of litter or graffiti. Their signage is in good condition, and overall infrastructural facilities were rated sound by field auditors.

On the other hand, many parks in the older parts of the region are on average or even in poor condition. They are not well-maintained, display overgrown vegetation, suffer from oppressive freeway noise, and have disturbing amounts of litter and graffiti that mar their aesthetic value. This is particularly true in South L.A.

### *5.1.6. Transit Access to Park and Open Space Assets is Limited*

Only about a quarter (24%) of all parks appears to have immediate transit access. Transit was far less available in some of the more suburban subregions, such as East Ventura, than this overall figure suggests. Not surprisingly, transit service to parks was highest in Metro L.A., where most parks had transit stops along their perimeters. But even in increasingly dense subregions, transit access was available in only 30% to 45% of the parks, implying that many transit-dependent park patrons may be unable to easily travel to—and thus enjoy—parks in their area.

## 5.2 Subregional Contrasts in Park and Recreational Open Space

Two of the most striking findings about park assets in the region are (1) their distribution and the extreme disparities in park acreage across subregions, as well as (2) the number and mix of facilities, landscape features, and conditions. In what follows, the assets of each subregion are summarized, highlighting the differentials in park facilities and space across the Green Visions Plan area.

Subregions in the GVP area vary widely in terms of average park size, and exhibit similarities, as well as differences, in terms of facilities present in parks that were field-audited. Basic facilities were the most common facility types present in all subregions; on the other hand, facilities for community and cultural recreation were the least common (Table 68). Facilities for passive recreation were encountered more frequently than facilities for sports and active recreation.

Excluding its National Forest lands, East Ventura had 158 park acres per 1,000 residents and 564 acres per 1,000 children and youth. The subregion thus had the highest per capita park assets in the GVP area (Table 69). It also had the highest average number of parks having the most facilities, in particular having the most parks with active recreation facilities and parks with areas dedicated to active recreation (Table 68). In addition, East Ventura had the highest index scores for Landscape and Condition (Table 12). It ranked second to Metro L.A. in terms of the average number of basic facilities in parks, as well as for parks with facilities for community and cultural recreation (Table 68). East Ventura also had the highest number of parks rated in “excellent” condition (Table 68). Although there were parks with overgrown vegetation, none of the parks in East Ventura had litter, graffiti, or freeway noise.

With downtown L.A. right in the middle of it, Metro L.A. had facilities and amenities (averaged across four types) second only to East Ventura (Table 68). It ranked highest in terms of parks with basic facilities, as well in facilities for passive recreation, and community/cultural assets (Table 68). However, facilities for active recreation were in relatively short supply in this subregion, ranking lowest third, above only West L.A. and West Ventura with respect to percentage of field-audited parks having facilities for sports and active recreation (Table 68). Perhaps one challenge for this subregion is to have parks that are situated closer, and thus be more accessible, to the highly populated neighborhoods. Looking at Figure 5, one can see that Griffith Park, which is a large park, is located in the north end of Metro L.A.—some distance from the populated communities in the subregion. Although parks in this subregion were mostly rated “good”, the subregion had the highest percentage of parks with graffiti (Table 68).

Across the GVP area, West L.A. had the lowest percentage of parks having facilities (averaged across all four facility types, Table 68). With beaches comprising a good portion of the public recreational spaces in this subregion, West L.A.’s field-audited parks had the fewest basic facilities and facilities for sports and active recreation among the subregions (Table 68). Most parks in the subregion also had fewer passive recreation and community and cultural facilities. The southern and eastern urbanized portions of this subregion have relatively few park resources, while the northwestern portion along the coast and Santa Monica Mountains has plenty of assets, including State Park Lands and the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. Overall, West L.A. has 59 park acres per 1,000 residents; and with fewer children in the population, the subregion has 338 park acres per 1,000 children (Table 69).

Also in close proximity to State Park Lands and SMMNRA sites is the San Fernando subregion, particularly its western “wing” that extends north of the West L.A. subregion. These open spaces add up to over 6,800 acres, contributing to the subregion’s rank as third highest in park acres per capita, offering 32 acres of park space per 1,000 population and 121 acres per 1,000 children (Table 69). On average, the occurrence of facilities in the subregion’s parks approximates that of the GVP region (23.0% for the subregion compared to GVP region’s 23.7; Table 68). In terms of active and passive facilities however, the subregion usually scored

**Table 68. Park characteristics across the subregions in the Green Visions Plan area; also includes GVP-LA county and the GVP region.**

Green Vision Plan Subregion, GVP-LA county, and GVP region summaries												
	Orange	S. F.	S. G.	Metro L.A.	West L.A.	South L.A.	East L.A.	South Bay	East Vent.	West Vent.	GVP-LA County	GVP
Number of parks field audited	27	59	72	13	25	12	44	82	11	19	307	364
Based on Field Audits:												
% of facilities from SAGE checklist found, on average, in any given park:												
• Basic	51.3	52.2	53.4	65.7	40.62	55.1	58.9	53.5	60.1	50.2	54.2	54.1
• Active	13.5	12.6	13.6	9.8	7.54	15.4	20.7	14.2	19.9	9.3	13.4	13.7
• Passive	16.0	17.3	22.9	22.5	16.92	18.0	21.0	18.6	21.7	12.6	19.6	18.8
• Community	6.9	9.7	10.4	12.8	5.07	3.3	10.3	5.9	11.5	7.4	8.2	8.3
• Average across 4 facility types	21.9	23.0	25.1	27.7	17.5	23.0	27.7	23.0	28.3	19.9	23.9	23.7
% Parks with organized recreation	75.0	62.1	65.3	53.8	33.3	75.0	68.2	61.0	90.9	42.1	59.8	62.7
% Parks with specific indicators of condition:												
• Litter	7.4	5.2	5.6	15.4	17.7	33.3	6.8	2.4	0	5.2	12.3	9.9
• Graffiti	11.11	6.9	6.9	38.5	11.8	25.0	11.4	2.4	0	5.2	14.7	11.9
• Freeway noise	18.5	15.5	6.9	15.4	35.3	41.7	29.6	8.5	0	10.5	21.8	18.2
• Overgrown vegetation	11.11	1.7	1.4	0	0	0	0	1.2	82.6	0	0.6	9.8
% Parks for each overall maintenance quality score:												
• Very Poor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
• Poor	0	0	5.6	7.7	17.6	33.3	11.4	4.9	0	10.5	11.5	9.1
• Average	29.6	27.6	22.2	15.4	23.4	50.0	20.4	30.5	9.1	21.1	27.1	24.9
• Good	59.2	51.7	44.4	69.2	70.6	8.3	43.2	40.2	36.4	52.6	46.8	47.6
• Excellent	11.1	20.7	27.8	7.7	35.2	8.3	25.0	24.4	54.5	15.8	21.3	23.1

**Table 69. Summary of park resources and population demographics across the sub-regions in the Green Visions Plan area.**

Green Vision Plan Subregion	Orange	S. F.	S.G.	Metro L.A.	West L.A.	South L.A.	East L.A.	South Bay	East Vent.	West Vent.	GVP-LA County	GVP
No. of parks	205	292	325	112	150	92	182	299	131	106	1,452	1,894
Total acres (including NF)	6,452	291,147	475,073	6,010	37,565	1,186	4,571	6,112	50,026	364,415	821,665	1,242,559
Mean park size (excluding NF)	31.5	229.0	46.7	53.7	250.4	12.8	25.1	20.0	381.9	34	66.6	104
Median park size (excluding NF)	5.9	11.4	7.1	4.2	11.4	5.1	7.0	7.0	12.8	7.0	557.5	7.6
Park acres/1K population	8.2	31.9	8.4	4.9	63.3	1.2	3.4	4.1	158.3	9.1	14.4	17.9
Park acres/1K youth	29.3	120.8	29.8	19.9	361.7	3.4	10.9	14.4	564.2	30.6	51.7	64.03
Population <sup>1</sup> (x1000)	786	2,086	1,819	1,229	593	974	1,324	1,507	316	391	9,533	11,025
Youth <sup>2</sup> (x100)	220	551	509	301	104	348	419	424	89	116	2,656	3,081
Pop. Density <sup>1</sup> (per 100 acres)	903	251	315	2,102	492	2,139	1,302	1,184	168	61	512	397
Youth density <sup>2</sup> (per 100 acres)	253	66	88	514	86	764	411	334	47	18	143	111
Race/ethnicity (%) <sup>1</sup>												
• Hispanic	37.3	35.5	43.5	53.1	16.9	58.9	66.9	34.1	51.2	14.9	44.7	43.6
• White	44.3	49.2	28.0	22.9	62.1	3.2	20.1	31.8	38.6	76.0	31.0	33.4
• African American	2.5	3.7	4.8	6.6	7.4	35.3	3.2	17.4	2.6	1.3	9.8	8.8
• Asian American	14.3	9.8	22.5	15.9	11.0	1.6	8.7	13.6	5.8	6.6	12.7	12.4
Median household income <sup>1</sup>	54,298	54,512	51,558	34,129	68,305	29,196	45,028	49,729	77,440	52,631	48,327	49,734
Percent poverty <sup>2</sup>	11.5	13.0	13.9	25.6	10.2	31.3	15.8	16.5	5.2	12.3	17.2	16.3

1. Population, Population Density, Race/ethnicity, and Median household income are derived from Census 2000 data
2. "Youth" is defined as children under the age of 17 as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau; data for Youth and Youth Density are derived from Census 2000 data
3. "Percent Poverty" is the percentage of households below the federal poverty threshold as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau; data for percent poverty is derived from Census 2000

lower than the GVP average (Table 68). Although the subregion did have a number of parks with amenities, the above-mentioned open spaces (i.e., SMMNRA, State Park Lands) typically had less infrastructure than neighborhood parks.

West Ventura also has a large expanse of open space with the inclusion of the Los Padres National Forest. However, taking the National Forest from the analysis, West Ventura parks had 9.1 park acres per 1,000 population and 31 park acres per 1,000 children (Table 69). On average, the facilities present in parks in the West Ventura subregion were fewer than the GVP region's average (Table 68). Not unlike the West L.A. subregion and portions of the San Fernando subregion, West Ventura has expansive open spaces and reserves; however, these spaces typically have less infrastructure than neighborhood parks.

South L.A., which had the least park acres per capita, also had the fewest parks with facilities for community and cultural recreation (Tables 68 and 69). However, it is tied with the Orange subregion being second highest in terms of parks having areas dedicated for organized recreation (75% of parks, Table 68). But then again, if the tallies are normalized by population, the rankings may change considering that South L.A. is the most densely populated subregion, and with the most children (Table 69). Parks in South L.A. were ranked lowest in terms of maintenance quality, with most parks rated between "poor" and "average" (Table 68). A good number of the parks had audible freeway noise; litter and graffiti were also encountered in a number of South L.A. parks (Table 68).

East L.A., which was second lowest after South L.A. in terms of park acres per capita, fell into the top ranks with respect to active recreation facilities, and into the middle ranks with respect to other types of park facilities (Table 68). Most parks in East L.A. were rated "good" in terms of maintenance quality, although there were a number of parks where litter, graffiti, and freeway noise were encountered (Table 68).

Facilities for passive recreation were least often encountered in parks in Orange. The subregion, however, along with South L.A. had the second highest percentage of parks with areas dedicated for organized recreation (Table 68). While freeway noise, graffiti, overgrown vegetation and litter were encountered in some parks, most parks in Orange were rated "good" in overall maintenance quality (Table 68).

### ***5.3 Population Characteristics in Relation to Park and Open Space Resources***

Predictably, parks, recreational open space and facilities are not equally distributed across the Green Visions Plan area. On one end of the spectrum are subregions with fewer parks and a larger and/or denser population (such as South L.A.), while on the other end are subregions with more parks and fewer residents (like West Ventura), typically living in less dense settlements, with the rest of the subregions falling somewhere between these extremes (Figure 47).

The subregions with fewer parks were neighborhoods that are predominantly Latino, low-income, and have higher poverty rates (Figures 47 and 48). South L.A., East L.A., Metro L.A. and South Bay are the four subregions with park resources lower than six park acres per 1,000 people (the National Recreation and Parks Association standard is six to 10 acres per 1,000 people). South L.A., which ranks lowest in terms of park acres (1.2 park acres per 1,000 residents) has relatively large populations of Hispanic (59%) and African American (36%) residents (Figure 48). It also has the lowest median household income (\$29,196) and highest poverty rate of all subregions. The other two subregions—East L.A. and Metro L.A. (3.4, and 4.9 park acres per 1,000 residents, respectively)—are also predominantly Hispanic, and after South L.A., have the lowest median household income (<\$45,000), and relatively high poverty levels (16% and 26%, respectively). With more children residing in these three subregions, they also rank lowest in terms of park acres per 1,000 children, with South L.A. having three, East L.A. with 10.9, and Metro L.A. with 19.5 park acres per 1,000 chil-

dren (Table 69). It may be noted, however, that South Bay does not typically fit into the above group. While Hispanics make up the majority of the population (34%), the subregion has a substantial White population (31%). On average, it is a middle-class community with a median household income higher than the other three subregions (Table 69). However, like the other three subregions, it has few large parks (e.g. the more expansive regional parks), is not proximate to any large tract of open space (e.g., National Forests), and supports a high population density.

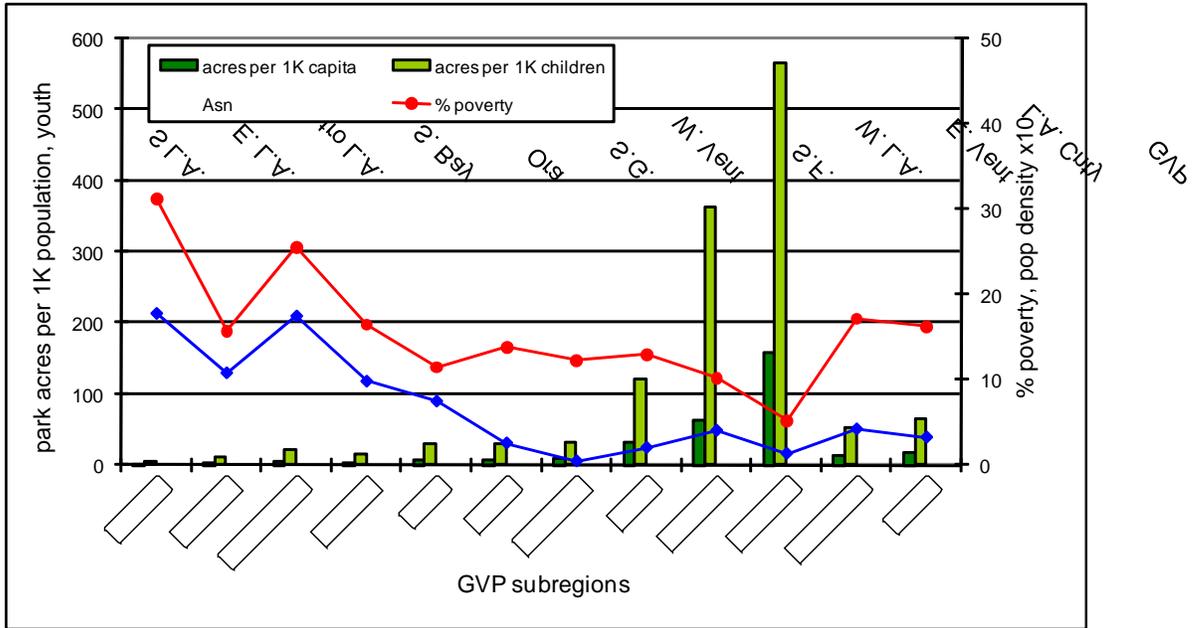


Figure 47. Park acres per one thousand population and per thousand youth across the GVP subregions along with percent poverty and population density for each subregion.

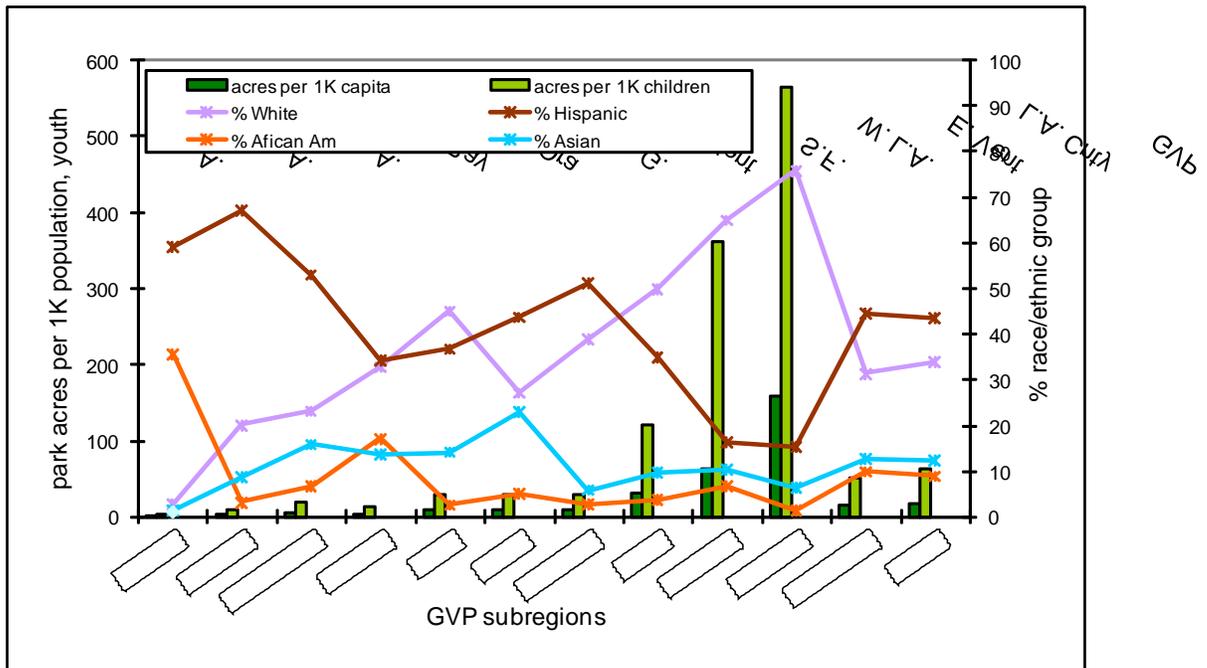


Figure 48. Park acres per one thousand population and per thousand youth across the GVP subregions along with percent race/ethnic composition for each subregion.

On the other end of the spectrum are three subregions with the highest number of park acres per capita (discounting National Forests)—East Ventura (158 acres per 1,000 residents), West L.A (63.3 acres per 1,000 residents), and San Fernando (32 acres per 1,000 residents) with expansive tracts of State Parks and State Beaches, larger Regional Parks, as well as open spaces comprised by State Park Lands and Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area lands. All three subregions have park acres per 1,000 higher than the national standards (Table 69). These subregions are, on average, affluent, with high median household incomes. They are also predominantly white. These disparities across the subregions are depicted in Figure 48.

## 6 FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The inventory and assessment of the Green Vision Plan's recreational open space assets is the first step in a series of ongoing studies. One study investigates park equity and considers the environmental justice dimensions of park supply by examining park access of people living in communities dominated by specific race/ethnic populations, as well as communities characterized by a diverse socioeconomic class.

A second study considers the 'pressure' on existing park resources, by defining "park service areas" around each park. These areas include all residents for whom the park in the service area is closest to their place of residence (since distance strongly influences probability of park use). This will permit an analysis of the number of people served per park acre, across park service areas, enabling an identification of park congestion hotspots. This, in turn, can inform the extent to which any new park project eases congestion and increases park equity.

Third, we will integrate data on recreational programming into our analyses, information on crime and gang activity that so often deters residents from using parks in their communities, and measures of park 'need' based on lack of physical fitness among children. These further studies will allow a better understanding of how best to target park and recreational open space investments within the region.

Lastly, the information arising from the audits described in this report, as well as the "park pressure analysis" provide data and analytic frameworks on which web-based decision support tools can be based. Such tools, in development, will allow users to explore the region's park assets, pull-down the data that were collected during our audit, access photographs and street maps of each park locale, and obtain detailed geographical, contextual, and park service area data about parks and their environs. These tools will be useful for park planning and the development of multi-purpose projects that simultaneously provide recreational open space, wildlife habitat, and watershed protection.

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## APPENDIX A: PARKS IN THE GREEN VISIONS PLAN AREA

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
ORANGE SUBREGION			
ACACIA PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	7.36
ACACIA PARK	PARK	CYPRESS	1.21
ADLENA PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	2.96
ALMOND PARK	PARK	SEAL BEACH	1.54
AMERIGE PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	9.91
ANAHEIM HILLS GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	ANAHEIM	195.57
ARBOR PARK	PARK	LOS ALAMITOS	7.04
AROVISTA PARK	PARK	BREA	14.31
BAROLDI/SYCAMORE PARK	PARK	CYPRESS	2.11
BARTON PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	6.05
BEAT, JOHN PARK	PARK	BUENA PARK	3.19
BEECHWOOD PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	4.20
BEHRINGER PARK	PARK	LA MIRADA	0.10
BELLIS, GEORGE PARK	PARK	BUENA PARK	26.37
BETTENCOURT PARK	PARK	LA PALMA	3.97
BIRCH HILLS GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	BREA	99.60
BLUE BELL PARK	PARK	SEAL BEACH	1.37
BOISSERANC PARK	PARK	BUENA PARK	20.74
BOYSEN PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	18.48
BRADFORD PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	2.14
BREA DAM RECREATIONAL AREA	PARK	FULLERTON	84.27
BREA GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	BREA	53.20
BRENNER PARK	PARK	BUENA PARK	4.78
BROOKHURST COMMUNITY PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	25.71
BUENA PARK GOLF CENTER	GOLF COURSE	BUENA PARK	32.79
BYERRUM PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	3.60
CANYON RIM PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	6.44
CARBON CANYON REGIONAL PARK	PARK	BREA	109.44
CEDAR GLEN PARK	PARK	CYPRESS	3.64
CENTRAL PARK	PARK	LA PALMA	8.11
CHAFEE, ROGER PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	3.41
CHAPARRAL PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	10.80
CHAPMAN PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	7.61
CHINO HILLS STATE PARK	PARK	CHINO HILLS	1642.51
CITRUS PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	2.84
CITY HALL PARK	PARK	BREA	5.60
CLARK, RALPH B REGIONAL PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	87.87
COLLEGE ESTATES PARK	PARK	SEAL BEACH	1.68
COLONY PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	0.53
CONSTITUTION PARK	PARK	LA HABRA	1.21
CORONA PARK	PARK	LA HABRA	4.06
COTTONWOOD PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	0.92
COUNTRY HILLS PARK	PARK	BREA	6.92
COYOTE HILLS GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	FULLERTON	150.96
COYOTE HILLS PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	5.84
CRAIG REGIONAL PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	130.79

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
CYPRESS GOLF CLUB	GOLF COURSE	CYPRESS	120.75
CYPRESS PARK	PARK	CYPRESS	13.48
DEER CANYON PRESERVE	NATURE PRESERVE	ANAHEIM	411.27
DESCANSO PARK	PARK	LA HABRA	0.97
DORY PARK	PARK	SEAL BEACH	0.69
EDISON PARK	PARK	SEAL BEACH	17.66
EDISON PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	5.33
EHLERS COMMUNITY REC CENTER	PARK	BUENA PARK	6.31
EISENHOWER PARK	PARK	SEAL BEACH	2.04
EL CENTRO LIONS PARK	PARK	LA HABRA	7.21
EL RANCHO VERDE PARK	PARK	LA PALMA	1.54
ELECTRIC AVENUE GREENBELT	PARK	SEAL BEACH	8.70
EMERY PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	8.35
ESSEX, DARRELL PARK	PARK	CYPRESS	2.59
ESTELLI PARK	PARK	LA HABRA	13.31
EUCALYPTUS PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	13.35
EUCALYPTUS PARK	PARK	CYPRESS	1.34
EVERGREEN PARK	PARK	CYPRESS	5.11
FERN DRIVE PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	5.37
FORD PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	2.91
FOUNDER'S PARK (TOMLINSON PARK)	PARK	BREA	1.26
FULLERTON ARBORETUM	PARK	FULLERTON	20.70
FULLERTON GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	FULLERTON	124.47
FULLERTON GREENBELT PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	9.39
FULLERTON TENNIS CENTER	PARK	FULLERTON	4.02
GILBERT PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	3.02
GILMAN PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	7.76
GOLDENROD PARK	PARK	PLACENTIA	3.04
GREENBRIAR PARK	PARK	BREA	5.86
GRISSOM, VIRGIL PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	15.46
GUADALUPE PARK	PARK	LA HABRA	10.62
GUM GROVE PARK	PARK	SEAL BEACH	18.93
HANSEN PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	7.72
HEATHER PARK	PARK	SEAL BEACH	2.40
HERMOSA SCHOOL PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	1.82
HILLCREST PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	42.99
HILTSCHER PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	31.63
IMPERIAL PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	14.04
INDEPENDENCE PARK OF FULLERTON	PARK	FULLERTON	6.85
JUAREZ PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	8.24
JULIANNA PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	4.96
JUNIOR HIGH PARK	PARK	BREA	14.62
KEY, GEORGE RANCH HISTORIC PARK	PARK	PLACENTIA	2.64
KRAEMER MEMORIAL PARK	PARK	PLACENTIA	6.65
LA BONITA PARK	PARK	LA HABRA	18.36
LA PALMA PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	20.63
LA PLACENTIA PARKETTE	PARK	PLACENTIA	1.77

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
LABOURDETTE PARK	PARK	LOS ALAMITOS	0.93
LAGOS DE MORENO PARK	PARK	BREA	2.25
LAGUNA LAKE PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	43.89
LAGUNA ROAD SCHOOL PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	2.12
LARWIN PARK	PARK	BUENA PARK	4.89
LAS LOMAS PARK	PARK	LA HABRA	3.71
LAUREL PARK	PARK	LOS ALAMITOS	3.67
LAUREL PARK	PARK	CYPRESS	0.59
LEMON PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	4.59
LESLIE PARK	PARK	LA HABRA	0.28
LEWIS, ORVILLE R PARK	PARK	LOS ALAMITOS	1.15
LINCOLN PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	5.58
LINDBERG MINI-PARK	PARK	BUENA PARK	0.39
LIONS FIELD	PARK	FULLERTON	5.50
LITTLE COTTONWOOD PARK	PARK	LOS ALAMITOS	9.34
LITTLE PEOPLES PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	2.51
LOMA NORTE PARK	PARK	LA HABRA	7.14
LOMA VERDE PARK	PARK	LA HABRA	2.18
MANZANITA PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	7.52
MANZANITA PARK	PARK	CYPRESS	5.31
MAPLE GROVE PARK (NORTH)	PARK	CYPRESS	4.71
MAPLE GROVE PARK (SOUTH)	PARK	CYPRESS	1.61
MARINA COMMUNITY PARK	PARK	SEAL BEACH	3.18
MARSHALL, JOHN PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	17.89
MARSHALL, PETER PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	8.64
MAXWELL PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	23.57
MCFADDEN PARK	PARK	PLACENTIA	12.58
MCGAUGH GYMNASIUM	PARK	SEAL BEACH	8.69
MILLER, H G DAD PUBLIC GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	ANAHEIM	107.28
MODJESKA PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	21.26
MONTWOOD PARK	PARK	LA HABRA	0.98
MOUNTAIN VIEW PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	2.89
NATURE PARK	PARK	CYPRESS	4.84
NICOLAS PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	4.62
OAK CANYON NATURE CENTER	NATURE CENTER	ANAHEIM	50.95
OAK KNOLL PARK	PARK	CYPRESS	22.46
OAK PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	1.45
OAK PARK (SITE)	PARK	LOS ALAMITOS	0.78
OESTE PARK	PARK	LA HABRA	4.98
OLD RESERVOIR PARK	PARK	LA HABRA	1.11
OLIVE HILLS PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	4.16
OLIVE PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	0.69
ORANGETHORPE SCHOOL PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	4.16
OSORNIO PARK	PARK	LA HABRA	2.34
PACIFIC DRIVE PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	2.09
PALM LANE PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	3.05
PANORAMA NATURE PRESERVE	NATURE PRESERVE	FULLERTON	8.59

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
PEAK PARK	PARK	BUENA PARK	25.25
PEARSON PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	22.00
PELANCONI PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	13.96
PEPPERTREE PARK	PARK	CYPRESS	2.85
PERALTA CANYON PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	21.81
PINEWOOD PARK	PARK	CYPRESS	2.43
PIONEER PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	17.94
PLAZA PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	0.40
PONDEROSA PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	10.02
PORTOLA PARK	PARK	LA HABRA	7.63
RAINBOW PARK	PARK	LA PALMA	2.62
REID PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	25.56
RICHARDS PARK	PARK	LA HABRA	0.70
RICHMAN PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	4.53
RIO VISTA PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	13.66
RIVERDALE PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	8.36
ROBERTS PARK	PARK	LOS ALAMITOS	6.50
ROLLING HILLS PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	10.25
ROLLING HILLS SCHOOL PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	1.07
ROSSMOOR PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	9.16
RUSH PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	10.13
SAGE PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	5.91
SAMP, RICHARD PARK	PARK	PLACENTIA	3.82
SAN ANTONIO PARK	PARK	BUENA PARK	3.94
SAN JUAN PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	1.58
SAN MARINO PARK	PARK	BUENA PARK	6.90
SAN MIGUEL PARK	PARK	LA HABRA	2.67
SANTA FE PARK	PARK	PLACENTIA	1.53
SCHWEITZER PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	6.26
SEAL BEACH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE	WILDLIFE REFUGE	SEAL BEACH	937.00
SMITH-MURPHY PARK	PARK	BUENA PARK	6.66
SOROPTIMIST PARK	PARK	LOS ALAMITOS	0.46
STANSBURY PARK	PARK	LOS ALAMITOS	2.92
STERNS	PARK	LOS ALAMITOS	0.44
STODDARD PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	7.86
SUNSET AQUATIC PARK	PARK	SEAL BEACH	33.27
SUNSET COUNTY BEACH	BEACH	SEAL BEACH	1.45
SURFSIDE BEACH	BEACH	SEAL BEACH	19.38
SYCAMORE PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	5.39
TAMARACK PARK	PARK	BREA	6.01
TERRAZA PARK	PARK	LA HABRA	2.44
TOYON PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	10.10
TRAIL REST PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	5.73
TRI CITY PARK	PARK	PLACENTIA	43.68
TRUSLOW PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	1.11
TUFFREE HILL PARK	PARK	PLACENTIA	3.02
VALENCIA PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	4.75

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
VETERANS PARK	PARK	CYPRESS	8.10
VISTA DEL VALLE PARK	PARK	LA HABRA	20.99
VISTA GRANDE PARK	PARK	LA HABRA	15.80
VISTA PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	13.16
W COYOTE HILLS NATURE PK (SITE	PARK	FULLERTON	59.80
WALNUT GROVE PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	10.09
WEIR CANYON REGIONAL PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	152.98
WEST COYOTE HILLS TREE PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	6.14
WESTRIDGE GOLF CLUB	GOLF COURSE	LA HABRA	141.72
WHITAKER-JAYNES ESTATE & BACON HOUSE PARK	PARK	BUENA PARK	9.14
WHITE, EDWARD PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	3.51
WILLOW PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	8.31
WILLOW PARK	PARK	CYPRESS	4.21
WOODCREST PARK	PARK	FULLERTON	5.28
WOODCREST PARK	PARK	BREA	0.52
YORBA REGIONAL PARK	PARK	ANAHEIM	160.33
ZOETER FIELD	PARK	SEAL BEACH	2.33
SAN FERNANDO SUBREGION			
ALISO CANYON PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	89.88
ALIZONDO DRIVE PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	4.94
ALMENDRA PARK	PARK	SANTA CLARITA	5.60
ANDRES PICO ADOBE PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	7.43
BALBOA GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	LOS ANGELES	189.53
BALBOA SPORTS CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	93.80
BARK PARK	PARK	CALABASAS	0.39
BEE CANYON PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	22.32
BEGONIAS LANE PARK	PARK	SANTA CLARITA	4.19
BEL AIRE PARK	PARK	BURBANK	2.68
BELL CANYON PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	149.88
BENNETT PARK	PARK	WESTLAKE VILLAGE	3.29
BLYTHE STREET PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	0.42
BOUQUET CANYON PARK	PARK	SANTA CLARITA	11.34
BOYAR, MAE RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	2.06
BRACE CANYON PARK	PARK	BURBANK	21.22
BRAND PARK	PARK	GLENDALE	640.74
BRAND PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	23.25
BRANFORD PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	15.65
BRIDGE PARK	PARK	SANTA CLARITA	20.87
BROWNS CREEK PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	46.01
BUENA VISTA PARK	PARK	BURBANK	15.59
CALABASAS COMMUNITY CENTER	PARK	CALABASAS	0.57
CALABASAS CREEKSIDE PARK	PARK	CALABASAS	8.12
CALABASAS PARKLAND	PARK	CALABASAS	179.98
CANYON COUNTRY PARK	PARK	SANTA CLARITA	18.56
CANYON OAKS PARK	PARK	WESTLAKE VILLAGE	2.61
CAREY RANCH PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	22.60

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
CARR PARK	PARK	GLENDALE	2.51
CARSON, JOHNNY PARK	PARK	BURBANK	13.11
CASA ADOBE DE SAN RAFAEL	PARK	GLENDALE	2.06
CASTAIC COUNTY SPORTS COMPLEX	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	18.66
CASTAIC LAKE STATE RECREATION AREA	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	12364.97
CASTLE PEAK PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	6.15
CENTRAL PARK	PARK	SANTA CLARITA	60.28
CHASE PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.89
CHATSWORTH NATURE PRESERVE/RESERVOIR	NATURE PRESERVE	LOS ANGELES	87.84
CHATSWORTH OAKS PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	53.97
CHATSWORTH PARK NORTH	PARK	LOS ANGELES	11.56
CHATSWORTH PARK SOUTH	PARK	LOS ANGELES	47.23
CHESEBROUGH COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	3.09
CHUMASH PARK	PARK	AGOURA HILLS	12.10
CIRCLE RANCH PARK	PARK	SANTA CLARITA	7.69
CLARK COMMUNITY CENTER	PARK	GLENDALE	9.43
COHASSET MELBA PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	2.61
COLD CREEK CANYON PRESERVE	NATURE PRESERVE	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	690.35
COLDWATER CANYON PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	48.73
CREEKVIEW PARK	PARK	SANTA CLARITA	7.00
CRESCENTA VALLEY COUNTY PARK	PARK	GLENDALE	32.04
DC TILLMAN WATER RECLAMATION PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	83.19
DE BELL MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	BURBANK	140.04
DE GARMO PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	4.00
DEARBORN PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	15.90
DEL VALLE COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	4.52
DELANO PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	4.76
DESCANSO GARDENS	PARK	LA CAÑADA FLINTRIDGE	158.22
DEVONSHIRE/ ARLETA PARK	PARK	PACOIMA	2.53
DEVONWOOD PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	5.39
DEXTER COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	19.76
DIXIE CANYON PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	29.09
DUNSMORE PARK	PARK	GLENDALE	9.12
EAGLE ROCK HILLSIDE PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	21.69
EARTHWALK PARK	PARK	BURBANK	2.74
EAST AND RICE CANYONS	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	385.19
ED DAVIS PARK AT TOWSLEY CYN	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	1357.13
EDDLESTON PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	12.76
EL CARISO COUNTY GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	LOS ANGELES	128.38
EL CARISO REGIONAL COUNTY PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	116.18
EL ESCORPION PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	73.58
EL PASEO DE CAHUENGA PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	3.92
ELK MINI PARK	PARK	GLENDALE	0.93
EMERALD ISLE PARK	PARK	GLENDALE	6.34
EMMAUS PARK	PARK	SANTA CLARITA	6.09
ENCINO GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	LOS ANGELES	169.69
ENCINO PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	5.32

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
ENCINO RESERVOIR	MISCELLANEOUS	LOS ANGELES	1094.05
ERWIN PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	6.59
FEHLHABERHOUK PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	2.60
FERNANGELES PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	10.99
FINN, HOWARD PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.20
FOREST COVE PARK	PARK	AGOURA HILLS	11.01
FOXFIELD PARK	PARK	WESTLAKE VILLAGE	2.09
FOY, RALPH PARK	PARK	BURBANK	13.10
FREEDOM PARK	PARK	CALABASAS	2.92
FREMONT PARK	PARK	GLENDALE	7.48
FRYMAN CANYON PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	72.18
GATES CANYON PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	8.90
GLENDALE CENTRAL PARK	PARK	GLENDALE	8.21
GLENDALE SPORTS COMPLEX	PARK	GLENDALE	21.19
GLENHAVEN PARK	PARK	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE	0.22
GLENOAKS PARK	PARK	GLENDALE	2.82
GLENOLA PARK	PARK	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE	1.87
GLORIETTA PARK	PARK	GLENDALE	6.44
GRANADA HILLS REC CTR	PARK	LOS ANGELES	19.63
GRAPE ARBOR PARK	PARK	CALABASAS	4.31
GRIFFITH MANOR PARK	PARK	GLENDALE	3.13
GROSS PARK	PARK	BURBANK	5.89
GUINEVERE PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	4.44
HAINES CANYON PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	38.22
HANSEN DAM GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	LOS ANGELES	181.33
HANSEN DAM PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1288.01
HART, WILLIAM S COUNTY PARK	PARK	SANTA CLARITA	41.40
HARTLAND MINI PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.13
HASLEY CANYON COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	3.46
HIGHLANDS PARK	PARK	CALABASAS	112.21
HJELTE SPORTS CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	11.03
HUMPHREY, HUBERT H MEMORIAL PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	12.62
HUNGRY VALLEY ST VEH REC AREA	RECREATION AREA	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	11449.21
IZAY, GEORGE PARK	PARK	BURBANK	15.36
JAPANESE GARDEN	MISCELLANEOUS	LOS ANGELES	6.09
JESSE OWENS PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	3.86
JESSUP, ROGER REC CTR	PARK	LOS ANGELES	20.51
JOHN QUIMBY PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	3.39
JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA PARK	PARK	CALABASAS	20.67
KAGEL CANYON PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.59
KITTRIDGE MINI PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.05
KNAPP RANCH PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	50.89
KNOLLWOOD COUNTY GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	LOS ANGELES	233.55
LA CAÑADA ELEMENTARY ATHLETIC FIELDS	PARK	LA CAÑADA FLINTRIDGE	1.03
LA CAÑADA HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC FIELDS	PARK	LA CAÑADA FLINTRIDGE	20.62
LA TUNA CANYON PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	978.45
LAKE BALBOA PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	149.82

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
LAKE LINDERO COUNTRY CLUB	GOLF COURSE	AGOURA HILLS	59.23
LAKEVIEW TERRACE RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	30.23
LANARK PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	21.26
LAS PALMAS PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	10.95
LAS VIRGENES VIEW PARK	PARK	CALABASAS	30.28
LAYNE PARK	PARK	SAN FERNANDO	1.09
LAZY J RANCH PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	12.37
LIBBIT PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	4.39
LIMEKILN CANYON PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	120.46
LITTLE LANDERS PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	2.18
LOS ANGELES PARK LAND	PARK	LOS ANGELES	8.79
LOS ENCINOS STATE HISTORIC PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	7.05
LOUISE PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	7.96
LUNDIGAN PARK	PARK	BURBANK	1.89
MALIBU CREEK STATE PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	5475.48
MAPLE PARK	PARK	GLENDALE	4.35
MARVIN BRAUDE MULHOLLAND GATEWAY PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1,502.36
MASON REC CTR	PARK	LOS ANGELES	19.91
MAYORS BICENTENNIAL PARK	PARK	GLENDALE	9.63
MAYOR'S DISCOVERY PARK	PARK	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE	2.98
MCCAMBRIDGE PARK	PARK	BURBANK	20.71
MCGROARTY CULTURAL CENTER PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	11.62
MEMORIAL PARK	PARK	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE	2.54
MENTRYVILLE/PICO CANYON	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	2,037.81
MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH OPEN SPACE	OPEN SPACE	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	1,072.82
MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH REG PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	2,270.21
MILFORD MINI PARK	PARK	GLENDALE	0.59
MILLER, JOAQUIN PARK	PARK	BURBANK	2.35
MISSION HILLS LITTLE LEAGUE GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	LOS ANGELES	15.59
MONTROSE COMMUNITY PARK	PARK	GLENDALE	9.36
MOONSHINE CANYON PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	61.41
MOORPARK PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	5.63
MORRISON PARK	PARK	AGOURA HILLS	3.77
MOUNTAIN VIEW PARK	PARK	BURBANK	3.85
NEW YORK PARK	PARK	GLENDALE	2.45
NEWHALL MEMORIAL PARK	PARK	SANTA CLARITA	10.62
NIBLEY PARK	PARK	GLENDALE	2.81
NORDHOFF REC CTR	PARK	LOS ANGELES	7.25
NORTH HILLS COMMUNITY PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	9.10
NORTH HOLLYWOOD PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	64.92
NORTH OAKS PARK	PARK	SANTA CLARITA	4.65
NORTHBRIDGE COUNTY PARK	PARK	SANTA CLARITA	9.67
NORTHRIDGE REC CTR	PARK	LOS ANGELES	41.91
OAK SPRING CANYON PARK	PARK	SANTA CLARITA	3.10
OAKMONT VIEW PARK	PARK	GLENDALE	4.30
OLD AGOURA PARK	PARK	AGOURA HILLS	13.63
OLD ORCHARD PARK	PARK	SANTA CLARITA	7.66

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
OMELVENY PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	667.73
ORCAS PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	11.56
ORCUTT RANCH HORTICULTURAL CENTER PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	7.68
PACIFIC COMMUNITY CENTER	PARK	GLENDALE	4.97
PACIFIC PARK	PARK	BURBANK	5.20
PACOIMA PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	10.50
PALISADES PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	121.91
PALM CREST ELEMENTARY ATHLETIC FIELDS	PARK	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE	1.27
PALM PARK	PARK	BURBANK	2.59
PALMER PARK	PARK	GLENDALE	3.90
PAMPLICO PARK	PARK	SANTA CLARITA	7.21
PANORAMA CITY PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	2.02
PANORAMA REC CTR	PARK	LOS ANGELES	8.95
PARADISE CANYON ELEMENTARY ATHLETIC FIELDS	PARK	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE	2.27
PARAMOUNT RANCH PARK	RECREATION AREA	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	766.55
PARTHENIA PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	2.09
PASKO PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	3.21
PAXTON PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	6.97
PELANCONI PARK	PARK	GLENDALE	6.93
PETER STRAUSS RANCH PARK	RECREATION AREA	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	79.24
PICO CANYON COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	4.82
PIEDMONT PARK	PARK	GLENDALE	0.30
PIONEER PARK	PARK	SAN FERNANDO	9.82
PLACERITA CANYON NATURAL AREA	WILDERNESS AREA	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	344.97
PLUM CANYON COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	3.90
PORTER RANCH PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	76.25
PORTER RIDGE PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	14.31
RECREATION PARK	PARK	SAN FERNANDO	12.74
RESEDA PARK & REC CTR	PARK	LOS ANGELES	40.37
REYES ADOBE PARK	PARK	AGOURA HILLS	4.99
RIVER PARK	PARK	SANTA CLARITA	13.45
ROCKY OAKS PARK	RECREATION AREA	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	199.49
ROSCOE-VALLEY CIRCLE PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	53.22
RUNNYMEDE RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	9.51
RUSSELL RANCH PARK	PARK	WESTLAKE VILLAGE	2.91
SANTA CLARITA PARK	PARK	SANTA CLARITA	5.64
SANTA CLARITA WOODLANDS PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	1426.28
SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NATIONAL REC AREA	RECREATION AREA	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	2155.41
SANTA SUSANA PASS STATE HISTORIC PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	712.91
SCHOLL CANYON GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	GLENDALE	92.51
SCHOLL CANYON PARK	PARK	GLENDALE	14.50
SEPULVEDA DAM RECREATION AREA	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1037.74
SEPULVEDA GARDEN CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	13.98
SEPULVEDA RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	13.14
SERRANIA AVENUE PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	25.88
SHADOW RANCH PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	11.78
SLAVIN PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	5.99

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
STATE PARK LAND	STATE PARK LAND	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	3646.28
STETSON RANCH PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	20.43
STONEHURST REC CTR	PARK	LOS ANGELES	16.20
STONEY POINT PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	28.50
STOUGH PARK	PARK	BURBANK	149.74
STRATHERN PARK WEST	PARK	LOS ANGELES	9.68
STRATHERN PLAYGROUND PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	9.40
STUDIO CITY GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	LOS ANGELES	17.80
STUDIO CITY REC CTR	PARK	LOS ANGELES	10.19
STUNT RANCH	RESERVE	PACIFIC PALISADES	306.70
SUMAC PARK	PARK	AGOURA HILLS	4.12
SUMMIT VALLEY EDMUND D. EDELMAN PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	560.47
SUN VALLEY PARK & RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	19.39
SUNLAND PARK & REC CTR	PARK	LOS ANGELES	17.63
SYLMAR PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	21.68
TAPIA COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	32.53
TARZANA RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	6.78
TAXCO TRAILS PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	3.27
TENNIS AND SWIM CENTER	PARK	CALABASAS	8.13
THREE SPRINGS PARK	PARK	WESTLAKE VILLAGE	4.40
TRIUNFO CREEK PARK	PARK	WESTLAKE VILLAGE	148.87
TWO STRIKE COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	7.02
VAL VERDE COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	54.41
VALENCIA GLEN PARK	PARK	SANTA CLARITA	8.63
VALENCIA HERITAGE PARK	PARK	SANTA CLARITA	18.38
VALENCIA MEADOWS PARK	PARK	SANTA CLARITA	6.53
VALENS, RICHIE PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	26.33
VALLEY PARK	PARK	BURBANK	4.97
VALLEY PLAZA PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	104.58
VALLEY VILLAGE PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	5.02
VAN NUYS GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	LOS ANGELES	56.72
VAN NUYS REC CTR	PARK	LOS ANGELES	4.53
VAN NUYS-SHERMAN OAKS PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	75.09
VANALDEN PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	19.66
VASQUEZ ROCKS PARK	PARK	AGUA DULCE	644.66
VERDUGO HILLS GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	LOS ANGELES	24.49
VERDUGO MOUNTAIN PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	274.42
VERDUGO MTNS OPEN SPACE RESERVE	OPEN SPACE	GLENDALE	210.12
VERDUGO PARK	PARK	GLENDALE	50.40
VERDUGO PARK	PARK	BURBANK	9.30
VETERANS MEMORIAL COUNTY PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	89.98
VICKROY PARK	PARK	BURBANK	1.74
VICTORY VINELAND RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	3.68
VIKING PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	2.11
VILLA CABRINI PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	7.57
VISTA VALENCIA GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	SANTA CLARITA	108.37
WARNER RANCH PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	18.63

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
WEDDINGTON PARK NORTH	PARK	LOS ANGELES	17.42
WEDDINGTON PARK SOUTH	PARK	LOS ANGELES	18.51
WEST HILLS RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	5.72
WEST VALLEY PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	4.03
WESTLAKE VILLAGE GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	THOUSAND OAKS	111.78
WHITNALL HWY PARK NORTH	PARK	BURBANK	5.65
WHITNALL HWY PARK SOUTH	PARK	BURBANK	7.59
WILACRE PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	111.90
WILBUR TAMPA PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	5.72
WILD WALNUT PARK	PARK	CALABASAS	67.79
WILDLIFE AREA	WILDLIFE REFUGE	LOS ANGELES	78.65
WILDWOOD CANYON PARK	PARK	BURBANK	555.04
WILSON CYN PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	212.62
WILSON MINI PARK	PARK	GLENDALE	0.31
WINNETKA REC CTR	PARK	LOS ANGELES	9.13
WITNALL PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	2.85
WOODBIDGE PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	10.08
WOODLAND HILLS REC CTR	PARK	LOS ANGELES	11.58
WOODLEY AVENUE PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	61.66
WOODLEY LAKES GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	LOS ANGELES	210.06
ZELZAH PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	3.51
SAN GABRIEL SUBREGION			
ALHAMBRA MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	ALHAMBRA	96.93
ALHAMBRA PARK	PARK	ALHAMBRA	14.73
ALLENDALE PARK	PARK	PASADENA	4.06
ALMANSOR PARK	PARK	ALHAMBRA	39.06
ALTADENA COUNTY GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	69.09
ARCADIA COUNTY PARK	PARK	ARCADIA	68.24
ARCADIA PAR 3 GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	ARCADIA	28.85
ARCEO PARK	PARK	EL MONTE	11.23
ARROYO PARK	PARK	PASADENA	41.57
ARROYO PARK	PARK	WALNUT	3.55
ARROYO SECO GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	SOUTH PASADENA	23.89
ASHLEY, NORMAN PARK	PARK	WALNUT	0.90
AVOCADO HEIGHTS COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	11.22
AZUSA GREENS COUNTRY CLUB	GOLF COURSE	AZUSA	150.18
BAILEY CANYON PARK	PARK	SIERRA MADRE	3.26
BAILEY CANYON WILDERNESS PARK	PARK	SIERRA MADRE	5.07
BALDWIN STOCKER PARK	PARK	ARCADIA	4.50
BARNES MEMORIAL PARK	PARK	MONTEREY PARK	9.45
BARNES PARK	PARK	BALDWIN PARK	9.66
BARRANCA PARK	PARK	COVINA	6.64
BASSETT COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	12.63
BASSETT LITTLE LEAGUE PARK	PARK	BALDWIN PARK	2.46
BEARDSLEE PARK	PARK	DUARTE	5.21
BELLAVISTA PARK	PARK	MONTEREY PARK	1.89

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
BICENTENNIAL PARK	PARK	ARCADIA	0.60
BIG TREE PARK	PARK	GLENDORA	0.60
BLAISDELL PARK	PARK	CLAREMONT	9.22
BLEVINS, BILL COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	4.48
BONELLI, FRANK G REGIONAL COUNT	PARK	SAN DIMAS	1882.81
BONITA PARK	PARK	ARCADIA	4.74
BOSQUE DEL RIO HONDO	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	38.92
BRENNER PARK	PARK	PASADENA	3.24
BROOKSIDE GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	PASADENA	248.21
BROOKSIDE PARK	PARK	PASADENA	190.72
BURKE PARK	PARK	ALHAMBRA	2.25
BURTON, THOMAS S COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	11.93
BUTTERFIELD PARK	PARK	WALNUT	5.10
CAHUILLA PARK	PARK	CLAREMONT	18.44
CAMERON PARK	PARK	WEST COVINA	8.70
CAMINO GROVE PARK	PARK	ARCADIA	2.65
CANYON PARK	PARK	AZUSA	0.73
CASCADES PARK	PARK	MONTEREY PARK	0.52
CENTENNIAL HERITAGE PARK	PARK	GLENDORA	5.50
CENTENNIAL PARK	PARK	POMONA	0.64
CENTRAL PARK	PARK	POMONA	2.45
CESAR CHAVEZ PARK	PARK	POMONA	0.33
CHALLENGER PARK	PARK	LA VERNE	1.51
CHAPARRAL PARK	PARK	CLAREMONT	3.44
CHARTER OAK COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	11.33
CIVIC CENTER ATHLETIC FIELD	PARK	ARCADIA	6.44
CIVIC CENTER PARK	PARK	SAN DIMAS	1.05
CIVIC CENTER PLAZA	CIVIC CENTER	POMONA	19.89
CLAREMONT GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	CLAREMONT	28.27
CLAREMONT HILLS WILDERNESS	WILDERNESS AREA	CLAREMONT	1,175.19
COLLEGE PARK	PARK	CLAREMONT	11.11
COMMUNITY CENTER PARK	PARK	ROSEMEAD	6.71
CORTEZ PARK	PARK	WEST COVINA	28.69
COUNTRY CROSSING PARK	PARK	POMONA	11.17
COUNTRY HOLLOW PARK	PARK	WALNUT	7.74
COUNTRY PARK	PARK	DIAMOND BAR	110.81
COUNTRYWOOD COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	5.96
COVINA CIVIC CENTER	PARK	COVINA	1.67
COVINA PARK	PARK	COVINA	11.22
CREEKSIDE PARK	PARK	WALNUT	20.77
DALTON COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	6.21
DAWSON AVENUE PARK	PARK	GLENDORA	10.54
DECKER PARK, ALSO PHILLIPS RANCH PARK	PARK	POMONA	5.20
DEFENDERS PARK	PARK	PASADENA	4.49
DEL NORTE PARK	PARK	WEST COVINA	7.58
DEUKMEJIAN WILDERNESS PARK	WILDERNESS AREA	GLENDALE	712.64
DIAMOND BAR COUNTY GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	DIAMOND BAR	188.16

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
DR MARTIN LUTHER KING JR MEMORIAL P	PARK	POMONA	5.52
DUARTE PARK	PARK	DUARTE	3.39
DUARTE SPORTS PARK	PARK	DUARTE	12.66
EATON BLANCHE PARK	PARK	PASADENA	8.75
EATON CANYON COUNTY GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	PASADENA	61.65
EATON CANYON COUNTY PARK	PARK	PASADENA	126.57
EATON WASH PARK (SITE)	PARK	PASADENA	12.08
EDDIE PARK	PARK	SOUTH PASADENA	0.99
EDISON TRAILS PARK	PARK	MONTEREY PARK	2.75
EDNA PARK	PARK	COVINA	1.83
EDWARDS MINI-PARK	PARK	AZUSA	1.23
EISENHOWER PARK	PARK	ARCADIA	6.21
EL BARRIO PARK	PARK	CLAREMONT	11.30
ELDER, GEORGE E PARK	PARK	MONTEREY PARK	18.54
EMERALD PARK	PARK	LA VERNE	2.66
EMERY PARK	PARK	ALHAMBRA	0.61
ENCANTO PARK	PARK	DUARTE	12.38
FAIRVIEW AVENUE PARK	PARK	ARCADIA	1.14
FINKBINER PARK	PARK	GLENDORA	9.54
FISHER, JULIAN PARK	PARK	MONROVIA	1.15
FLETCHER PARK	PARK	EL MONTE	4.95
FOREST PARK	PARK	ARCADIA	1.52
FRIENDSHIP PARK	PARK	WEST COVINA	6.74
GALSTER WILDERNESS PARK	PARK	WEST COVINA	43.58
GANESHA PARK	PARK	POMONA	69.79
GANESHA PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	0.45
GARFIELD PARK	PARK	SOUTH PASADENA	9.36
GARFIELD PARK	PARK	POMONA	3.54
GARVEY PARK	PARK	ROSEMEAD	14.37
GARVEY RANCH PARK	PARK	MONTEREY PARK	23.48
GENERAL FARNSWORTH COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	19.03
GINGRICH PARK	PARK	WEST COVINA	8.32
GLADSTONE PARK	PARK	GLENDORA	9.93
GLADSTONE PARK	PARK	AZUSA	5.50
GLENDORA WILDERNESS PARK	PARK	GLENDORA	688.41
GLENOAKS GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	GLENDORA	24.55
GOLDEN HILLS WILDERNESS PARK	PARK	LA VERNE	11.14
GONZALES, JESS SPORTS PARK	PARK	ROSEMEAD	11.85
GRANADA PARK	PARK	ALHAMBRA	16.37
GRAND AVENUE PARK	PARK	MONROVIA	4.23
GRANT PARK	PARK	PASADENA	2.87
GREENE, TED PARK	PARK	POMONA	5.90
GRIFFITH PARK	PARK	CLAREMONT	11.47
GROW, PAUL C PARK	PARK	DIAMOND BAR	4.22
GUESS PARK	PARK	ROSEMEAD	4.34
GWINN PARK	PARK	PASADENA	4.53
HACIENDA PARK	PARK	DUARTE	1.83

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
HAHAMONGNA WATERSHED PARK	PARK	PASADENA	834.09
HAMILTON PARK	PARK	PASADENA	9.02
HAMILTON PARK	PARK	POMONA	2.84
HARRISON PARK (WILLIE WHITE PARK IN	PARK	POMONA	5.87
HEER, GLORIA COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	9.26
HEILDELBERG PARK	PARK	WALNUT	0.31
HENRY A WILLIAMS NORTHSIDE PARK	PARK	AZUSA	14.36
HERITAGE PARK	PARK	WEST COVINA	17.50
HERITAGE PARK	PARK	LA VERNE	5.80
HERITAGE PARK	PARK	DIAMOND BAR	4.63
HIGGINBOTHAM PARK	PARK	CLAREMONT	7.13
HIGHLAND OAKS PARK	PARK	ARCADIA	0.98
HILDA PARK WEST (ALSO HILDA SOLIS	PARK	BALDWIN PARK	6.43
HOLLENBECK PARK	PARK	COVINA	10.48
HOLLY AVENUE PARK	PARK	ARCADIA	0.70
HORSETHIEF CANYON PARK	PARK	SAN DIMAS	60.96
HUGO REID PARK	PARK	ARCADIA	6.22
INDUSTRY HILLS RECREATION CENTER	PARK	CITY OF INDUSTRY	166.65
IRWINDALE COMMUNITY PARK	PARK	IRWINDALE	16.95
JAEGER PARK	PARK	CLAREMONT	4.46
JEFFERSON PARK	PARK	PASADENA	5.99
JOBES GLEN AT XALAPA PARK	PARK	COVINA	3.53
KAHLER RUSSEL PARK	PARK	COVINA	18.32
KELBY PARK	PARK	COVINA	9.27
KELLOGG PARK	PARK	POMONA	3.02
KENNEDY PARK	PARK	POMONA	5.88
KLINGERMAN PARK	PARK	ROSEMEAD	3.30
KUNS PARK	PARK	LA VERNE	3.72
LA LOMA PARK	PARK	MONTEREY PARK	9.59
LA PINTOESCA PARK	PARK	PASADENA	4.09
LA PUENTE PARK	PARK	LA PUENTE	25.36
LA PUERTA SPORTS PARK	PARK	CLAREMONT	8.59
LACY PARK	PARK	SAN MARINO	31.91
LADERA SERRA PARK	PARK	SAN DIMAS	3.35
LAMBERT PARK	PARK	EL MONTE	11.85
LANGLEY PARK	PARK	MONTEREY PARK	3.52
LARKIN PARK	PARK	CLAREMONT	8.20
LAS FLORES PARK	PARK	LA VERNE	11.90
LEMON CREEK BICENTENNIAL PARK	PARK	WALNUT	3.96
LEWIS PARK	PARK	CLAREMONT	2.96
LINCOLN MINI PARK	PARK	LA VERNE	0.50
LINCOLN PARK	PARK	POMONA	4.27
LINDARAXA PARK	PARK	ALHAMBRA	1.44
LINDER, CARLYLE E EQUESTRIAN PARK	PARK	GLENDORA	6.39
LITTLE LEAGUE FIELD & PARK	PARK	DIAMOND BAR	14.54
LIVE OAK PARK	PARK	TEMPLE CITY	15.65
LIVE OAK PARK	PARK	LA VERNE	14.26

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
LOMA ALTA COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	21.05
LOMA VISTA PARK	PARK	SAN DIMAS	1.31
LONE HILL PARK	PARK	SAN DIMAS	12.99
LONGDEN PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	2.00
LORDSBURG	PARK	LA VERNE	1.29
LOS ENCINOS PARK	PARK	LA VERNE	8.82
LOS ROBLES COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	5.80
LOWELL BRANDT PARK	PARK	LA VERNE	5.99
LOWER ARROYO PARK	PARK	PASADENA	108.20
MADISON PARK	PARK	POMONA	8.99
MALLOWS, J N PARK	PARK	CLAREMONT	0.91
MANOOSHIAN, GEORGE PARK	PARK	GLENDORA	4.02
MANZANITA COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	12.35
MAPLE HILL PARK	PARK	DIAMOND BAR	5.20
MARSHALL CANYON COUNTY GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	LA VERNE	185.95
MARSHALL CANYON COUNTY PARK (SITE)	PARK	CLAREMONT	690.04
MARTIN, ALLEN J COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	13.54
MAUNA LOA PARK	PARK	GLENDORA	2.44
MCDONALD PARK	PARK	PASADENA	6.12
MEMORIAL PARK	PARK	AZUSA	15.26
MEMORIAL PARK	PARK	CLAREMONT	8.43
MEMORIAL PARK	PARK	SIERRA MADRE	5.32
MERCHANT PARK	PARK	SAN DIMAS	10.27
MICHILLINDA COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	2.41
MONROVIA CANYON PARK	PARK	MONROVIA	83.13
MONROVIA LIBRARY PARK	PARK	MONROVIA	5.39
MONTEREY HIGHLANDS PARK	PARK	MONTEREY PARK	8.32
MONTEREY PARK GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	MONTEREY PARK	49.12
MONTVUE PARK	PARK	POMONA	4.53
MOORE, ALOYSIA PARK	PARK	DUARTE	1.99
MORGAN PARK	PARK	BALDWIN PARK	10.50
MOUNT LOWE PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	1.91
MOUNT WILSON TRAIL PARK	PARK	SIERRA MADRE	1.16
MOUNTAIN MEADOWS COUNTY GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	POMONA	178.46
MOUNTAIN VIEW PARK	PARK	EL MONTE	9.52
NEW TEMPLE PARK	PARK	SOUTH EL MONTE	7.64
NEWCASTLE PARK	PARK	ARCADIA	3.04
NORTHVIEW PARK	PARK	DUARTE	3.04
OAK GROVE PARK	PARK	PASADENA	53.59
OAK MESA PARK	PARK	LA VERNE	9.45
OLE HAMMER PARK	PARK	GLENDORA	1.78
OLIVE AVENUE PARK	PARK	MONROVIA	2.56
ORANGE GROVE PARK	PARK	ARCADIA	2.53
ORANGE GROVE PLAYGROUND	PARK	SOUTH PASADENA	2.59
ORANGEWOOD PARK	PARK	WEST COVINA	8.01
OTIS GORDON SPORTS PARK	PARK	DUARTE	5.80
PALM LAKE GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	POMONA	18.13

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
PALM VIEW PARK	PARK	WEST COVINA	11.99
PALOMARES PARK	PARK	POMONA	21.18
PAMELA COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	2.86
PANTERA PARK	PARK	DIAMOND BAR	33.16
PASADENA CENTRAL PARK	PARK	PASADENA	11.70
PASADENA MEMORIAL PARK	PARK	PASADENA	6.92
PATHFINDER COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	53.96
PECK ROAD COUNTY PARK	PARK	MONROVIA	149.76
PELOTA PARK	PARK	LA VERNE	6.75
PEPPERBROOK COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	3.67
PETERSON, CARLTON PARK	PARK	DIAMOND BAR	11.38
PHILADELPHIA PARK	PARK	POMONA	8.48
PINETREE PARK	PARK	MONTEREY PARK	1.65
PIONEER PARK	PARK	EL MONTE	5.56
PIONEER PARK	PARK	SAN DIMAS	5.44
PIONEER PARK	PARK	AZUSA	3.36
PLAYGROUND	PARK	DIAMOND BAR	1.16
PLAZA PARK	PARK	SAN GABRIEL	1.24
POMONA JC COMMUNITY PARK	PARK	POMONA	4.67
POMPEI, LOUIE SPORTS PARK	PARK	GLENDORA	49.54
POWERS PARK	PARK	POMONA	0.33
RANCHO DUARTE GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	DUARTE	31.13
RANCHO SAN JOSE PARK	PARK	CLAREMONT	1.91
RANCHO SANTA ANA BOTANIC GARDEN	PARK	CLAREMONT	105.92
REAGAN PARK	PARK	DIAMOND BAR	5.16
RECREATION PARK	PARK	MONROVIA	21.65
RHOADS PARK	PARK	SAN DIMAS	2.48
RIMGROVE COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	10.84
RIO VISTA PARK	PARK	EL MONTE	1.92
ROADSIDE PARK	PARK	BALDWIN PARK	3.09
ROBINSON, JACKIE PARK	PARK	PASADENA	8.41
ROOSEVELT PARK	PARK	SAN GABRIEL	6.64
ROSAS, CAROLYN COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	7.03
ROSEMEAD PARK	PARK	ROSEMEAD	18.63
ROTARY PARK	PARK	MONROVIA	0.89
ROWLAND HEIGHTS COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	12.85
ROYAL OAKS PARK	PARK	DUARTE	8.05
SALLY TANNER PARK	PARK	ROSEMEAD	2.22
SAN ANGELO COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	9.09
SAN DIMAS CANYON COUNTY PARK	PARK	SAN DIMAS	114.27
SAN DIMAS CANYON GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	SAN DIMAS	127.74
SAN GABRIEL WILDERNESS AREA	WILDERNESS AREA	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	35,930.53
SAN RAFAEL PARK	PARK	PASADENA	1.39
SANDBURG SCHOOL PARK	PARK	GLENDORA	12.59
SANTA ANITA COUNTY GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	ARCADIA	129.74
SANTA ANITA PARK	PARK	ARCADIA	1.46
SANTA FE DAM RECREATION AREA	PARK	IRWINDALE	2069.22

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
SANTA FE TRAIL HISTORICAL PARK	PARK	EL MONTE	1.64
SCHABARUM REGIONAL COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	475.34
SCUBIE MILLS PARK	PARK	LA VERNE	6.02
SEQUOIA PARK	PARK	MONTEREY PARK	7.47
SHADOW OAK PARK	PARK	WEST COVINA	18.48
SHELTON PARK	PARK	CLAREMONT	0.64
SHIVELY PARK	PARK	SOUTH EL MONTE	12.04
SIERRA VISTA PARK	PARK	SIERRA MADRE	34.39
SIERRA VISTA PARK	PARK	MONTEREY PARK	2.44
SINGER PARK	PARK	PASADENA	2.40
SLAUSON PARK	PARK	AZUSA	4.60
SMITH PARK	PARK	SAN GABRIEL	3.30
SNOW CREEK PARK	PARK	WALNUT	9.13
SOUTH HILLS PARK	PARK	GLENDORA	242.07
SPORTS PARK	PARK	LA VERNE	24.98
SPORTSPLEX	PARK	SAN DIMAS	30.28
STARSHINE PARK	PARK	DIAMOND BAR	1.80
STEINMETZ COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	12.95
STORY PARK	PARK	ALHAMBRA	11.03
STREAMLAND PARK	PARK	PICO RIVERA	6.57
SUMMIT RIDGE PARK	PARK	DIAMOND BAR	6.73
SUNNYSLOPE PARK	PARK	MONTEREY PARK	4.85
SUNNYSLOPE PARK	PARK	PASADENA	3.03
SUNSHINE COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	10.03
SUZANNE PARK	PARK	WALNUT	11.70
SYCAMORE CANYON PARK	PARK	CLAREMONT	49.79
SYCAMORE CANYON PARK	PARK	DIAMOND BAR	42.69
TEMPLE PARK	PARK	TEMPLE CITY	6.92
THE ARBORETUM OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY	NATURE PRESERVE	ARCADIA	130.11
THIRD STREET PARK	PARK	DUARTE	0.43
TIERRA VERDE PARK	PARK	ARCADIA	1.79
TOURNAMENT PARK	PARK	PASADENA	0.99
TRAILVIEW COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	16.11
TRIPOLIS PARK	PARK	ARCADIA	4.37
UPPER ARROYO PARK	PARK	PASADENA	10.91
VAIL PARK	PARK	CLAREMONT	4.95
VALLEY VIEW PARK	PARK	DUARTE	2.35
VALLEYDALE COUNTY PARK	PARK	AZUSA	10.07
VAN DYKE, MARY PARK	PARK	SOUTH EL MONTE	1.82
VETERANS FREEDOM PARK	PARK	AZUSA	7.99
VETERANS PARK	PARK	POMONA	3.68
VIA VERDE PARK	PARK	SAN DIMAS	13.85
VICTORY PARK	PARK	PASADENA	27.02
VILLA-PARKE CENTER	PARK	PASADENA	12.40
VINCENT LUGO PARK	PARK	SAN GABRIEL	10.03
WALMERADO PARK	PARK	WEST COVINA	4.10
WALNUT CREEK COUNTY PARK	PARK	SAN DIMAS	116.86

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
WALNUT CREEK NATURE PARK	PARK	BALDWIN PARK	4.38
WALNUT HILLS PARK	PARK	WALNUT	4.01
WALNUT RANCH PARK	PARK	WALNUT	41.71
WAR MEMORIAL PARK	PARK	SOUTH PASADENA	1.94
WASHINGTON PARK	PARK	POMONA	30.21
WASHINGTON PARK	PARK	PASADENA	4.26
WEBER STREET PARK	PARK	POMONA	6.65
WELCH, RALPH PARK	PARK	POMONA	9.61
WESTMONT PARK	PARK	POMONA	5.06
WHEELER AVENUE PARK	PARK	LA VERNE	4.67
WHEELER, STUART PARK	PARK	CLAREMONT	12.22
WHITE, CHARLES COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	10.21
WHITTIER NARROWS COUNTY GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	ROSEMEAD	278.44
WHITTIER NARROWS RECREATION AREA	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	1103.42
WILDERNESS PARK	PARK	ARCADIA	16.35
WILDERNESS PARK	PARK	LA VERNE	11.14
WILLOW SPRINGS PARK	PARK	GLENDORA	0.98
WOODGROVE PARK	PARK	WEST COVINA	11.70
WOODLAND CAMP	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	15.19
ZACATECAS PARK	PARK	AZUSA	3.73
ZAMORA PARK	PARK	EL MONTE	6.58
ZAPOPAN PARK	PARK	ROSEMEAD	8.72
ZONE III PARK	PARK	LA VERNE	1.32
METRO L.A. SUBREGION			
6TH & GLADYS PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	0.55
ALPINE PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.89
ARDMORE PLAYGROUND PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	4.26
ARROYO SECO PARK (ALSO HERMON PARK)	PARK	LOS ANGELES	62.92
BARNSDALL PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	15.38
BELLEVUE RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	8.25
BOYLE HEIGHTS SPORTS CENTER PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	9.56
BUDD WEINER/MONTEREY HILLS PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.08
BURNS, ROBERT PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	3.41
CARTHAY CIRCLE PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	2.89
CENTRAL LIBRARY PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	5.26
CHEVY CHASE PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	3.40
CITY HALL PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	2.52
CLELAND AVENUE BICENTENNIAL PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	4.19
CYPRESS PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	4.69
DE LONGPRE PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	3.45
DEBS, ERNEST E REGIONAL PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	337.99
DOWNEY PLAYGROUND	PARK	LOS ANGELES	9.79
EAGLE ROCK RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	21.82
EAST LA PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	0.62
ECHO PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	35.73
EGRET PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.06

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
EL PUEBLO DE LOS ANGELES STATE	HISTORICAL POINTS OF INTEREST	LOS ANGELES	45.96
EL SERENO NORTH PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	4.43
EL SERENO RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	8.86
ELYRIA CANYON PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	29.66
ELYSIAN PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	583.97
ELYSIAN VALLEY GATEWAY PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.45
ELYSIAN VALLEY RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	3.52
EVERETT PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.10
EVERGREEN RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	7.32
GARVANZA PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	10.04
GENESEE AVENUE PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	2.88
GLASSELL PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	9.70
GLASSELL PARK & REC CTR	PARK	LOS ANGELES	17.09
GLENHURST PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	2.37
GREAVER OAK PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.03
GRIFFITH PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	3714.09
HANCOCK PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	28.90
HART, WILLIAM S PARK	PARK	WEST HOLLYWOOD	1.01
HAZARD PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	26.74
HENRY ALVAREZ MEMORIAL PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	2.50
HENRY, HAROLD A PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	3.20
HERITAGE SQUARE	PARK	LOS ANGELES	18.79
HIGHLAND PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	3.88
HIGHLAND PARK RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	4.96
HOLLENBECK PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	25.67
HOLLYWOOD FRANKLIN PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.43
HOLLYWOOD RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	4.66
HOPE & PEACE POCKET PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	0.87
HOSTETTER PLAYGROUND	PARK	LOS ANGELES	6.04
JUNTOS PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	2.12
KINGS ROAD PARK	PARK	WEST HOLLYWOOD	0.90
LACY ST NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.49
LAFAYETTE PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	12.42
LAKE STREET PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	0.56
LANARK/SHELBY PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	0.35
LEMON GROVE REC CTR	PARK	LOS ANGELES	3.29
LEXINGTON POCKET PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	0.20
LINCOLN HEIGHTS RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	2.79
LINCOLN PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	51.01
LOS ANGELES GLENDALE WATER RECLAMATION P	MISCELLANEOUS	LOS ANGELES	19.48
LOS ANGELES HIGH MEMORIAL PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	3.49
LOS FELIZ MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	LOS ANGELES	10.01
LUMMIS PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	2.23
MACARTHUR PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	36.10
MASCOT PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	0.29
NORMANDIE PLAYGROUND	PARK	LOS ANGELES	6.42

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
NORTH ATWATER PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	25.87
OSO PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	0.47
PARKVIEW PHOTO CENTER/WILLIAM REAGH	PHOTO LAB/ CULTURAL CENTER	LOS ANGELES	1.98
PAN PACIFIC PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	41.51
PECAN PLAYGROUND	PARK	LOS ANGELES	4.45
PERSHING SQUARE PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	5.93
PICO UNION PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	0.69
PLUMMER PARK	PARK	WEST HOLLYWOOD	15.47
POINSETTIA REC CTR	PARK	LOS ANGELES	6.81
PROSPECT PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	3.68
QUEEN ANNE RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	5.24
RAMON GARCIA RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	8.20
RAMONA GARDENS PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.73
RIVER GARDEN PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	7.72
ROOSEVELT MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	LOS ANGELES	50.12
ROSE HILL PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	14.32
ROSE HILL RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	3.83
ROSEWOOD PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	0.69
RUNYON CANYON PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	148.25
SAN PASCAL PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	0.64
SHATTO RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	4.82
SILVER LAKE RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.64
SMITH, CARLIN PLAYGROUND PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	2.96
STATE STREET RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	3.31
STEELHEAD PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	0.66
SYCAMORE GROVE PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	17.20
TERRACE PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.29
TOBERMAN PLAYGROUND PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.99
TOMMY LASORDA FIELD OF DREAMS	PARK	LOS ANGELES	2.21
TREBEK OPEN SPACE	OPEN SPACE	LOS ANGELES	763.61
VEST POCKET PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	0.87
WABASH RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	4.10
WASHINGTON/IRVINE POCKET PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.03
WATTLES GARDEN PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	41.44
WEST HOLLYWOOD PARK	PARK	WEST HOLLYWOOD	8.66
WILSON MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	LOS ANGELES	183.66
YOSEMITE RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	4.88
YUCCA POCKET PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.19
WEST L.A. SUBREGION			
ACACIA PARK	PARK	EL SEGUNDO	0.55
ADMIRALTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	7.19
ALMAR PLAZA	PARK	LOS ANGELES	0.37
AMARILLO BEACH	BEACH	MALIBU	66.15
ARROYO SEQUIT PARK	RECREATION AREA	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	76.58
ASHLAND PARK	PARK	SANTA MONICA	0.65

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
ASILOMAR PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	4.90
AUSTIN, AUBREY E JR PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	0.48
BARRINGTON RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	20.24
BEACH PARK	PARK	SANTA MONICA	4.20
BEVERLY GARDENS PARK	PARK	BEVERLY HILLS	67.88
BEVERLY GLEN PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	57.21
BIG ROCK BEACH	BEACH	MALIBU	105.58
BLAIR HILLS PARK	PARK	CULVER CITY	3.11
BLANCO PARK	PARK	CULVER CITY	2.77
BLOCKER, DAN COUNTY BEACH	BEACH	MALIBU	8.19
BRIARWOOD PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	9.09
CARBON BEACH	BEACH	MALIBU	244.55
CARL E NIELSEN YOUTH PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	9.02
CARRILLO, LEO STATE BEACH	BEACH	MALIBU	2117.01
CENTINELA ADOBE	ADOBE HOUSE	INGLEWOOD	1.31
CHACE, BURTON PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	8.69
CHARMLEE WILDERNESS PARK	PARK	MALIBU	546.58
CHEVIOT HILLS PARK & REC CTR	PARK	LOS ANGELES	51.68
CHRISTINE EMERSON REED PARK	PARK	SANTA MONICA	6.57
CLOVER PARK	PARK	SANTA MONICA	14.28
COLDWATER CANYON PARK	PARK	BEVERLY HILLS	6.53
COOMBS PARK	PARK	CULVER CITY	0.85
CORRAL STATE BEACH	BEACH	MALIBU	9.66
CRESCENT BAY PARK	PARK	SANTA MONICA	2.72
CRESTWOOD HILLS PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	17.45
CULVER CITY PARK	PARK	CULVER CITY	44.03
CULVER SLAUSON PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	3.54
CULVER WEST PARK	PARK	CULVER CITY	2.71
DE NEVE SQUARE	PARK	LOS ANGELES	0.97
DECKER CANYON YOUTH CAMP	PARK	MALIBU	16.50
DEERVALE PARK	PARK	SHERMAN OAKS	53.07
DEL REY LAGOON PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	17.64
DOCKWEILER STATE BEACH	BEACH	LOS ANGELES	237.50
DOUGLAS PARK	PARK	SANTA MONICA	5.49
DR PAUL CARLSON MEM PK	PARK	CULVER CITY	2.57
EL MARINO PARK	PARK	CULVER CITY	2.01
EL MATADOR STATE BEACH	BEACH	MALIBU	14.86
EL PESCADOR STATE BEACH	BEACH	MALIBU	16.05
EL SOL BEACH	BEACH	MALIBU	2.93
ESCONDIDO BEACH	BEACH	MALIBU	73.32
ESCONDIDO CANYON PARK	PARK	MALIBU	856.65
FOSSIL RIDGE PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	80.37
FOX HILLS PARK	PARK	CULVER CITY	7.44
FRANKLIN CANYON PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	582.69
GETTY CENTER, THE	MISCELLANEOUS	LOS ANGELES	9.33
GLEN ALLA PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	3.96
GOOSE EGG PARK	PARK	SANTA MONICA	0.64

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
GREYSTONE PARK	PARK	BEVERLY HILLS	20.11
HOLMBY PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	10.84
HOTCHKISS, MARY PARK	PARK	SANTA MONICA	3.06
IMPERIAL PARKWAY	PARK	EL SEGUNDO	31.14
IRVING SCHACHTER PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.74
JOSLYN PARK	PARK	SANTA MONICA	2.72
KRONENTHAL, SYD PARK	PARK	CULVER CITY	3.86
LA CIENEGA PARK	PARK	BEVERLY HILLS	22.03
LA COSTA BEACH	BEACH	MALIBU	88.15
LA PIEDRA STATE BEACH	BEACH	MALIBU	13.13
LAS FLORES BEACH	BEACH	MALIBU	79.68
LAS FLORES CREEK PARK	PARK	MALIBU	5.95
LAS TUNAS COUNTY BEACH	BEACH	MALIBU	11.92
LAUREL CANYON PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	26.48
LECHUZA BEACH	BEACH	MALIBU	2.42
LINDBERG PARK	PARK	CULVER CITY	6.03
LOS AMIGOS PARK	PARK	SANTA MONICA	5.16
MAHOOD SENIOR CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	2.96
MALIBU BEACH	BEACH	MALIBU	119.72
MALIBU BLUFFS STATE PARK	PARK	MALIBU	100.44
MALIBU CANYON PIUMA RIDGE PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	1476.99
MALIBU COUNTRY CLUB	GOLF COURSE	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	173.92
MALIBU EQUESTRIAN PARK	PARK	MALIBU	29.39
MALIBU LAGOON COUNTY BEACH	BEACH	MALIBU	75.10
MALTZ PARK	PARK	BEVERLY HILLS	1.44
MANDEVILLE CANYON PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	174.20
MAR VISTA GARDENS	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.47
MAR VISTA RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	10.42
MARINE PARK	PARK	SANTA MONICA	7.47
MEDIA PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	3.12
MEMORIAL PARK	PARK	SANTA MONICA	10.78
MEYER, ROBERT H MEMORIAL STATE BEACH	BEACH	MALIBU	72.53
MOTHERS BEACH	BEACH	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	5.17
NICHOLAS CANYON COUNTY BEACH	BEACH	MALIBU	53.44
OAKHURST PARK	PARK	BEVERLY HILLS	0.65
OAKWOOD RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	4.94
OCEAN VIEW PARK	PARK	SANTA MONICA	4.48
OZONE PARK	PARK	SANTA MONICA	1.03
PACIFIC STREET PARK	PARK	SANTA MONICA	1.13
PALISADES PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES- PACIFIC PALISADES	99.74
PALISADES PARK	PARK	SANTA MONICA	51.95
PALMS PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	4.25
PAPA JACK'S SKATE PARK	PARK	MALIBU	3.11
PARK DRIVE PARK	PARK	SANTA MONICA	1.01
PENMAR GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	LOS ANGELES	57.38
PENMAR PLAYGROUND	PARK	LOS ANGELES	14.59

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
PIUMA RIDGE PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	66.52
POINT DUME COUNTY BEACH	BEACH	MALIBU	64.01
POTRERO CANYON PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	57.52
PUERCO BEACH	BEACH	MALIBU	198.54
RANCHO PARK GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	LOS ANGELES	139.04
REEVES MINI PARK	PARK	BEVERLY HILLS	0.69
REXFORD MINI PARK	PARK	BEVERLY HILLS	1.03
REYNIER PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.18
RIVAS CANYON PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	15.22
ROBERTSON REC CTR	PARK	LOS ANGELES	2.22
ROXBURY REC CTR	PARK	BEVERLY HILLS	14.92
RUSTIC CANYON PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	31.71
RUSTIC CANYON REC CTR	PARK	LOS ANGELES	13.63
SAN VICENTE MOUNTAIN PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	49.02
SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NATIONAL REC AREA	RECREATION AREA	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	10106.35
SANTA MONICA STATE BEACH	BEACH	SANTA MONICA	225.49
SANTA YNEZ CANYON PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	526.73
SCHADER PARK	PARK	SANTA MONICA	1.05
SHEILA AGNES NATURE PRESERVE	NATURE PRESERVE	LOS ANGELES	58.87
SOLSTICE CANYON PARK	PARK	MALIBU	562.44
SOUTH BEACH PARK	PARK	SANTA MONICA	1.75
STATE PARK LAND	STATE PARK LAND	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	6,204.01
STEWART STREET PARK	PARK	SANTA MONICA	3.46
STONER PLAYGROUND	PARK	LOS ANGELES	10.28
SULLIVAN CANYON PARK (UNDEVELOPED)	PARK	LOS ANGELES	5.47
SURFRIDER COUNTY BEACH	BEACH	MALIBU	2.93
TELLEFSON PARK	PARK	CULVER CITY	2.03
TEMESCAL CANYON PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	29.62
TEMESCAL CANYON GATEWAY	PARK	LOS ANGELES	7.33
TITMOUSE PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	0.20
TOPANGA COUNTY BEACH	BEACH	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	36.84
TOPANGA STATE PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	9796.18
TRANCAS PARK	PARK	MALIBU	18.20
TUNA CANYON PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	13961.31
VENICE CITY BEACH	BEACH	LOS ANGELES	165.20
VETERANS MEMORIAL PARK	PARK	CULVER CITY	13.65
VIRGINIA AVENUE PARK	PARK	SANTA MONICA	4.43
VISTA DEL MAR PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	2.73
WESTCHESTER GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	LOS ANGELES	64.51
WESTCHESTER REC CTR	PARK	LOS ANGELES	27.74
WESTMINSTER PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	2.96
WESTRIDGE CANYONBACK PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1,296.34
WESTSIDE PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	5.47
WESTWOOD PARK AND RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	30.23
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL PARK	PARK	BEVERLY HILLS	5.20
WILL ROGERS STATE BEACH	BEACH	LOS ANGELES	131.20
WILL ROGERS STATE HISTORIC PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	193.07

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
WOODBINE PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.16
ZUMA COUNTY BEACH	BEACH	MALIBU	103.14
ZUMA TRANCAS PARKLAND	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	241.07
SOUTH L.A. SUBREGION			
109TH ST REC CTR	PARK	LOS ANGELES	5.84
2ND AVENUE PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	4.68
38TH & NORMANDIE PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.01
48TH STREET & 8TH AVENUE PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.23
48TH STREET PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	2.45
AGUSTUS F. HAWKINS NATURAL PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	10.58
ALGIN SUTTON RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	13.31
ALL AMERICAN PARK	PARK	PARAMOUNT	8.01
ATHENS COUNTY PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	23.12
BALDWIN HILLS RECREATION CTR	PARK	LOS ANGELES	11.30
BETHUNE, MARY MCCLEOD COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	8.27
BURRELL/MACDONALD MEMORIAL PARK	PARK	COMPTON	10.38
CAMPANELLA COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	6.37
CARNATION PARK	PARK	LYNWOOD	1.51
CAROSMITH PARK	PARK	PARAMOUNT	1.95
CARVER, GEORGE W COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	6.97
CENTRAL AVE JAZZ PARK/CENTRAL AVE POCKET P	PARK	LOS ANGELES	0.47
CENTRAL RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.71
CHESTERFIELD SQUARE	PARK	LOS ANGELES	2.37
COMPTON PAR 3 GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	COMPTON	15.33
DENKER RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	3.90
DR WALTER R TUCKER PARK	PARK	COMPTON	7.44
EAST GRAMERCY PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	0.54
EAST RANCHO DOMINGUEZ CO PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	6.85
ELLERMAN PARK	PARK	COMPTON	2.29
ENTERPRISE COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	8.95
EXPOSITION PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	115.59
FIG/OLEANDER PARK	PARK	COMPTON	0.28
FRED ROBERTS PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	3.50
GARFIELD PARK	PARK	PARAMOUNT	1.06
GILBERT LINDSAY COMMUNITY CENTER PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	15.92
GILLIAM, JIM RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	12.92
GONZALES PARK	PARK	COMPTON	18.98
GREEN MEADOWS RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	10.02
HAHN, KENNETH STATE RECREATION AREA	PARK	LOS ANGELES	337.36
HAM MEMORIAL PARK	PARK	LYNWOOD	8.32
HARVARD RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	14.94
HEMINGWAY, VERNON MEM PARK	PARK	CARSON	13.34
HOOVER RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	2.99
HOOVER-GAGE PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	0.25
HOUSTON, NORMAN O PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	12.23
INGOLD, RUBEN COUNTY PARKWAY	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	14.38

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
JOHNSON, EARVIN MAGIC COUNTY RECREATION	PARK	LOS ANGELES	104.09
KELLY PARK	PARK	COMPTON	9.23
LADERA COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	16.11
LATHAM PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	0.20
LEIMERT PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	2.48
LUEDERS PARK	PARK	COMPTON	3.94
LYNWOOD PARK	PARK	LYNWOOD	31.57
MALLOY PARK	PARK	CARSON	1.76
MARTIN LUTHER KING JR BLVD MINI PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.01
MARTIN LUTHER KING JR PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	5.81
MILLER, LOREN PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	2.88
MONA COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	4.64
MONTEITH COUNTY PARKWAY	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	1.03
MOUNT CARMEL PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	5.61
NICKERSON, WILLIAM REC CENTER OR 113TH ST	PARK	LOS ANGELES	5.21
OAKS PARK	PARK	COMPTON	1.46
PARAMOUNT PARK	PARK	PARAMOUNT	9.21
PROGRESS PARK	PARK	PARAMOUNT	8.77
RALPH C DILLS PARK	PARK	PARAMOUNT	9.73
RANCHO CIENEGA SPORTS CENTER PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	25.00
RAYMOND STREET PARK	PARK	COMPTON	3.40
RICHARDSON FAMILY PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.86
ROOSEVELT COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	23.42
ROSE PARK	PARK	LYNWOOD	1.62
ROSS SNYDER RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	13.47
SAINT ANDREWS REC CTR	PARK	LOS ANGELES	9.95
SAINT JAMES PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.56
SIBRIE PARK	PARK	COMPTON	6.24
SLAUSON RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	4.76
SOUTH PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	18.26
SOUTH PARK	PARK	COMPTON	5.07
SPANE PARK	PARK	PARAMOUNT	4.58
THERESA LINDSAY PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.84
TRAGNIEW PARK	PARK	COMPTON	6.36
TRINITY RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	2.52
VAN NESS RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	7.02
VERMONT SQ LIBRARY- MISNAMED ATHENS COUNTY	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	5.07
VILLAGE PARK	PARK	PARAMOUNT	1.62
VINEYARD RECREATION CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.72
WASHINGTON, COLONEL LEON H COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	15.98
WATKINS, TED COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	28.76
WATTS SENIOR CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.09
WILSON PARK	PARK	COMPTON	5.01
EAST L.A. SUBREGION			
A TREDER PARK	PARK	BELL	2.42
ACUNA PARK	PARK	MONTEBELLO	8.28

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
ADVENTURE COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	15.43
ALBURTIS PARK	PARK	ARTESIA	0.34
AMIGO COUNTY PARK	PARK	PICO RIVERA	10.43
ANACONDA PARK	PARK	WHITTIER	3.32
ANNA J. MARTIN PARK	PARK	LA MIRADA	0.66
APOLLO PARK	PARK	DOWNEY	18.06
ARROYO PESCADERO	PARK	WHITTIER	931.05
ARTESIA PARK	PARK	ARTESIA	15.48
ASHIYA PARK	PARK	MONTEBELLO	8.17
ASMUS PARK	PARK	BELL GARDENS	1.34
ATLANTIC BOULEVARD COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	2.96
BANDINI PARK	PARK	CITY OF COMMERCE	5.44
BEHRINGER PARK	PARK	LA MIRADA	35.77
BELL GARDENS PARK	PARK	BELL GARDENS	19.57
BELVEDERE COUNTY PARK	PARK	EAST LOS ANGELES	44.84
BICKNELL PARK	PARK	MONTEBELLO	44.68
BISCAILUZ PARK	PARK	LAKESWOOD	5.20
BLOOMFIELD PARK	PARK	HAWAIIAN GARDENS	16.81
BRISTOW PARK	PARK	CITY OF COMMERCE	11.08
BROADWAY PARK	PARK	WHITTIER	1.35
BROOKHAVEN PARK	PARK	CERRITOS	2.00
BROOKSHIRE CHILDRENS PARK	PARK	DOWNEY	2.29
CANDLEVERDE PARK	PARK	LAKESWOOD	2.50
CARMENITA PARK	PARK	CERRITOS	4.01
CARUTHERS PARK	PARK	BELLFLOWER	28.57
CENTER FOR THE ARTS/SENIOR CENTER	PARK	PICO RIVERA	2.75
CENTRAL PARK	PARK	WHITTIER	2.02
CERRITOS PARK EAST	PARK	CERRITOS	32.52
CERRITOS REGIONAL COUNTY PARK	PARK	CERRITOS	93.37
CHELSEY CIRCLE PARK	PARK	HUNTINGTON PARK	0.29
CHET HOLIFIELD PARK	PARK	MONTEBELLO	6.31
CIRCLE PARK	PARK	SOUTH GATE	2.36
CITY TERRACE COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	4.13
CLARA PARK-SENATOR BILL GREENE SPORTS CO	PARK	CUDAHY	5.00
CLARKDALE PARK	PARK	HAWAIIAN GARDENS	1.23
CONSTITUTION PARK	PARK	BELLFLOWER	3.59
CORONA PARK	PARK	HUNTINGTON PARK	1.86
CRAWFORD PARK	PARK	DOWNEY	1.07
CUDAHY PARK	PARK	CUDAHY	8.00
DARWELL PARK	PARK	BELL GARDENS	1.02
DEBS PARK	PARK	BELL	3.05
DENNIS THE MENACE PARK	PARK	DOWNEY	6.83
ECOLOGY PARK	PARK	CERRITOS	1.44
FORD PARK GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	BELL GARDENS	14.81
FORD, JOHN ANSON PARK	PARK	BELL GARDENS	48.29
FOUNDERS MEMORIAL PARK	PARK	WHITTIER	8.02
FRIENDS PARK	PARK	WHITTIER	2.15

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
FRIENDSHIP PARK	PARK	CERRITOS	5.80
FRONTIER PARK	PARK	CERRITOS	6.01
FRONTIER PARK	PARK	LA MIRADA	4.21
FURMAN PARK	PARK	DOWNEY	13.40
GALLANT PARK	PARK	BELL GARDENS	1.55
GARDENHILL PARK	PARK	LA MIRADA	11.36
GERDES PARK	PARK	NORWALK	7.21
GLAZIER PARK	PARK	NORWALK	3.56
GOLDEN PARK	PARK	DOWNEY	6.43
GRANT REA MEMORIAL PARK	PARK	MONTEBELLO	26.55
GRIDLEY PARK	PARK	CERRITOS	11.07
GUIRADO PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	7.58
H BYRUN ZINN PARK	PARK	BELLFLOWER	6.94
H KLING COMMUNITY CENTER PARK	PARK	LA MIRADA	6.80
HACIENDA PARK	PARK	LA HABRA HEIGHTS	5.28
HANNON PARK	PARK	BELL GARDENS	0.62
HELLMAN WILDERNESS PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	245.35
HERITAGE PARK	PARK	CERRITOS	18.44
HERITAGE PARK	PARK	SANTA FE SPRINGS	8.82
HERMOSILLO PARK	PARK	NORWALK	10.23
HOLIFIELD PARK	PARK	NORWALK	10.07
HOLLYDALE PARK	PARK	SOUTH GATE	52.62
INDEPENDENCE PARK	PARK	DOWNEY	6.20
IRON-WOOD NINE GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	CERRITOS	26.14
JACOB PARK	PARK	CERRITOS	2.41
JOE MILLER FIELD/SKATEPARK	PARK	WHITTIER	2.38
JOSE DEL VALLE PARK	PARK	LAKWOOD	17.71
JOSE SAN MARTIN PARK	PARK	LAKWOOD	12.55
KENNEDY PARK	PARK	WHITTIER	0.89
LA MIRADA COUNTY GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	LA MIRADA	132.97
LA MIRADA COUNTY PARK	PARK	LA MIRADA	93.41
LA MIRADA CREEK PARK	PARK	LA MIRADA	23.73
LAKE CENTER PARK	PARK	SANTA FE SPRINGS	17.78
LAKESIDE PARK	PARK	NORWALK	4.62
LAKEVIEW PARK	PARK	SANTA FE SPRINGS	7.05
LAKWOOD COUNTRY CLUB	GOLF COURSE	LAKWOOD	208.61
LAKWOOD EQUESTRIAN CENTER	PARK	LAKWOOD	22.89
LAUREL PARK	PARK	WHITTIER	1.72
LEFFINGWELL RANCH PARK	PARK	WHITTIER	2.20
LIBERTY PARK	PARK	CERRITOS	23.75
LITTLE BEAR PARK	PARK	BELL	0.93
LITTLE LAKE PARK	PARK	SANTA FE SPRINGS	14.28
LOMA PARK	PARK	CERRITOS	1.95
LOS ALTOS PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	2.42
LOS AMIGOS COUNTY GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	SOUTH GATE	147.78
LOS COYOTES ATHLETIC FIELDS	ATHLETIC FIELDS	LA MIRADA	13.41
LOS NIETOS PARK	PARK	SANTA FE SPRINGS	10.75

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
LUGO PARK	PARK	CUDAHY	1.96
MAE BOYER PARK	PARK	LAKEWOOD	16.76
MARLOW PARK	PARK	BELL GARDENS	1.44
MAYBERRY, AMELIA COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	15.65
MAYFAIR PARK	PARK	LAKEWOOD	18.75
MAYWOOD PARK	PARK	MAYWOOD	5.88
MAYWOOD RIVERFRONT PARK	PARK	MAYWOOD	7.74
MCNEES PARK	PARK	WHITTIER	1.13
MICHIGAN PARK	PARK	WHITTIER	10.26
MILES PARK	PARK	HUNTINGTON PARK	5.15
MONTEBELLO GOLF GOURSE AND COUNTRY CLUB	GOLF COURSE	MONTEBELLO	110.22
MONTEBELLO PARK	PARK	MONTEBELLO	18.52
MONTEVERDE PARK	PARK	LAKEWOOD	4.06
MUNICIPAL PARK	PARK	HUNTINGTON PARK	39.46
MURPHY RANCH PARK	PARK	WHITTIER	18.79
NEFF PARK	PARK	LA MIRADA	7.73
NEW RIVER PARK	PARK	NORWALK	6.18
NORWALK GOLF CENTER	PARK	NORWALK	13.06
NORWALK PARK	PARK	NORWALK	9.04
NORWALK SPORTS COMPLEX	PARK	NORWALK	7.87
OAK CREEK PARK	PARK	LA MIRADA	5.06
OBREGON COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	12.79
OBREGON PARK	PARK	PICO RIVERA	2.17
ORR PARK	PARK	NORWALK	3.17
OWENS, LEE PARK	PARK	WHITTIER	1.51
PADELFORD PARK	PARK	ARTESIA	2.48
PALM PARK	PARK	WHITTIER	12.83
PALMS PARK	PARK	LAKEWOOD	18.94
PARNELL PARK	PARK	WHITTIER	12.59
PENN, WILLIAM PARK	PARK	WHITTIER	5.17
PEQUENO PARK	PARK	NORWALK	0.43
PICO PARK	PARK	PICO RIVERA	12.25
PICO RIVERA BICENTENNIAL PARK	PARK	PICO RIVERA	118.15
PICO RIVERA MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	PICO RIVERA	19.49
PIO PICO STATE HISTORIC PARK	PARK	WHITTIER	6.45
PIONEER PARK	PARK	HAWAIIAN GARDENS	1.22
PIXLEY PARK	PARK	MAYWOOD	1.46
POTRERO HEIGHTS PARK	PARK	MONTEBELLO	4.81
POWDER CANYON	PARK	LA HABRA HEIGHTS	526.02
PRITCHARD FIELD	PARK	BELL	0.60
RAMONA PARK	PARK	NORWALK	9.33
REGGIE RODRIGUEZ PARK	PARK	MONTEBELLO	7.95
RESERVOIR HILL PARK	PARK	CERRITOS	5.56
RIO HONDO GOLF CLUB	GOLF COURSE	DOWNEY	108.88
RIO HONDO PARK	PARK	PICO RIVERA	14.99
RIO SAN GABRIEL PARK	PARK	DOWNEY	18.10
RIO VISTA PARK	PARK	PICO RIVERA	4.92

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
RIVERA PARK	PARK	PICO RIVERA	17.44
ROBERT E WHITE PARK	PARK	NORWALK	7.88
ROSEWOOD PARK	PARK	CITY OF COMMERCE	10.39
ROSEWOOD PARK	PARK	CERRITOS	6.35
RYNERSON PARK	PARK	LAKEWOOD	40.59
SADDLEBACK PARK	PARK	CERRITOS	1.82
SALAZAR COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	6.51
SANTA FE SPRINGS PARK	PARK	SANTA FE SPRINGS	8.81
SATELLITE PARK	PARK	CERRITOS	1.36
SAYBROOK COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	6.56
SENIOR CITIZEN PARK	PARK	HUNTINGTON PARK	0.50
SIMMS PARK	PARK	BELLFLOWER	12.43
SIMON BOLIVAR PARK	PARK	LAKEWOOD	11.72
SORENSEN COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	8.90
SOUTH GATE GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	SOUTH GATE	4.79
SOUTH GATE PARK	PARK	SOUTH GATE	87.86
STANFORD AVENUE PARK	PARK	SOUTH GATE	2.51
SUNSHINE PARK	PARK	CERRITOS	4.90
SYCAMORE PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	155.84
TEMPLE PARK	PARK	DOWNEY	0.68
THOMPSON PARK	PARK	BELLFLOWER	19.13
TREASURE ISLAND PARK	PARK	DOWNEY	4.10
VETERANS MEMORIAL PARK	PARK	CITY OF COMMERCE	16.19
VETERANS PARK	PARK	BELL	4.69
VETERAN'S PARK	PARK	LA MIRADA	0.79
VISTA VERDE PARK	PARK	NORWALK	7.73
WALNUT NATURE COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	0.93
WARE, LEE PARK	PARK	HAWAIIAN GARDENS	3.44
WESTGATE PARK	PARK	CERRITOS	5.55
WESTSIDE PARK	PARK	HUNTINGTON PARK	5.48
WHITTIER, JG PARK	PARK	WHITTIER	3.48
WILDERNESS PARK	PARK	DOWNEY	27.13
WILLIAM A SMITH PARK	PARK	PICO RIVERA	19.06
WINDERMERE PARK	PARK	LA MIRADA	8.18
WOODS AVENUE PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	0.78
YORK FIELD PARK	PARK	WHITTIER	10.68
ZIMMERMAN PARK	PARK	NORWALK	9.68
SOUTH BAY SUBREGION			
14TH STREET PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	4.23
ABALONE COVE SHORELINE PARK	PARK	RANCHO PALOS VERDES	51.55
ADDAMS, JANE PARK	PARK	LAWNDALE	4.54
ADMIRAL KIDD PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	9.10
ALAMITOS PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	0.69
ALMA PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	3.42
ALONDRA COUNTY GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	164.10
ALONDRA COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	55.23

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
ALTA LOMA PARK	PARK	TORRANCE	3.76
ALTA VISTA PARK	PARK	REDONDO BEACH	18.79
ANDERSON PLAYGROUND	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.12
ANDERSON, GLEN PARK	PARK	REDONDO BEACH	13.39
ANDREWS PARK	PARK	REDONDO BEACH	2.50
ANGELS GATE PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	78.54
ASHWOOD PARK	PARK	INGLEWOOD	3.00
ATLANTIC PLAZA PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	1.17
AVERILL PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	12.85
AVIATION PARK	PARK	REDONDO BEACH	10.63
BANDINI CANYON PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	7.19
BANNING PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	23.20
BAY SHORE PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	3.02
BELL PARK	PARK	GARDENA	1.97
BELMONT PLAZA PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	3.05
BICENTENNIAL PARK	PARK	HAWTHORNE	2.29
BICENTENNIAL PARK	PARK	HERMOSA BEACH	2.21
BIRDCAGE PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	2.03
BIXBY KNOLLS PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	4.73
BIXBY PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	14.30
BIXBY VILLAGE GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	LONG BEACH	39.84
BLUFF PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	15.38
BODGER COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	6.92
BOGDANOVICH PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	13.61
BOUTON CREEK PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	2.52
CABRILLO BEACH	BEACH	LOS ANGELES	18.58
CALAS PARK	PARK	CARSON	12.32
CALBRISAS PARK	PARK	SIGNAL HILL	2.37
CALIFORNIA RECREATION CENTER PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	2.60
CANDY CANE PARK	PARK	EL SEGUNDO	3.12
CANYON, GEORGE F OPEN SPACE	OPEN SPACE	ROLLING HILLS ESTATES	42.83
CARRIAGE CREST PARK	PARK	CARSON	5.87
CARSON PARK	PARK	CARSON	11.11
CENTER PARK	PARK	INGLEWOOD	2.43
CESAR E CHAVEZ PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	11.58
CHANDLER PARK	PARK	ROLLING HILLS ESTATES	6.46
CHANNEL VIEW PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	6.52
CHERRY AVENUE PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	11.20
CHERRY COVE PARK	PARK	LAKEWOOD	3.45
CHITTICK FIELD PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	21.24
CLARK PARK	PARK	HERMOSA BEACH	5.80
CLOVERCLIFF PARK	PARK	RANCHO PALOS VERDES	0.88
COLLEGE ESTATES PARK	PARK	SEAL BEACH	0.12
COLORADO LAGOON PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	30.47
COLUMBIA REGIONAL PARK	PARK	TORRANCE	60.57
CONSTITUTION PARK	PARK	EL SEGUNDO	4.54
COOLIDGE PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	9.56

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
CORONEL PLAZA	PARK	PALOS VERDES ESTATES	1.02
CZULEGER PARK	PARK	REDONDO BEACH	4.78
DAISY AVE GREENFIELD	PARK	LONG BEACH	4.31
DANIELS FIELD SPORTS CENTER	PARK	LOS ANGELES	4.97
DAPPLEGRAY PARK	PARK	ROLLING HILLS ESTATES	2.22
DARBY PARK	PARK	INGLEWOOD	25.17
DARYLE W. BLACK MEMORIAL PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	0.32
DAVIS, ZELA PARK	PARK	HAWTHORNE	4.00
DE FOREST PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	28.17
DE PORTOLA PARK	PARK	TORRANCE	12.97
DEL AIRE COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	15.67
DEL AMO PARK	PARK	CARSON	13.15
DEL CERRO PARK	PARK	RANCHO PALOS VERDES	1.56
DELTHORNE PARK	PARK	TORRANCE	8.61
DESCANSO PARK	PARK	TORRANCE	1.59
DISCOVERY WELL PARK	PARK	SIGNAL HILL	10.57
DOLPHIN PARK	PARK	CARSON	9.91
DOMINGUEZ GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	CARSON	59.22
DOMINGUEZ PARK	PARK	REDONDO BEACH	24.99
DOMINGUEZ PARK	PARK	CARSON	7.45
DOUGLAS PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	3.64
DRAKE PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	8.05
DUNSTER, JACK PARK (2 POLYGONS)	PARK	LONG BEACH	1.23
EAST VILLAGE ARTS PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	0.16
EAST WILMINGTON GREENBELT	PARK	LOS ANGELES	6.57
EAST WILMINGTON PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.70
EASTVIEW PARK	PARK	RANCHO PALOS VERDES	12.03
EL DORADO NATURE CENTER PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	130.82
EL DORADO PARK GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	LONG BEACH	181.14
EL DORADO PARK WEST	PARK	LONG BEACH	132.97
EL DORADO REGIONAL PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	386.62
EL NIDO PARK	PARK	TORRANCE	17.71
EL PORTO BEACH	BEACH	EL PORTO	12.53
EL RETIRO PARK	PARK	TORRANCE	3.11
EL SEGUNDO BEACH	BEACH	EL SEGUNDO	31.86
ENTRADERO PARK	PARK	TORRANCE	24.48
EUCALYPTUS PARK	PARK	HAWTHORNE	4.91
FORT LOTS OF FUN PARK	PARK	HERMOSA BEACH	0.65
FRANK A. VANDERLIP SR. PARK	PARK	RANCHO PALOS VERDES	2.62
FRANKLIN PARK	PARK	REDONDO BEACH	8.43
FREEDOM PARK	PARK	EL SEGUNDO	5.23
FREEMAN PARK	PARK	GARDENA	2.83
FRIENDSHIP COUNTY PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	130.55
FRIENDSHIP MINI PARK	PARK	CARSON	0.86
FULTON PLAYFIELD	PARK	REDONDO BEACH	1.79
GENERAL SCOTT PARK	PARK	CARSON	10.94
GLASGOW STRIP PARK	PARK	HAWTHORNE	15.57

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
GOLDEN SHORE WILDLIFE PRESERVE	NATURE PRESERVE	LONG BEACH	5.76
GRANDVIEW PARK (PROP)	PARK	RANCHO PALOS VERDES	16.70
GREEN, WILLIAM PARK	PARK	LAWNDALE	2.57
GREENBELT PARK	PARK	HERMOSA BEACH	2.66
GREENWOOD PARK	PARK	HERMOSA BEACH	2.49
GREENWOOD PARK	PARK	TORRANCE	1.04
GREVILLEA PARK	PARK	INGLEWOOD	12.37
GUENSER PARK	PARK	TORRANCE	6.11
HARBOR CITY REC CTR	PARK	LOS ANGELES	11.28
HARBOR HIGHLANDS PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	4.56
HARBOR PARK MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	LOS ANGELES	86.34
HATHAWAY PARK	PARK	LOMITA	1.43
HATHAWAY, MAGGIE COUNTY GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	LOS ANGELES	12.24
HAWTHORNE MEMORIAL PARK	PARK	HAWTHORNE	14.27
HEARTWELL GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	LONG BEACH	42.99
HEARTWELL PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	133.73
HERMOSA BEACH	BEACH	HERMOSA BEACH	83.37
HESSE, FRED JR. PARK	PARK	RANCHO PALOS VERDES	30.90
HICKORY PARK	PARK	TORRANCE	6.42
HIGHRIDGE PARK	PARK	ROLLING HILLS ESTATES	11.98
HILLBROOK PARK	PARK	SIGNAL HILL	2.43
HILLTOP PARK	PARK	EL SEGUNDO	4.04
HOGAN PARK	PARK	LAWNDALE	0.95
HOLLY GLEN PARK	PARK	HAWTHORNE	3.29
HOLLY PARK	PARK	HAWTHORNE	13.37
HOLLY VALLEY PARK	PARK	EL SEGUNDO	0.59
HOPKINS WILDERNESS PARK	PARK	REDONDO BEACH	9.53
HOUGHTON PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	27.67
HOWLETT, ERNIE J PARK	PARK	ROLLING HILLS ESTATES	4.79
HUDSON PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	13.23
INDEPENDENCE PARK	PARK	EL SEGUNDO	1.40
IRENE LEWIS RAILROAD MUSEUM PARK	PARK	LOMITA	0.57
JACKSON PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	4.07
JIM THORPE PARK	PARK	HAWTHORNE	9.49
JOHN S GIBSON JR PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	6.29
KANSAS PARK	PARK	EL SEGUNDO	0.38
KELLER, HELEN COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	9.63
KEN MALLOY HARBOR REGIONAL PK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	262.09
LA BELLA FONTANA DI NAPOLI	PARK	LONG BEACH	2.24
LA CARRETERA PARK	PARK	TORRANCE	3.50
LA ROMERIA PARK	PARK	TORRANCE	11.11
LADERA LINDA PARK	PARK	RANCHO PALOS VERDES	17.45
LAGO SECO PARK	PARK	TORRANCE	5.79
LAS CANCHAS RACQUET CLUB	PARK	TORRANCE	10.58
LELAND PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	15.20
LENNOX COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	5.54
LESLIE N SHAW PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	0.69

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
LEVI, SAM PARK	PARK	TORRANCE	0.43
LIBRARY PARK	PARK	EL SEGUNDO	4.48
LILIENTHAL PARK	PARK	REDONDO BEACH	2.91
LILLY PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	1.29
LINCOLN PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	7.12
LITTLE GREEN ACRES PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	1.82
LIVE OAK PARK	PARK	MANHATTAN BEACH	10.54
LIVINGSTON DR PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	2.01
LOCKHAVEN CENTER	PARK	INGLEWOOD	0.67
LOMITA PARK	PARK	LOMITA	11.57
LONG BEACH SPORTS PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	59.46
LOOKOUT POINT PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	3.75
LOS ALTOS PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	6.99
LOS ALTOS PLAZA PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	0.86
LOS ARBOLES ROCKETSHIP PARK	PARK	TORRANCE	3.13
LOS CERRITOS PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	9.67
LOS VERDES COUNTY GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	RANCHO PALOS VERDES	95.52
MACARTHUR PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	4.90
MADRONA MARSH NATURE PRESERVE	NATURE PRESERVE	TORRANCE	50.19
MANHATTAN COUNTY BEACH	BEACH	MANHATTAN BEACH	80.71
MANHATTAN HEIGHTS PARK	PARK	MANHATTAN BEACH	4.39
MANHATTAN VILLAGE PARK	PARK	MANHATTAN BEACH	3.62
MARINA GREEN PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	20.69
MARINA VISTA PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	19.41
MARINE AVENUE PARK	PARK	MANHATTAN BEACH	7.86
MARINE AVENUE SPORTS PARK	PARK	MANHATTAN BEACH	9.98
MARINE PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	19.73
MARINE STADIUM PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	27.87
MARRIOTT MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	MANHATTAN BEACH	21.06
MARTIN LUTHER KING JR PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	9.57
MARTINGALE TRAILHEAD PARK	PARK	RANCHO PALOS VERDES	2.09
MAS FUKAI PARK	PARK	GARDENA	5.80
MAURICE MOSSY KENT PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	0.14
MCMASTER PARK	PARK	TORRANCE	5.73
MILLS, DR THOMAS G MEMORIAL PARK	PARK	CARSON	6.22
MIRAMAR PARK	PARK	TORRANCE	0.96
NANSEN FIELD	PARK	ROLLING HILLS ESTATES	3.58
NAPLES PLAZA PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	0.96
NOBLE PARK	PARK	HERMOSA BEACH	0.96
NORMANDEALE REC CTR	PARK	LOS ANGELES	8.63
NORTH PARK	PARK	INGLEWOOD	3.30
OCEAN TRAILS GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	RANCHO PALOS VERDES	126.32
ORIZABA PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	3.44
OWENS, JESSE COUNTY PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	31.23
PAGE PARK	PARK	REDONDO BEACH	1.49
PALOS VERDES MEMORIAL GARDENS	PARK	PALOS VERDES ESTATES	1.03
PALOS VERDES SHORELINE PARK (SITE)	PARK	RANCHO PALOS VERDES	33.78

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
PAN AMERICAN PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	14.31
PANORAMA PROMENADE	PARK	SIGNAL HILL	0.88
PARADISE PARK	PARK	TORRANCE	5.18
PARQUE CULIACAN	PARK	MANHATTAN BEACH	1.72
PEACE PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	0.62
PECK PARK & REC CTR	PARK	LOS ANGELES	66.42
PEQUENO PARK	PARK	TORRANCE	0.72
PERRY PARK	PARK	REDONDO BEACH	5.18
PLAZA ANDRES	PARK	PALOS VERDES ESTATES	6.10
PLAZA BLANCA	PARK	PALOS VERDES ESTATES	0.52
PLAZA ZAFERIA	PARK	LONG BEACH	0.57
POINT FERMIN PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	55.45
POINT VICENTE PARK	PARK	RANCHO PALOS VERDES	84.72
POLLIWOG PARK	PARK	MANHATTAN BEACH	26.51
PRIVATE ANDERSON PARK	PARK	CARSON	12.04
QUEEN MARY EVENTS PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	1.88
QUEEN PARK	PARK	INGLEWOOD	1.76
RAINBOW LAGOON PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	14.63
RAMONA PARK	PARK	HAWTHORNE	10.58
RAMONA PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	2.87
RAYMOND ARBOR PARK	PARK	SIGNAL HILL	0.31
RECREATION PARK	PARK	EL SEGUNDO	45.51
RECREATION PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	17.81
RECREATION PARK 9-HOLE GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	LONG BEACH	198.00
REDONDO COUNTY BEACH	BEACH	REDONDO BEACH	60.80
RENA PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	2.42
RESERVOIR PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	4.96
RIVIERA PARK	PARK	TORRANCE	1.07
ROCKBLUFF PARK	PARK	ROLLING HILLS ESTATES	4.38
RODAWAY PARK	PARK	HERMOSA BEACH	1.38
ROGERS PARK	PARK	INGLEWOOD	15.55
ROGERS, WILL MINI PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	2.47
ROGERS-ANDERSON PARK	PARK	LAWNDALE	10.65
ROSE PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	0.96
ROSECRANS REC CTR	PARK	LOS ANGELES	12.60
ROWLEY PARK	PARK	GARDENA	16.19
ROYAL PALMS COUNTY BEACH	BEACH	LOS ANGELES	33.75
RYAN, ROBERT E. COMMUNITY PARK	PARK	RANCHO PALOS VERDES	8.57
SAN PEDRO PLAZA PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	6.79
SAND DUNE PARK	PARK	MANHATTAN BEACH	5.00
SANTA CRUZ PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	0.54
SCHERER PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	26.03
SEA-AIRE GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	TORRANCE	4.68
SEASIDE LAGOON	PARK	REDONDO BEACH	3.32
SEAVIEW PARK	PARK	HERMOSA BEACH	0.88
SHORELINE PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	37.94
SIGNAL HILL PARK	PARK	SIGNAL HILL	11.89

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
SILVER SPUR PARK	PARK	ROLLING HILLS ESTATES	2.82
SILVERADO PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	14.15
SIMINSKI PARK	PARK	INGLEWOOD	4.02
SKYLINKS GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	LONG BEACH	176.80
SLEEPY HOLLOW GREENBELT	PARK	LONG BEACH	9.52
SOMERSET PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	5.13
SOUTH COAST BOTANIC GARDEN	BOTANIC GARDEN	ROLLING HILLS ESTATES	82.23
SOUTH COAST PARK (SITE)	PARK	ROLLING HILLS ESTATES	172.39
SOUTH GARDENA PARK	PARK	GARDENA	22.27
SOUTH PARK	PARK	HERMOSA BEACH	4.33
SOUTH STREET PARKWAY	PARK	LONG BEACH	4.76
STANSBURY PARK	PARK	LOS ALAMITOS	0.99
STEARNS CHAMPIONS PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	22.65
STEVENSON PARK	PARK	CARSON	8.78
SUNNYGLEN PARK	PARK	TORRANCE	3.56
SUNSET VIEW PARK	PARK	SIGNAL HILL	1.12
SUR LA BREA PARK	PARK	TORRANCE	6.75
SYCAMORE PARK	PARK	EL SEGUNDO	1.22
TANAKA PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	1.16
TEMPLE VIEW POINT	PARK	SIGNAL HILL	2.34
THE LAKES AT EL SEGUNDO GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	EL SEGUNDO	31.63
THORNBURG PARK	PARK	GARDENA	2.27
TORRANCE COUNTY BEACH	BEACH	REDONDO BEACH	21.65
TORRANCE PARK	PARK	TORRANCE	11.48
TREASURE ISLAND PARK	PARK	HERMOSA BEACH	9.26
VALLEY PARK	PARK	HERMOSA BEACH	9.26
VETERANS MEMORIAL PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	17.80
VETERANS PARK	PARK	REDONDO BEACH	9.83
VETERANS PARK	PARK	LOMITA	0.97
VETERANS PARK & SPORTS COMPLEX	PARK	CARSON	15.19
VETERANS PARKWAY	PARK	MANHATTAN BEACH	31.53
VICTOR PARK	PARK	TORRANCE	5.28
VICTORIA COUNTY GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	CARSON	161.46
VICTORIA COUNTY PARK	PARK	CARSON	33.93
VICTORY PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	4.54
VINCENT PARK	PARK	INGLEWOOD	56.68
VINCENT PARK	PARK	REDONDO BEACH	2.54
WALNUT STREET PARK	PARK	CARSON	1.17
WALTERIA PARK	PARK	TORRANCE	8.71
WARDLOW PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	16.39
WASHINGTON, CHESTER L COUNTY GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	125.69
WHALEY PARK	PARK	LONG BEACH	12.06
WHITE POINT COUNTY BEACH	BEACH	LOS ANGELES	30.63
WHITE POINT PARK	PARK	LOS ANGELES	113.81
WILDERNESS PARK	PARK	REDONDO BEACH	9.53
WILMINGTON REC CTR	PARK	LOS ANGELES	9.56
WILMINGTON TOWN SQUARE	PARK	LOS ANGELES	0.70

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
WILSON, CHARLES COMMUNITY PARK	PARK	TORRANCE	39.35
EAST VENTURA SUBREGION			
ARROYO PARK	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	2.51
ARROYO SIMI EQUESTRIAN CENTER	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	19.51
ARROYO VISTA COMMUNITY PARK	PARK	MOORPARK	54.59
ARROYSTOW PARK	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	3.09
ATHERWOOD PARK	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	7.22
BANYAN PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	6.16
BERYLWOOD PARK	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	2.52
BEYER PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	3.10
BORCHARD PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	30.50
BOYER, MAE PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	6.36
CAMPUS CANYON PARK	PARK	MOORPARK	3.88
CAMPUS PARK	PARK	MOORPARK	3.57
CANADA PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	11.12
CHALLENGER PARK	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	104.08
CHAPARRAL PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	6.52
CHUMASH PARK	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	25.92
CIRCLE X RANCH PARK	RECREATION AREA	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	3,162.45
CITRUS GROVE PARK	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	4.99
COLLEGE VIEW PARK	PARK	MOORPARK	7.29
COMMUNITY CENTER PARK	PARK	MOORPARK	4.53
CONEJO CANYONS PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	1328.37
CONEJO COMMUNITY PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	140.88
CONEJO CREEK EQUESTRIAN PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	55.18
CONEJO CREEK- NORTH LAKESIDE	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	41.59
CONEJO CREEK- WILLOW BEND (SOUTH)	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	80.57
CONEJO OPEN SPACE	OPEN SPACE	THOUSAND OAKS	107.00
CORRIGANVILLE REGIONAL PARK	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	207.47
COUNTRY TRAIL PARK	PARK	MOORPARK	2.99
COYOTE HILLS PARK	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	7.56
CYPRESS PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	7.47
DARRAH VOLUNTEER PARK	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	7.03
DEER RIDGE PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	47.32
DEERHILL PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	15.47
DOS VIENTOS COMMUNITY PARK	PARK	NEWBURY PARK	53.20
DOS VIENTOS NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	7.32
EAGLE VIEW PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	8.95
EL PARQUE DE LA PAZ	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	4.26
ESTELLA PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	2.82
EVENSTAR PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	1.91
FIORE PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	8.38
FOOTHILL PARK	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	2.95
FRONTIER PARK	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	3.43
GATEWAY PARK	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	8.92
GLENWOOD PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	8.14

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
GLENWOOD PARK	PARK	MOORPARK	5.12
HAPPY CAMP CANYON REGIONAL PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	1272.92
HICKORY PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	3.56
HOPE NATURE PRESERVE	NATURE PRESERVE	THOUSAND OAKS	364.52
INDIAN SPRINGS PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	9.78
KIMBER PARK	PARK	NEWBURY PARK	20.70
KNOLL PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	20.21
KNOLLS PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	3.98
LABISCO HILL OPEN SPACE	OPEN SPACE	THOUSAND OAKS	22.11
LANG RANCH OPEN SPACE	OPEN SPACE	THOUSAND OAKS	1420.72
LANG RANCH PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	9.32
LAS VIRGENES CANYON PARK	PARK	CALABASAS	5393.81
LINCOLN PARK	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	2.05
LOS ROBLES GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	THOUSAND OAKS	125.11
LOS ROBLES OPEN SPACE	OPEN SPACE	THOUSAND OAKS	1193.54
LYN OAKS PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	16.89
MAYFAIR PARK	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	6.69
MCCREA WILDLIFE REFUGE	WILDLIFE REFUGE	THOUSAND OAKS	49.80
MEDEA CREEK PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	63.46
MILLER PARK	PARK	MOORPARK	13.37
MONTE VISTA NATURE PARK	PARK	MOORPARK	8.04
MOUNTAIN MEADOWS PARK	PARK	MOORPARK	10.06
NEWBURY PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	12.57
NORTH RANCH OPEN SPACE	OPEN SPACE	THOUSAND OAKS	727.74
NORTH RANCH PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	11.68
NORTH RANCH PLAYFIELD	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	13.27
OAK CANYON COMMUNITY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	154.03
OAK PARK	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	55.54
OAKBROOK NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	5.33
OAKBROOK PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	90.96
OAKBROOK REGIONAL PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	455.04
OLD MEADOWS PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	9.82
OLD WINDMILL PARK	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	3.34
OPEN SPACE	OPEN SPACE	THOUSAND OAKS	2709.64
PALO COMADO-CHEESEBORO CANYON	RECREATION AREA	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	4,072.32
PEACH HILL PARK	PARK	MOORPARK	10.51
PEPPER TREE PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	26.10
POINT MUGU STATE PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	13638.70
POINTDEXTER PARK	PARK	MOORPARK	11.51
POTRERO OPEN SPACE	OPEN SPACE	THOUSAND OAKS	1140.22
RANCHO CONEJO PLAYFIELD	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	14.22
RANCHO MADERA COMMUNITY PARK	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	29.89
RANCHO SANTA SUSANA COMMUNITY PARK	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	60.39
RANCHO SIMI COMMUNITY PARK	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	36.50
RANCHO SIMI RECREATION AREA	RECREATION AREA	SIMI VALLEY	774.68
RANCHO TAPO COMMUNITY PARK	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	20.10
ROCKY PEAK PARK	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	4687.91

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
ROCKY POINTE NATURAL PARK	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	15.58
RUSSELL PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	6.17
SAGE RANCH PARK	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	663.21
SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NATIONAL REC AREA	RECREATION AREA	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	2,307.14
SANTA SUSANA PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	15.44
SCHREIBER, HOUGHTON PARK	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	7.08
SEQUOIA PARK	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	7.22
SIMI HILLS GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	SIMI VALLEY	173.38
SIMI HILLS NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	6.74
SINALOA GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	SIMI VALLEY	32.61
SOUTH SHORE HILLS PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	3.82
SPRING MEADOW PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	7.48
STAGECOACH INN PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	17.51
STARGAZE PARK	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	4.43
STATE PARK LAND	STATE PARK LAND	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	26.35
STRATHEARN, ROBERT P HISTORIC PARK & MUSEU	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	5.57
SUBURBIA PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	2.51
SUNSET HILLS OPEN SPACE	OPEN SPACE	THOUSAND OAKS	263.48
SUNSET HILLS PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	8.68
SYCAMORE CANYON PARK	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	17.25
SYCAMORE DRIVE COMMUNITY CENTER	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	3.29
SYCAMORE PARK	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	2.51
TAPO CANYON PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	137.76
THOUSAND OAKS COMMUNITY PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	31.09
TIERRA REJADA	PARK	MOORPARK	12.78
TIERRA REJADA PARK	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	117.64
TRIUNFO COMMUNITY PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	5.95
VALLEY VIEW PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	5.05
VENTU PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	129.17
VERDE PARK	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	8.14
VIRGINIA COLOM PARK	PARK	MOORPARK	2.96
WALNUT GROVE EQUESTRIAN CENTER	PARK	NEWBURY PARK	9.46
WALNUT GROVE PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	5.25
WAVERLY PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	8.83
WENDY PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	2.36
WESTLAKE VILLAGE GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	THOUSAND OAKS	9.44
WILDFLOWER PLAYFIELD	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	32.20
WILDWOOD NEIGHBORHOOD PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	15.08
WILDWOOD REGIONAL PARK	PARK	THOUSAND OAKS	1317.37
WILLOWBROOK PARK	PARK	SIMI VALLEY	1.18
WOOD RANCH GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	SIMI VALLEY	149.71
WEST VENTURA SUBREGION			
ADOLFO PARK	PARK	CAMARILLO	2.21
ARNEILL PARK	PARK	CAMARILLO	4.68
BEACH PORT LINEAR PARK	PARK	PORT HUENEME	9.83

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
BECK PARK	PARK	OXNARD	11.65
BIRCHVIEW PARK	PARK	CAMARILLO	0.42
BOAT LAUNCH RAMP & PARK	PARK	OXNARD	18.45
BOLKER PARK	PARK	PORT HUENEME	3.44
BORCHARD OAK PARK	PARK	OXNARD	1.01
CABRILLO PARK	PARK	OXNARD	4.13
CALLEGUAS CREEK PARK	PARK	CAMARILLO	8.09
CAMARILLO GROVE COUNTY PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	36.40
CAMARILLO SPRINGS GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	CAMARILLO	125.30
CARMENITA PARK	PARK	CAMARILLO	2.74
CARTY PARK	PARK	OXNARD	4.58
CENTRAL PARK	PARK	FILLMORE	5.54
CHANNEL VIEW PARK	PARK	OXNARD	0.30
CHARTER OAK PARK	PARK	CAMARILLO	7.74
COLLEGE ESTATES PARK	PARK	OXNARD	7.32
COLLEGE PARK	PARK	OXNARD	56.90
COLONIA PARK	PARK	OXNARD	7.33
COMMUNITY CENTER PARK	PARK	CAMARILLO	12.49
COMMUNITY CENTER PARK (EAST AND WEST)	PARK	OXNARD	30.61
CONNELLY PARK	PARK	OXNARD	1.56
CONSTITUTION PARK	PARK	CAMARILLO	3.91
CRESTVIEW PARK	PARK	CAMARILLO	3.16
DEL SOL PARK	PARK	OXNARD	17.06
DEWAR PARK	PARK	PORT HUENEME	1.21
DIZDAR PARK	PARK	CAMARILLO	0.55
DOS CAMINOS PARK	PARK	CAMARILLO	5.52
DURLEY PARK	PARK	OXNARD	12.08
EASTWOOD MEMORIAL PARK	PARK	OXNARD	4.84
EBELL PARK	PARK	SANTA PAULA	1.27
ELKINS RANCH GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	SIMI VALLEY	64.08
ENCANTO PARK	PARK	CAMARILLO	3.67
FOOTHILL PARK	PARK	CAMARILLO	2.80
FORT TEJON STATE HISTORIC PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	593.13
FREEDOM PARK	PARK	CAMARILLO	30.50
FREMONT PARK	PARK	OXNARD	1.31
HARDING PARK	PARK	SANTA PAULA	12.92
HERITAGE PARK	PARK	CAMARILLO	8.97
HOLLYWOOD BEACH	BEACH	HOLLYWOOD BEACH (UNIN	33.72
HUNGRY VALLEY ST VEHICULAR PARK	RECREATION AREA	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	4918.50
JOHNSON CREEK PARK	PARK	OXNARD	12.23
KENNEY GROVE PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	15.35
LA JANELLE PARK	PARK	PORT HUENEME	3.52
LAS PIEDRAS PARK	PARK	SANTA PAULA	5.65
LAS POSAS EQUESTRIAN PARK	PARK	CAMARILLO	1.57
LATHROP PARK	PARK	OXNARD	3.64
LAURELWOOD PARK	PARK	CAMARILLO	1.79
LEMONWOOD PARK	PARK	OXNARD	6.60

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
LOKKER, ELDRED E PARK	PARK	CAMARILLO	4.68
MANDALAY STATE BEACH	BEACH	OXNARD	100.71
MARINA WEST PARK	PARK	OXNARD	11.14
MASONIC PARK	PARK	FILMO	0.84
MCGRATH STATE BEACH	BEACH	OXNARD	240.04
MILL PARK	PARK	SANTA PAULA	2.39
MISSION OAKS COMMUNITY PARK	PARK	CAMARILLO	26.55
MISSION VERDE PARK	PARK	CAMARILLO	16.93
NEPTUNE SQUARE PARK	PARK	OXNARD	0.25
OBREGON PARK	PARK	SANTA PAULA	2.72
ORCHARD PARK	PARK	OXNARD	14.32
ORMOND BEACH	BEACH	OXNARD	70.28
OXNARD BEACH PARK	BEACH	OXNARD	55.14
PENINSULA PARK	PARK	OXNARD	3.02
PITTS RANCH PARK	PARK	CAMARILLO	16.56
PLAZA PARK	PARK	OXNARD	2.58
PLEASANT VALLEY PARK	PARK	CAMARILLO	17.98
PLEASANT VALLEY PARK	PARK	OXNARD	9.25
POINT MUGU GAME RESERVE	GAME RESERVE	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	217.63
POINT MUGU GOLF CLUB	GOLF COURSE	POINT MUGU	43.09
PORT HUENEME BEACH PARK	BEACH	PORT HUENEME	54.70
QUITO PARK	PARK	CAMARILLO	4.16
RAILROAD PLAZA PARK	PARK	SANTA PAULA	4.94
RICHARD BAIRD BUBBLING SPRINGS PARK	PARK	PORT HUENEME	22.10
RIO LINDO PARK	PARK	OXNARD	7.99
RIVER RIDGE GOLF COURSE	GOLF COURSE	OXNARD	213.78
SEA AIR PARK	PARK	OXNARD	10.08
SEABEE GOLF CLUB	GOLF COURSE	PORT HUENEME	155.13
SEAVIEW PARK	PARK	OXNARD	13.19
SESPE CONDOR SANCTUARY	NATURE PRESERVE	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	53,773.91
SHIELLS PARK	PARK	FILLMORE	8.65
SIERRA LINDA PARK	PARK	OXNARD	6.24
SILVER STRAND BEACH	BEACH	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	48.34
SOUTH WINDS PARK	PARK	OXNARD	9.05
SOUTHBANK PARK	PARK	OXNARD	7.87
SOUTHWEST COMMUNITY PARK	PARK	OXNARD	28.41
SPRINGVILLE PARK	PARK	CAMARILLO	5.63
STECKEL PARK	PARK	SANTA PAULA	202.76
TEAGUE PARK	PARK	SANTA PAULA	7.29
THOMPSON PARK	PARK	OXNARD	3.69
TOLAND PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	220.83
TRAILSIDE PARK	PARK	CAMARILLO	0.27
VALLE LIND PARK	PARK	CAMARILLO	9.01
VENTURA COUNTY GAME RESERVE	GAME RESERVE	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	374.69
VETERANS MEMORIAL PARK	PARK	SANTA PAULA	2.06
VIA MARINA PARK	PARK	OXNARD	13.74
WALTER B MORANDA PARK	PARK	PORT HUENEME	8.67

NAME	SUBTYPE	LOCATION	ACRES
WARRING PARK	PARK	UNINCORPORATED COUNTY	5.26
WEST VILLAGE PARK	PARK	OXNARD	5.29
WILSON PARK	PARK	OXNARD	6.87
WOOD CREEK PARK	PARK	CAMARILLO	5.33
WOODSIDE PARK	PARK	CAMARILLO	4.99