PARK NEEDS ASSESSMENT

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

18 August 2025

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PREPARED FOR:
LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION AND PARKS

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Figure 1. Drone imagery of O'Melveny Park. Source: Calveda Surveying, Inc, 2025.

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We are deeply grateful to the Steering Committee members who generously took time out of their busy schedules to share their insights with us through meetings, interviews, and collaborations.

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Figure 2. Members of the Steering Committee on May 20, 2025. Source: OLIN, 2025.

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TreePeople

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Figure 3. LA Coliseum PlayLA Day. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

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Figure 4. **Youths playing at the Class Parks Summer Kickoff Picnic.** Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

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SECTION I:
CONTEXT

Welcome to the Park Needs Assessment! This section sets the stage for the Park Needs Assessment by outlining the foundational elements that guide the assessment. It begins with the Executive Summary, which offers a high-level overview of the PNA's objectives and the overarching vision for parks across Los Angeles. The Planning Context chapter situates this effort within the broader context of regional and local plans and underscores the vital role that parks and recreation play in supporting healthy, vibrant cities. The Engagement chapter summarizes the robust community input gathered through surveys, workshops, engagement meetings, and other outreach efforts, which helped shape the plan's priorities and reflect the diverse recreation and park needs of Angelenos.



Figure 5. Bikers along a path at Augustus Hawkins park. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As critical infrastructure in our communities, parks are a foundational part of life in Los Angeles. The 2025 City of Los Angeles Park Needs Assessment (PNA) is a roadmap to better meeting Angelenos' park needs in the coming decades. It brings together deep community engagement, innovation in data collection and mapping, and the lived realities of communities around the City.

The PNA acknowledges the wealth of amenities and experiences available to residents across more than 16,000 acres of public parkland as well as the breadth of benefits residents receive from these vast resources everyday. At the same time, the PNA brings to light where current resources fall short in providing equitable access, amenities, staffing, and funding.

THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION AND PARKS HAS ONE OF THE MOST DIVERSE AND VARIED PARK SYSTEMS IN THE COUNTY.



~500 park sites

The City of Los Angeles owns and operates about 500 park sites.

16,000+ acres

These park sites make up more than 16,000 acres across the City.

6,700+ employees

RAP has over 1,700 full-time employees and 5,000 part-time employees.

Figure 6. A map of City-owned parks within the City of LA. Source: City Boundary and Parks: City of LA Data Portal, 2025. Roads: US Census Bureau, 2025., LA River: National Hydrography Database, 2025.

N 0 2 4 miles

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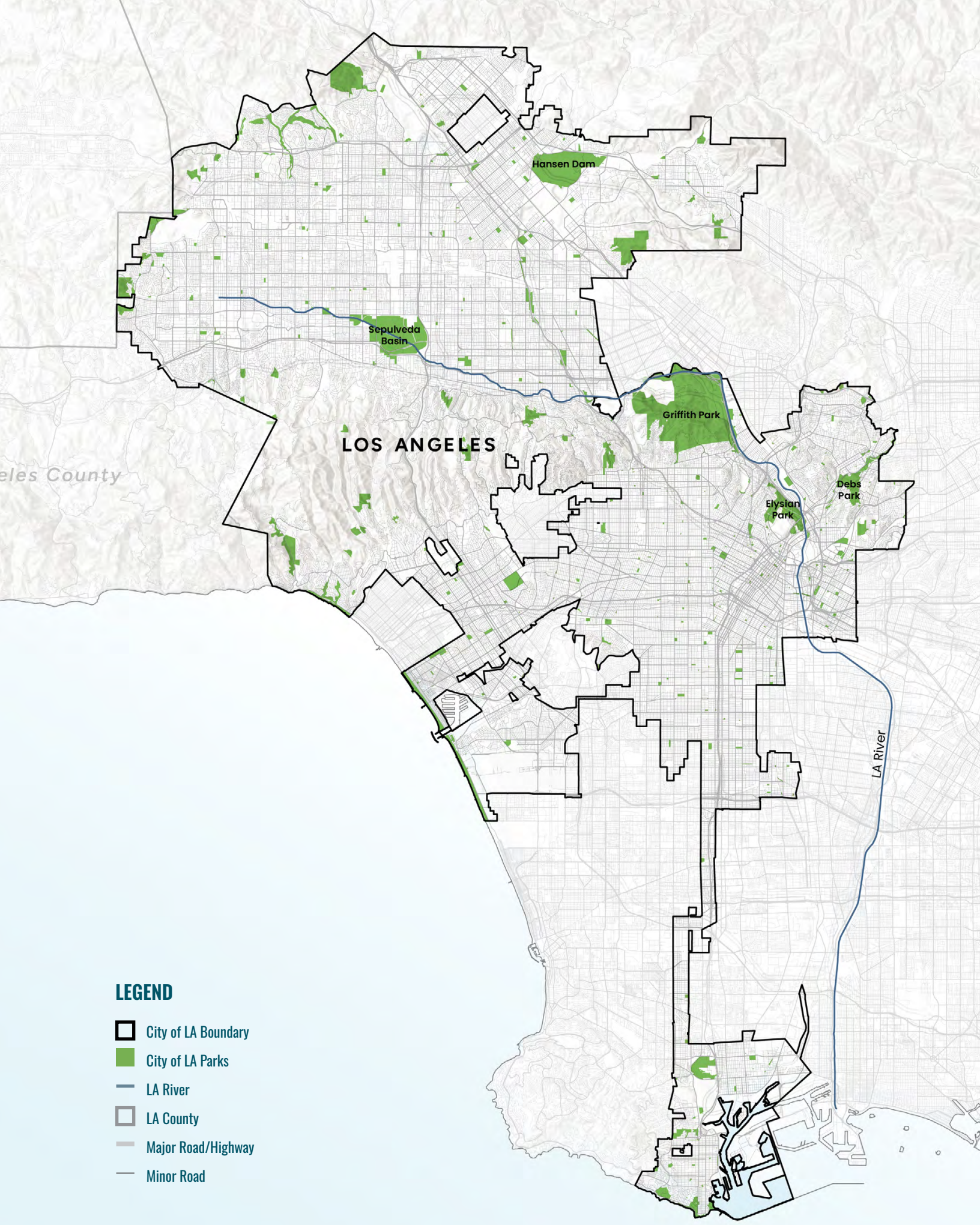

Hansen Dam
Sepulveda Basin
Griffith Park
LOS ANGELES
Debs Park
Elysian Park
LA River
eles County
LEGEND
City of LA Boundary
City of LA Parks
LA River
LA County
Major Road/Highway
Minor Road



Figure 7. A drone image of Ernest E. Debs Regional Park. Source: Calveda Surveying, Inc., 2025.

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A VISION FOR LA PARKS

LA'S PARKS HELP US THRIVE EVERYDAY BY PROVIDING SPACES TO PLAY, LEARN, AND CONNECT IN NATURE.

Parks are for all Angelenos.

They connect us to nature, to the mountains and the ocean, to each other. They are places to escape the heat, attend festivals, see live oak trees, eat carne asada, or paddle in swan boats with family and friends. They are our front and backyards, the places we instinctively gravitate to. They knit the very fabric of our city together and make it feel like home.

From a young age, playgrounds transform into the backdrops for endless imaginative adventures, and open fields provide the perfect setting for impromptu soccer games with friends. The laughter, the friendly competition, the sheer joy of running freely are experiences not just about physical activity but about building friendships, learning teamwork, and fostering creativity that are foundational to social and emotional development.

As we get older, parks evolve with us. Impromptu games give way to tournaments and our imagination runs wild with what to grow in community garden plots. Nature becomes our sanctuary.

These experiences nurture our bodies and build community. The ability to disconnect from screens and pressures allow us to clear our heads, gain perspective, and promote calm and clarity. Parks become vital outlets for mental well-being–spaces for both quiet introspection and fostering a greater sense of community.

For over two centuries, LA's parks have been indispensable pillars in our communities. As our city changes and grows, our parks will evolve so that they continue to enrich our lives and help us thrive.

THROUGH THESE SHARED SPACES, PARKS ENRICH OUR LIVES AND HELP US THRIVE.

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Figure 8. People flying kites at Angels Gate Park. Source: Connie Chung/HR&A, 2025.



Figure 9. **Venice Beach Walkshop.** Source: OLIN, 2025.

The PNA had four phases and public engagement was important at each step of the process. The resulting needs assessment is based on community feedback and brings together several key elements:

WHERE

- A **"Universe of Sites"** is defined based on existing sites as well as areas in need of potential future parks. The PNA has completed a rigorous update to the park data layers to define boundaries of existing parks. In addition, potential areas for future parks are defined using an innovative tool called "Per Square Mile." This tool allows examination of areas that don't have enough park access.
- **Sites are prioritized** based on criteria from community engagement, steering committee guidance, and best practices.

WHAT

- **A set of needed Elements or features is compiled** based on three sources of information including: national trends for parks and recreation, benchmark comparisons to other peer cities, and the types of elements people prioritize in surveys conducted for the PNA.

HOW

- **Costs for prioritized elements, features, land, staffing, design, and other financial projections are determined** based on capital cost estimates, maintenance estimates, and other budget realities over a 25-year projected timeline.
- **Potential ideas for funding are explored** based on the needs identified.In summary, the "Universe of Sites" exercise defines where to spend money, the "Elements" defines what to spend money on, and the costs will define the budget gap and funding opportunities.

In combination, these factors will provide a decision making framework that provides a direct line of sight from community needs and priorities to RAP spending and projects. These factors will be tied to and demonstrated through explorations of the lived realities in different neighborhoods in the City.

Ultimately the costs and desires of park users will add up to a number bigger than the City can afford under current funding mechanisms.

The problems of our park system require more robust strategies. Areas of Los Angeles suffer from significant lack of park space. Other parts of the City suffer from lack of access to parks. There is a significant need for additional recreational facilities, space, and cultural amenities. Hundreds of acres of parks are needed in the densest areas of the City and some areas that historically were not dense are becoming more dense, such as the San Fernando Valley. Billions of dollars are needed for land acquisition, additional staffing, operations and maintenance, and upgrades in accessibility, and amenities.

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Figure 10. Swan boats at Echo Park lake. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

The Park Needs Assessment considers traditional park needs and community feedback and categorizes those needs and costs. It is important to consider incremental steps toward the vision that Angelenos have for parks. It is also critical to consider generational opportunities and bold visions at the scale of the City to meet the needs outlined in the Parks Needs Assessment.

One of the most basic ways to meet the needs of Angelenos is to coordinate partnerships with schools, colleges, and universities to create shared use agreements that allow usage of facilities for more hours during the week. Increasing lighting at parks with recreation fields can increase the hours of play, especially in winter months.

Beyond these existing facilities, it becomes necessary to consider other large land uses as part of our public park system. The planning efforts along the Los Angeles River, which identified over 2300 acres of potential public land in the river right of way, is one example of bold initiatives that can create additional park amenities in the City of Los Angeles. Efforts to depave or reuse large asphalt parking lots or bridge over roadways with parks are the types of grand strategies that must be taken seriously. Meeting the needs of downtown Los Angeles, East Los Angeles, and other dense areas of the city will require finding utility right of ways, roadways, and landscapes over structure to meet the growing population's needs in the coming decades. Even if these strategies seem expensive, small-scale efforts cannot meet current challenges, and the opportunity costs of inaction outweigh large investments.

RAP's budget has not kept pace with inflation over the past 25 years, even as the city has added over 1000 acres of parkland–meaning that the current budget is not able to cover basic park needs. This is why prioritization and decision making tools are critical to be able to say "spend money on this element first at this place."

Meeting even the most basic requests of Angelenos for better operations and maintenance and safety in their parks will require a tremendous infusion of additional funding. With the City budget currently in deficit and dropping, gone are the days when the City budget could be relied upon to meet these needs. Los Angeles needs creative strategies that go beyond those typically considered in other major American cities to meet the scale of the issues affecting its parks.

SEE HOW THESE TOPICS ARE ADDRESSED IN EACH SECTION!

WELCOME TO THE PNA

THE PNA DOCUMENT IS ORGANIZED INTO FIVE MAIN SECTIONS.

SECTION I: CONTEXT



Figure 11. Cherry blossoms at Lake Balboa.
Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

Section I: Context sets the stage for the PNA and goes through why this document is needed and how it will be used, and the vision for LA parks. This section also summarizes the community engagement process that informed priorities throughout the report.

SECTION II: RECREATION AND PARKS TODAY



Figure 12. Seniors playing on a field at the Expo Center Ahmanson Senior Citizen Center.
Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

Section II: Recreation and Parks Today lays out an overview of RAP, including its historical development, current system, and budget structure.

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SECTION III: COMMUNITY NEEDS



Figure 14. Community members at an engagement meeting at Lakeview Terrace. Source: OLIN, 2025.

Section III: Community Needs situates LA's park system against peer cities and identifies areas of need with site prioritization and regional snapshots.

SECTION IV: GUIDELINES



Figure 13. Stoney Point Park. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

Section IV: Guidelines provides a framework and tools for planning the future of RAP and the park system, including park classifications, site planning strategies, and level of service standards.

SECTION V: IMPLEMENTATION



Figure 15. Discussion at a Phase II Equity Session on Access for All. Source: OLIN, 2025.

Section V: Implementation outlines a path to realize the PNA vision through cost and funding strategies and an action plan to help guide decision making in the future.

SECTION I: CONTEXT

Section I: Context sets the stage for the PNA and goes through why this document is needed and how it will be used, and the vision for LA parks. This section also summarizes the community engagement process that informed priorities throughout the report.

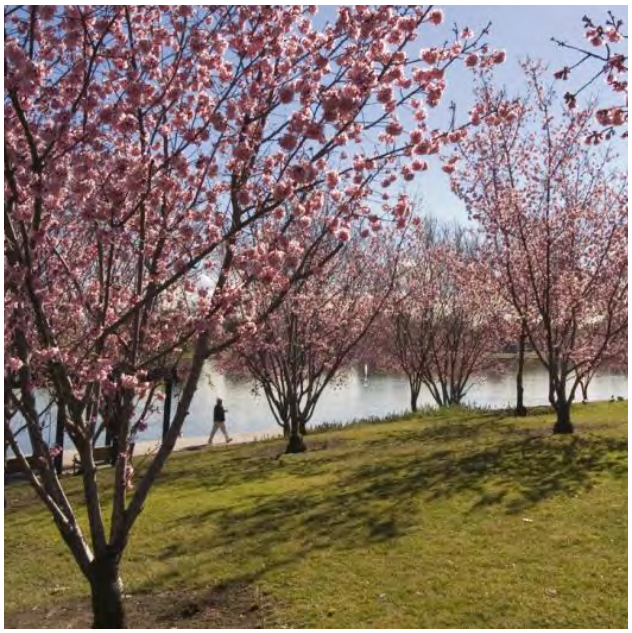


Figure 16. Cherry blossoms at Lake Balboa. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

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SECTION HIGHLIGHTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- LA's parks help us thrive everyday by providing spaces to play, learn, and connect in nature.
- The 2025 City of Los Angeles Park Needs Assessment (PNA) brings together deep community engagement, innovation in data collection and mapping, and the lived realities of communities around the City.
- The PNA will guide future investment in park infrastructure and amenities that is reflective of the diverse cultures and communities of the City and projected population growth.
- The PNA defines the WHERE, WHAT, and HOW for future parks investment:

PLANNING CONTEXT

- Recreation and parks are essential. They help improve health and wellness, support childhood development, offer economic opportunity, and help build strong, resilient communities.
- The PNA builds on a constellation of related local, state, and federal planning efforts.
- Thousands of Angelenos participated in the development of the PNA through surveys, in-person meetings, workshops, and events.

ENGAGEMENT

- What we heard:
  - Less than half of respondents feel that there are enough parks and/or recreation centers within walking distance of their home.
  - The majority of respondents typically drive or walk to parks and recreation centers.
  - Less than 40% of respondents think parks are in excellent or good condition.
  - Less than half of respondents think recreation centers are in excellent or good condition.
  - Close to 2/3 of respondents are supportive of a bond, tax, or levy to fund parks and recreation facilities.
- The most important outdoor facilities:
  - Unprogrammed green space
  - Natural areas and wildlife habitats
  - Paved, multi-use trails
  - Non-paved, multi-use trails
- The most important indoor facilities:
  - Swimming pools
  - Exercise equipment
  - Walking/jogging tracks
  - Weight rooms/gyms
- The most important programs:
  - Fitness/wellness programs
  - Special events/festivals
  - Nature experiences/environmental education
  - Arts and crafts classes

SECTION II: RECREATION AND PARKS TODAY

Section II: Recreation and Parks Today lays out an overview of RAP, including its historical development, current system, and budget structure.



Figure 17. Seniors playing on a field at the Expo Center Ahmanson Senior Citizen Center. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

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SECTION HIGHLIGHTS

HISTORY

- Los Angeles was initially envisioned as a garden city, prioritizing private open spaces and bungalows.
- There have been periods of large expansions of the system, notably in the 1890s, 1930s, and 1940s.
- While the park system continues to grow, Los Angeles' park acreage per capita is the lowest it has been since the 1860s.
- The current Park Needs Assessment is the City's first comprehensive initiative to strengthen the parks system since 2009.
- There were notable funding measures for parks in the City in 1996 and the County in 2016. The 1996 funding measure, Proposition K, will sunset in 2026.

RAP BY THE NUMBERS

- In addition to the 489 parks RAP manages on over 16,000 acres of land, it manages 92 miles of trails.
- RAP has 1,711 full-time employees and 5,000 part-time employees.
- Across the park system, there are thousands of park amenities, including active and passive areas, recreation facilities, habitat or natural areas, trees, and iconic structures like the Griffith Observatory or the Greek Theatre.
- To acknowledge the different needs and pressures in different parts of the city, the PNA divides the City into four geographic regions: East/Central, South, West, and the Valley.
- The Department of Recreation and Parks is a City Charter semi-proprietary department created independent department under the control and management of a five member citizen board of commissioners (Board of Recreation and Park Commissioners).

CURRENT BUDGET AND FINANCE

- RAP's $359 million operating budget is constrained by General Fund reimbursements. More than one third (40%) of RAP's operating budget in FY 2025-2026 is allocated to the General Fund to pay for staff benefits and utilities.
- RAP's operating budget has increased more slowly than the City budget overall. While the City's operating budget grew by 68% between FY 2009 and FY 2023, RAP's operating budget grew by half as much (35%) over the same period after accounting for General Fund reimbursements.
- RAP manages a growing park system with a shrinking workforce, straining its ability to maintain facilities, offer programs, and care for parks and open spaces. Full-time staffing decreased by 28% and part-time staffing decreased by 62% between FY 2008 and FY 2025, while park space acreage and facilities have increased.
- The City of Los Angeles invests less in parks per capita than peer cities, limiting park quality, programs, and access. At $92 per-capita park investment, LA's per-capita investment is lower than that of all other benchmarked cities.
- LA's recreation facilities and parks have received charter-mandated funding since 1925. While the formula has changed, the effective rate (3.25¢ per $100 in assessed property value) has remained the same since 1937.
- Looking ahead, RAP will face significant funding challenges with the expiration of Proposition K in 2026 and PlayLA in 2028.
- Simultaneously, the City is projecting a $1 billion budget deficit in FY 2026 and reduced property tax assessments resulting from the fires in January 2025, which will reduce RAP's City-Charter mandated assessment revenue.

SECTION III: COMMUNITY NEEDS

Section III: Community Needs situates LA's park system against peer cities and identifies areas of need with site prioritization and regional snapshots.



Figure 18. Community members at an engagement meeting at Lakeview Terrace. Source: OLIN, 2025.

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SECTION HIGHLIGHTS

BENCHMARKING

- Understanding where Los Angeles stands relative to peer cities provided a foundation for setting realistic and ambitious new targets that will better serve residents' needs.
- Comparisons of park and recreation amenities, budget, staffing, and acreage identified where Los Angeles is exceeding or being exceeded by other regional and national cities that have similar demographic or economic characteristics, similar climate, and more highly ranked park systems.
- Los Angeles was benchmarked against:
  - San Francisco
  - San Diego
  - Dallas
  - Chicago
  - New York
  - Washington, DC
- Los Angeles generally has fewer recreation amenities per person and spends less public money on its recreation and parks system than its peers.

SITE PRIORITIZATION

- To determine where RAP should prioritize investment over the coming decades, a system of criteria based on community, agency, and stakeholder feedback as well as best practices were used to assess a "Universe of Sites."
- The Universe of Sites includes all 489 existing and 36 prospective park sites.
- The prospective park sites were identified by the PerSquare Mile tool developed by GreenInfo Network and the UCLA Institute of the Environment and Sustainability. The chosen sites contain the top 25% of residents lacking in either park access or park acreage and are also either disadvantaged or vulnerable communities.
- The criteria used to prioritize the universe of sites are indicators of need for park investment across the City and cover topics from park need, park pressure, and conditions of park facilities as well as factors in social and environmental equity, resilience, and alignment with other City/County initiatives.

REGIONAL SNAPSHOTS

- Regional snapshots help document how needs vary in different parts of Los Angeles.
  - East and Central Los Angeles are home to some of the most iconic—and most contested—city parks. Maintenance and service issues experienced at MacArthur Park, Echo Park, and Elysian Park are emblematic of the many roles that the parks in Los Angeles play. Homelessness, street vending, and safety are key challenges within these parks and neighborhoods.
  - South LA contains some of the most active and heavily utilized parks in the City. While critical spaces for recreation, culture, public gathering, and social services, they face ongoing challenges related to safety, maintenance, and amenity availability, particularly in communities that have experienced decades of disinvestment.
  - Though the Valley has many acres of parkland, there are issues around access to and interconnectivity of parks. Parks are quite far from some residents, leading to a need for better trails and enhanced streetscapes to connect parks and greenspaces. There is also a need for more accessible routes and facilities within parks.
  - West Los Angeles includes a wide variety of parks and benefits from proximity to state parks, beaches, regional trails, and facilities in nearby cities. With the recent Palisades wildfires, fire risk, resilience and recovery are priority concerns. As in much of Los Angeles, communities in West LA are concerned about people experiencing homelessness occupying limited park space, maintenance, and safety.

SECTION IV: GUIDELINES

Section IV: Guidelines provides a framework and tools for planning the future of RAP and the park system, including park classifications, site planning strategies, and level of service standards.



Figure 19. Stoney Point Park. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

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340 Level of Service Standards
362 Summary of How the Guidelines Relate to the Capital Life Cycle

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SECTION HIGHLIGHTS

CAPITAL LIFE CYCLE

- Mapping out a clear capital life cycle helps RAP systematically assess when facilities should be maintained, renovated, repurposed, or replaced.
- The phases of the capital life cycle include acquisition, vision planning, design, construction, operation, and evaluation.

SITE PLANNING

- Site planning guidelines provide a clear and consistent roadmap for designing new parks and recreation facilities, rerefreshing existing sites, and evaluating whether improvements are needed.
- The guidelines are intended to inform:
  - The development of framework and site plans;
  - The periodic evaluation of parks and recreation facilities to assess functionality and performance;
  - The design of refreshed or new parks.

PARK CLASSIFICATIONS

  - A new park classification seeks to clarify how existing parks function and provides guidelines about future park and recreation facility typologies that may be necessary to meet the needs of current and future residents.
- Each park and recreation facility classification includes a general description of its:
  - Typical size range;
  - Typical length of visit;
  - Access provisions;
  - List of appropriate amenities;
  - Applicable site planning guidelines,
  - Typical architectural elements.

ONGOING ENGAGEMENT

- Ongoing engagement helps parks reflect the diverse needs and priorities of Los Angeles' many neighborhoods.
- Meaningful engagement involves surveys, public meetings, advisory committees, workshops, focus groups, and pop-ups. Feedback from these engagements directly shapes park programming, amenities, and site planning for updated and new facilities.
- The PNA's engagement guidelines aim to create more inclusive and accessible public spaces, foster a sense of ownership, identify and cultivate community leaders, and increase equity in access and outcomes.
- The guidelines cover engagement for project pre-planning, a community-driven planning and design process, and long-term stewardship, operations, and programming.

LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS

- No uniform level of service standards exist for parks or recreational amenities across the country.
- The PNA defines population-based standards that address how many amenities are needed in the City, informed by:
  - Current level of service
  - Level of service in peer cities
  - Community priorities
  - National participation trends

SECTION V: IMPLEMENTATION

Section V: Implementation outlines a path to realize the PNA vision through cost and funding strategies and an action plan to help guide decision making in the future.

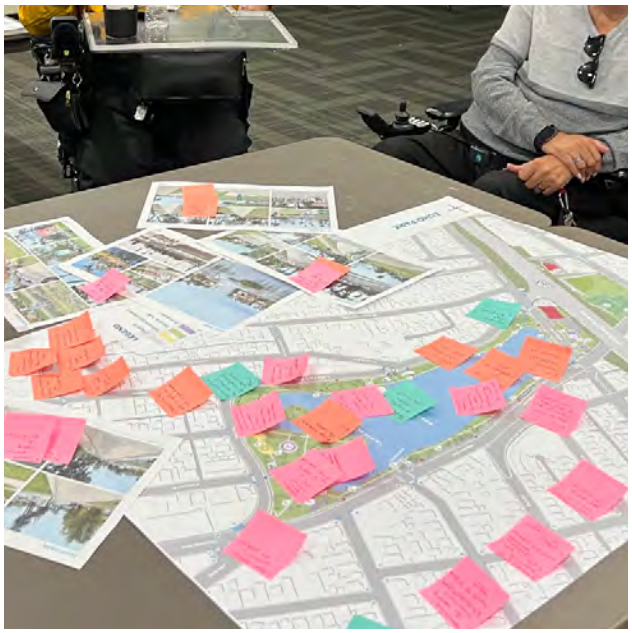


Figure 20. Discussion at a Phase II Equity Session on Access for All.
Source: OLIN, 2025.

373 Cost and Funding

374 Planning-Level Cost Assumptions and Estimates

376 Types of Cost, Assumptions, and Approach

379 Cost Totals (Without Escalation)

380 Additional Staff Needs

384 Funding Strategy Recommendations

395 Action Plan

396 How Do We Get There?

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SECTION HIGHLIGHTS

COSTS AND FUNDING

- The PNA includes a rough order-of-magnitude estimate of the dollar amount needed to maintain, refresh, and build new parks and recreational amenities, facilities, and infrastructure across the city over the next 25 years as well as meet staffing and operational needs.
- Over the past 25 years, RAP's operations and maintenance budget has not kept up with inflation or growth of the system.
- RAP could restore staffing levels, a higher level of service, and align capacity to peers by increasing its operating budget by 75%.
- RAP would need $14.76 billion in one-time capital spending for new projects and to catch up on deferred maintenance (in 2025 dollars).
- Annually, RAP would need $502 million to cover staffing, operations, and General Fund reimbursements.
- In addition to reaching a more sustainable full-time staff size, specific staffing needs were identified for native habitat management and ecologists, accessibility managers, park rangers, and park ambassadors.
- There are a variety of strategies that the City of Los Angeles and RAP could use to increase funding for its park system, some of which have not yet been tested.
- While RAP should remain attuned to state and federal funding sources, many of the funding strategies are within the City's, and even RAP's, direct control.

ACTION PLAN

- When making decisions or responding to the Los Angeles community or to elected or appointed officials, the PNA serves as the reference point for decision making.
- Actions:
  - Focus on the highest priority sites, based on the site prioritization.
  - Consider citywide needs based on level of service standards.
  - Account for different priorities in different parts of the City using the regional snapshots.
  - Consult the classifications to identify typical amenities and applicable guidelines.
  - Use the site planning guidelines to evaluate and improve form and function.
  - Continue to meaningfully engage with residents, following the ongoing engagement guidelines.
  - Secure sustainable funding for Recreation and Parks.

PNA SHORTCUTS FOR THOSE INTERESTED IN A SPECIFIC PARK

The PNA is organized and designed to be a tool for understanding and advancing park equity and investment. Users can first locate their park or prospective park site of interest in the Universe of Sites table found in Chapter 15: Action Plan. From there, readers can refer back to earlier chapters to explore how that site scores in terms of prioritization, what classification it falls under, and which guidelines apply for its future planning, design, and development. Chapter 9: Regional Snapshots offers additional context for where the site sits within the City.

Start here to find your park or park site in the Universe of Sites table!

FIRST PRIORITY

Rank	Title	Size (Acres)	PNA Classification	Region	Composite Score
22	105th Street Pocket Park	**0.11**	Mini Park	South	
1	11th Avenue Park	**0.21**	Mini Park	South	
5	97th Street Pocket Park	**0.13**	Mini Park	South	
11	Arts District Park	**0.51**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
25	Caballero Creek Confluence Park	**1.53**	Neighborhood Park	Valley	
12	LAR Greenway - Mason to Vanalden	**6.22**	Greenway	Valley	
20	Leo Politi Elementary School (CSP)	**2.02**	Community School Park	Cen/East	
13	Little Green Acres Park	**0.23**	Mini Park	South	
7	PerSquare Mile - Downtown	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Cen/East	
14	PerSquare Mile - East Vermont Square	**3.00**	Prospective Site	South	
17	PerSquare Mile - Exposition Park	**3.00**	Prospective Site	South	
15	PerSquare Mile - N Hist South Central	**3.00**	Prospective Site	South	
23	PerSquare Mile - North Hollywood	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Valley	
24	PerSquare Mile - Pico-Union	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Cen/East	
6	PerSquare Mile - University Park North	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Cen/East	
18	PerSquare Mile - Van Nuys - Valley Glen	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Valley	
8	PerSquare Mile - Westlake	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Cen/East	
9	PerSquare Mile - Westlake-Koreatown	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Cen/East	
21	Rolland Curtis Park	**0.09**	Mini Park	South	
2	Saint James Park	**0.90**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
3	San Julian Park	**0.29**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
16	Sixth Street Viaduct Park	**12.52**	Community Park	Cen/East	
4	South Victoria Avenue Park	**0.26**	Mini Park	South	
10	Valencia Triangle	**0.06**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
19	Vermont Miracle Park	**0.22**	Mini Park	South	

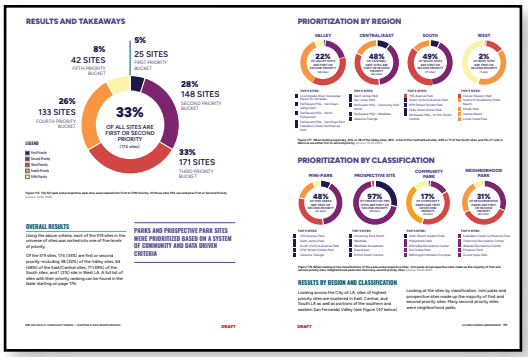
SECOND PRIORITY

39	111th Place Pocket Park	**0.09**	Mini Park	South	
80	1st And Broadway Civic Center Park	**1.96**	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
123	4206 S Main St Maintenance Yard	**0.48**	Single Purpose Site	South	
119	49th Street Pocket Park	**0.19**	Mini Park	South	
93	61st Street Pocket Park	**0.12**	Mini Park	South	
67	6th & Gladys Street Park	**0.34**	Mini Park	Cen/East	

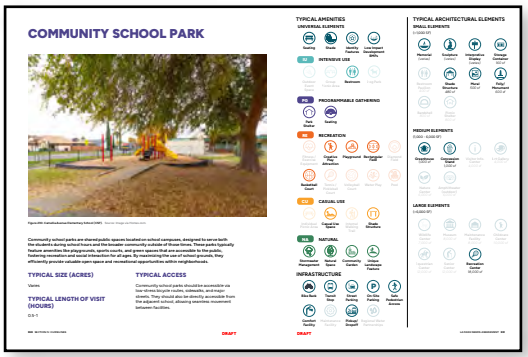
Figure 21. Each park or park site is listed in the Table of Sites, which lets readers know how it is prioritized, its classification, and its region.
Source: OLIN, 2025.

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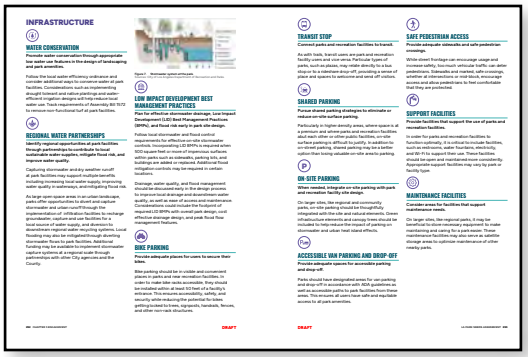
LEARN HOW THE PARK WAS PRIORITIZED



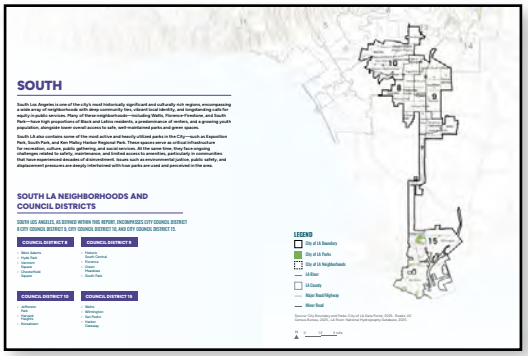
LEARN ABOUT THE PARK'S CLASSIFICATION



LEARN WHAT GUIDELINES APPLY



LEARN ABOUT REGIONAL NEEDS AND INITIATIVES



PRIORITIZATION

See how parks and park sites are scored based on need, equity, access, and other criteria to understand which sites rise to the top.

The Prioritization chapter starts on page 153.

CLASSIFICATIONS

Learn how each park and park site is classified by size, type, and function to help provide guidelines to meet current and future needs.

The Classification chapter starts on page 239.

GUIDELINES

Find best practices for site planning, amenities, and level of service standards for different park classifications.

The Guidelines chapter starts on page 217.

REGIONAL SNAPSHOTS

Explore and understand community needs and challenges unique to each region in the City.

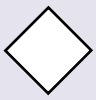
The Regional Snapshots chapter starts on page 189.

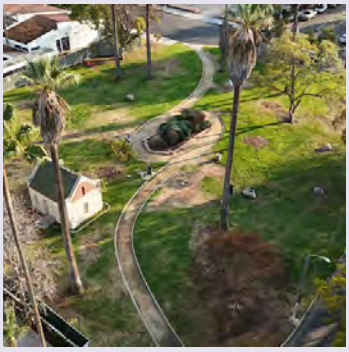
PARK PIXELS: VISUALIZING PARK DATA

To address the challenge of visualizing over 500 parks and park facilities across the City, a 'park pixel' method was developed for the PNA to depict each park in a simplified format. In this approach, each park is represented as a pixel in its approximate location.

The pixel size corresponds to park acreage: parks under 100 acres are shown as 1x1 pixels, parks between 100 and 999 acres as 2x2 pixels, and parks over 1,000 acres as 3x3 pixels. This abstraction helps make complex data more accessible and enables a clearer visualization of the full park system at a citywide scale, particularly when mapping site prioritization (see Figure 26 as an example). The pixel map also allows viewers and users of the PNA to understand how parks compare in terms of size and relative need, allowing patterns and gaps to emerge more legibly.

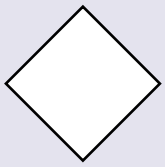
1x1 pixel =
Under 100 acres

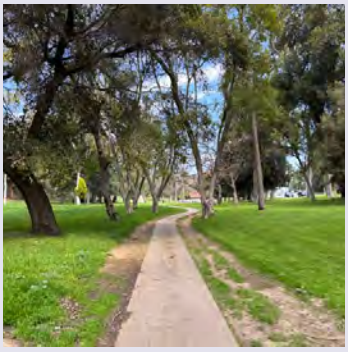




Example:
St. James Park

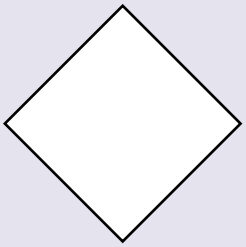
2x2 pixel =
100+ acres

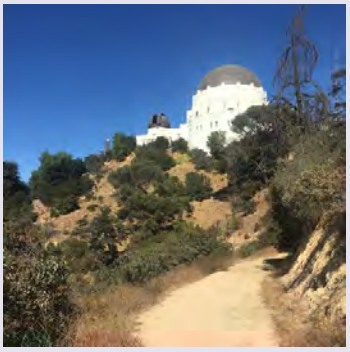




Example:
Elysian Park

3x3 pixel =
1,000+ acres





Example:
Griffith Park

Figure 22. Saint James Park is a park under 100 acres and represented by a 1x1 pixel. Source: Viraj Chauhan/Agency Artifact, 2025.
Figure 23. Elysian Park is between 100 and 1,000 acres and is represented by a 2x2 pixel. Source: Nora Healy/Kounkuey Design Initiative, 2025.
Figure 24. Griffith Park is over 1,000 acres and is represented by a 3x3 pixel. Source: Mary Alice William/The Robert Group, 2025.

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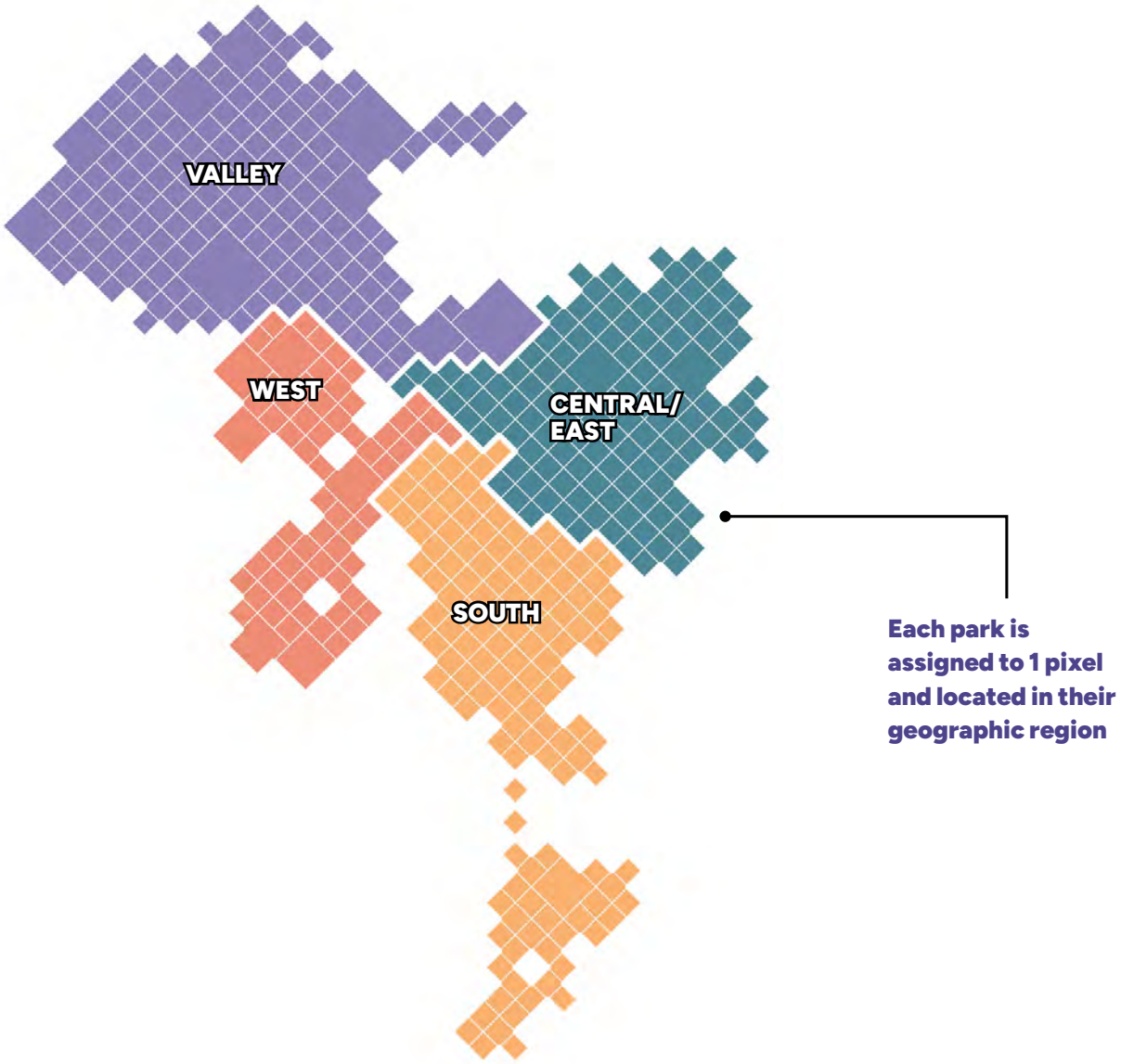


Figure 25. The map above depicts parks represented as park pixels and sorted by their respective regions in the City. Source: OLIN, 2025.

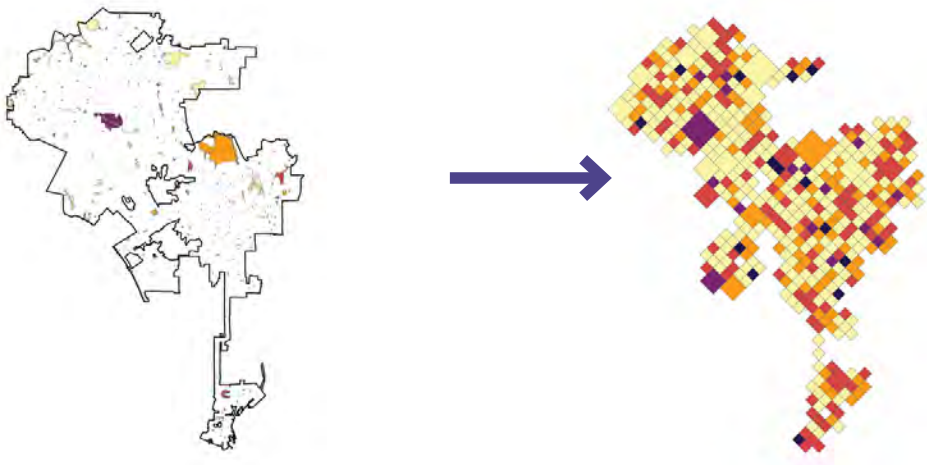


Figure 26. The map on the left shows Park Condition Assessment prioritization data visualized by park, while the map on the right shows the same data but visualized by park pixel. Source: OLIN, 2025.

Figure 27. A RAP poster at Fern Dell Playground. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.
Figure 28. Soccer players at North Hill Community Park. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.
Figure 29. Children playing at Porter Ridge playground. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.
Figure 30. Hikers along a trail in Runyon Canyon. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.
Figure 31. A path and bench at North Atwater Park. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.



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Figure 32. Overlooking Historic Saint James Park in South LA. Source: Agency: Artifact, 2025.

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PLANNING CONTEXT

The Park Needs Assessment is grounded in national research on the essential role parks play in our everyday lives–from improving health and wellness to providing economic opportunities to building stronger communities. It also acknowledges and builds on the planning efforts by RAP and other local entities that are setting the course for a more environmentally sustainable and culturally sensitive Los Angeles.

This chapter provides an overview and literature review of relevant work that has informed the analyses and proposals of the PNA.

THE VALUE OF RECREATION AND PARKS

Recreation and parks are essential.

The following research, much of which has been compiled by the National Recreation and Park Association, backs up what people intuitively know—that recreation and parks are critical resources that help ensure residents' and cities' well-being.

HEALTH AND WELLNESS

PEOPLE WHO LIVE NEAR PARKS ARE BOTH PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY HEALTHIER THAN THOSE WHO DO NOT.

Access to indoor and/or outdoor recreation facilities and frequency of park visitation correlate with greater physical activity.[1]

People who use parks and open spaces are three times more likely to achieve recommended levels of physical activity than non-users.[2]

Greenspace exposure corresponds with improved physical health, including decreases in stress, blood pressure, heart rate, and risk of chronic disease (cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular heart disease).[3,4]

Eighty-six percent of adults in the U.S. have had a healthcare provider recommend methods for improving physical and/or mental health that do not involve medication.[5]

Nearly 60 percent of adults in the U.S. have had their healthcare provider recommend moving their body daily.[6]

Playgrounds designed with features for both adults and children could support physical activity by increasing visitation frequency and duration.[7]

People who live near parks are more likely to use active transportation options such as walking, biking, and running than those who do not live near parks.[8]

Children with access to parks and facilities have shown decreased prevalence of obesity compared to children without access.[9]

Time spent in nature positively impacts mental health by increasing cognitive performance and well-being and alleviating illnesses such as depression, attention deficit disorders, and Alzheimer's.[10]

Children lacking parks are more likely to be physically inactive, to have excessive screentime (greater than or equal to 4 hours daily), to obtain inadequate sleep, and to be obese, overweight, or diagnosed with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).[11]

Inadequate/insufficient physical activity leads to greater aggregate health care expenditures. Annual healthcare costs are significantly lower for adults who maintain moderate or high physical activity levels and adults who increase physical activity levels in early adulthood (in comparison to adults who were consistently inactive from adolescence into middle age).[12,13]

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Figure 33. Youth soccer practice at Boyle Heights Recreation Center in East LA. Source: City of LA Department of Recreation and Parks.

ACCESS TO PARKS AND OTHER PUBLIC OPEN SPACE PROMOTES GREATER MENTAL WELL-BEING.

Access to parks and greenspace exposure correlates to reductions in stress and reduced symptoms of depression as well as improved attention and mood.[14]

Mental health is significantly related to residential distance from parks. People living more than 0.6 miles away from a green space have nearly 50% higher odds of experiencing stress than those living fewer than 0.2 miles from a green space.[15]

Physician-diagnosed depression is 33% higher in the residential areas with the fewest green spaces compared to the neighborhoods with the most.[16]

In order to find joy, a plurality of U.S. adults in big cities wish they spent more time outdoors.[17]

Parks promote positive mental health by providing access to nature and encouraging recreational and sporting activity.[18]

PEOPLE WITH ACCESS TO PARKS AND GREEN SPACES LIVE LONGER, HEALTHIER LIVES.

Parks provide opportunities for physical activity and connecting with the outdoors. The resulting impacts are better mental health, improved physical health, and increased physical activity.[19]

Greenspace exposure in urban environments corresponds with lower mortality.[20,21]

Outdoor green environments enable physical distancing that reduces the risk of airborne viral infections (e.g., COVID-19) and increases resilience to global climate change.[22]

RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS AND EVENTS CONTRIBUTE TO OVERALL LEVELS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY.

Most park and recreation agencies offer in-person (five in six agencies) and virtual (nearly three in four agencies) fitness and exercise programs.[23]

In Los Angeles, park use and physical activity have been shown to be directly attributable to the number of scheduled organized activities.[24]

CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

PARKS AND RECREATION AGENCIES ARE LEADING PROVIDERS OF CHILDCARE AND OUT-OF-SCHOOL TIME PROGRAMMING.

Park and recreation agencies deliver out-of-school time programs to children of all ages.[25]

Eighty-five percent of U.S. adults say it is important for their local park and recreation agency to offer before-/after-school childcare and summer camps for youth.[26]

PARKS AND RECREATION AGENCIES ARE LEADERS IN YOUTH SPORTS, PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHILDREN OF ALL SKILLS AND ABILITIES TO PLAY AND INTRODUCING KIDS TO A WIDE VARIETY OF SPORTS ACTIVITIES.

Availability of nearby parks correlates with higher participation in active sports.[27]

Ninety-eight percent of U.S. adults agree that it is important to provide youth with equitable access to sports opportunities.

Seventy-eight percent of U.S. adults believe that it is important that youth sports providers offer all children and young adults opportunities to learn about and play sports regardless of their skill or ability to pay.[28]

PARKS AND RECREATION TEACH KIDS ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY, PROVIDE BETTER COGNITIVE AND EMOTIONAL STIMULATION, AND PROMOTE CREATIVITY AND IMAGINATION.

Youth who spend more time in nature tend to place a higher value on nature and have greater pro-environmental attitudes and behaviors (PEAB).[29,30]

Ninety-four percent of U.S. adults agree that it is important for children and young adults to learn about the environment and ways they can help be good environmental stewards.[31]

CHILDREN WHO SPEND A SIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF TIME IN NATURE ALSO EXPERIENCE BETTER EMOTIONAL STABILITY AND IMPROVED MENTAL HEALTH.

Self-reported time in nature correlates with overall positive youth development and each of the individual "Cs" of positive youth development: competence, connection, confidence, character, and caring.[32]

The positive effects of nature exposure for children include improved cognitive functioning (including increased concentration, greater attention capacities and higher academic performance), better motor coordination, reduced stress levels, increased social interaction with adults and other children, and improved social skills.[33]

Nature play is an important component of the development of resilience in early childhood.[34,35]

Participating in outdoor recreation bolsters adolescent resilience to stressors such as the COVID-19 pandemic and improves overall adolescent mental health.[36]

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

LOCAL PARK AND RECREATION AGENCIES' EXPENDITURES SUPPORT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND JOB CREATION.

Local parks and recreation agencies in the United States generated more than $200 billion in economic activity and supported more than 1.1 million jobs in 2021.[37] In California alone, local parks and recreation agencies generated more than $20 billion in economic activity and supported more than 105,000 jobs that same year.[38]

The outdoor recreation economy, which includes local parks and recreation, accounted for $373.3 billion of 2020 U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP), or 1.8% of the U.S. economy.[39]

The more than 10,000 local park and recreation agencies across the United States employ more than 175,000 full-time and hundreds of thousands of part-time and seasonal park and recreation professionals.[40]

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Figure 34. The City of LA Department of Recreation and Parks opens a Community School Park with the goal of increasing access to parks across communities in LA. Source: City of LA Department of Recreation and Parks

Systematic review shows economic benefits exceed the cost for park, trail, and greenway infrastructure interventions to increase physical activity and use.[41]

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES ARE MORE LIKELY TO LOCATE NEAR HIGH-QUALITY PARKS AND RECREATION AMENITIES.

Nearly sixty-two percent of corporate executives indicate that quality-of-life is an important factor when they consider making plans to expand facilities or relocate.[42]

Investments in improving a community's quality of life can create a virtuous cycle: high-quality places attract workers and employers, which in turn attract more investments and jobs.[43]

Research and development (R&D) facilities, technology companies, and corporate headquarters are more likely to prioritize quality-of-life and cultural amenities when making site-location decisions.[44]

PARKS AND RECREATION BOOST HOME VALUES AND PROPERTY TAX BASES.

Among U.S. adults, 86% say that proximity to parks and recreation facilities is an important factor in deciding where to live.[45]

A review of 33 studies suggests a home value premium of 8 to 10% for properties adjacent to a passive park.[46]

PARKS AND RECREATION ARE LEADING SOURCES OF FIRST JOBS FOR YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS.

Ninety-six percent of U.S. adults agree there are important benefits that teenagers and young adults gain from their first jobs and volunteer opportunities.[47]

Ninety percent of U.S. adults want their local park and recreation agency to provide job and volunteer opportunities for youth and young adults.[48]



Figure 35. Community resources fair, including senior services and job placement at South park Recreation Center in South LA. Source: City of Los Angeles, Department of Recreation and Parks.

STRONG COMMUNITIES

PARKS AND RECREATION COUNTER SOCIAL ISOLATION BY CONNECTING PEOPLE WITH NATURE AND EACH OTHER.

The top reason people cite for using parks and recreation facilities is to be with family or friends.[49]

Eighty-eight percent of U.S. adults agree that parks and recreation provide good opportunities to interact with nature and the outdoors.[50]

Ninety-one percent of U.S. adults seek park-centered entertainment and social events that allow them to mix and mingle with others.[51]

Fifty-three percent of U.S. adults in big cities have had at least one positive conversation in a park with somebody of a different social or economic background.[52]

Walking, park prescriptions, community gardening, and farmers' market vouchers may promote nature contact, strengthen social structures, and improve longer term mental and physical health by activating intrapersonal, interpersonal, and environmental processes.[53]

High-quality parks and built environment features help to foster positive social interactions and increase social capital within historically marginalized communities.[54]

THE U.S. PUBLIC STRONGLY SUPPORTS PARKS AND RECREATION'S MISSION AND FUNDING.

In the U.S., more than 276 million people visited a local park or recreation facility at least once during the past year.[55]

Ninety-one percent of U.S. adults say that parks and recreation are an important local government service.[56]

Eighty-one percent of U.S. adults want parks and recreation to ensure inclusivity through policies and practices. Inclusive practices and policies are those that take into account people of all mental and physical abilities, as well as ethnic, religious, racial, cultural or socio-economic backgrounds, or orientations.[57]

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U.S. ADULTS WANT THEIR POLITICAL LEADERS TO FULLY FUND PARKS AND RECREATION.

Seventy-two percent of U.S. adults are more likely to vote for politicians (e.g., mayor, county executive, or council member) who make park and recreation funding a priority. This preference is robust across ages, income levels, and political affiliation.[58]

Nearly 90% of U.S. adults agree that it is important for local, state, and federal governments to fund local park and recreation agencies sufficiently in order to ensure every member of the community has equitable access to amenities, infrastructure, and programming.[59]

Sixty-six percent of U.S. adults say that they support their local government dedicating revenues, taxes, and levies that specifically target park and recreation operations or expansion projects.[60]

RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

PARKS AND RECREATION AGENCIES ARE ON THE FOREFRONT OF THEIR COMMUNITIES' EMERGENCY RESPONSE.

Seventy-seven percent of adults in the U.S. agree that their park and recreation agency should invest in preparing for, weathering, or recovering quickly from natural disasters.[61]

Forty percent of park and recreation agencies offer disaster and emergency relief.[62]

Three in five park and recreation agencies provided essential, emergency services in response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic in October 2020, including:[63]

- supporting food to vulnerable youth, older adults, and families
- opening agency facilities to serve as virtual learning centers
- providing facilities to serve as vaccination and testing centers
- transforming recreation centers to serve as emergency shelters

CLIMATE-READY PARKS PROVIDE PROVEN, COST EFFECTIVE, AND SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS.

Parks lower ground temperatures with tree canopy, clean water, reduce flooding, and contribute to healthier air.[64]

Trees and vegetation in parks help reduce air pollution directly by removing pollutants and reducing air temperature.[65]

Urban parks can improve the environment, enhance storm water management, reduce traffic noise, and increase biodiversity.[66]

THE U.S. PUBLIC WANTS PARKS AND RECREATION TO PROTECT NATURAL RESOURCES AND MITIGATE THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE.

Ninety-three percent of U.S. adults agree that it is critical that their local government develops local parks, trails, and greenspaces near bodies of water for the purpose of protecting natural resources in their community.[67]

Eighty-six percent of U.S. adults support their local park and recreation agency's environmental initiatives, including wildlife conservation, educating the public on environmental issues, natural resource management, mitigating the impacts from climate change, nurturing pollinator habitats, and managing land for flood mitigation.[68]

Eighty-nine percent of U.S. adults want their local park and recreation agency to reduce the impact of extreme temperatures through the planting of trees and other vegetation.[69]

PREVIOUS PLANNING

Key Reports

A foundational aspect of planning in a complex context like the City of Los Angeles is understanding the constellation of related planning efforts occurring at local, state, and federal levels. Parks and park programming relate closely to many of the most critical topics affecting Southern California today from water to biodiversity to climate issues to housing. Given this intersection of topics, the following literature review outlines planning efforts that are important to understand related to the PNA.

Documents identified as Key Documents are summarized below with their importance to the PNA outlined.

2009 CITY OF LA PARK NEEDS ASSESSMENT

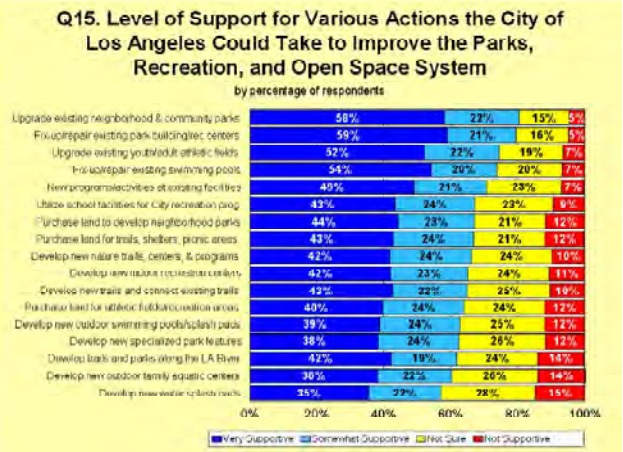


Figure 36. The 2009 City of LA Park Needs Assessment included evaluation of support for park improvements. Source: Citywide Community Needs Assessment, Page 26, 2009.

Title: Citywide Community Needs Assessment
Date: 2009
Prepared By: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks
Summary: The 2009 Citywide Community Needs Assessment is the most recent needs assessment completed by the City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks. The assessment included community input and a survey, demographic and trends analysis, recreation and sports trends, facility and program assessments, a community values model framework, a prioritized needs assessment, and a service area analysis. The survey findings can be compared to current trends and data to understand change over time within communities. The survey information and prioritization rankings are divided into seven geographic areas around the city as well as by age group. This is a helpful framework to consider community needs. The 2009 assessment did not lead to significant funding.

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2018 PARKS CONDITION ASSESSMENT REPORT



City of Los Angeles
Department of Recreation and Parks
HOLLENBECK PARK

Address: 415 S. St. Louis Street
Los Angeles, CA 90033
Council District: 14
Maintenance Region: Metro
Property Acquired: 1892
Operated By: Recreation and Parks
Park Acreage: 18.30

Major Recreational Features:
Barbecue pits, children's play area, picnic tables, lake, bridge

Facility Improvements

Recently Completed Improvements:	Expenditure:
• Demolition of existing asphalt path. Installation new concrete mow strip, new path of travel and temporary fencing along work area.	• $364,475 – Quimby
• Install new path of travel and fractured rock along lake's edge to support shoreline.	• $371,325 – Quimby
• Install new concrete mow strip along back edge of rock. Install new asphalt to new path of travel.	• $368,585 – Quimby

Figure 38. Hollenbeck Park Condition Assessment. Source: Parks Condition Assessment Report, City of LA RAP, Page 939, 2018.

Title: Parks Condition Assessment Report
Date: 2018
Prepared By: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks: Planning, Maintenance and Construction Branch
Summary: The 2018 Parks Condition Assessment Report summarizes the site condition and recommended improvements for parks owned by the Department of Recreation and Parks. This includes information about the site's history, recreational features, and information about buildings and facilities within the parks. This report includes information on the parks and sub-parks within RAP's system. Within this report there is a summary of the main findings including the overall volume of facilities to be replaced including 20 of the 184 recreation centers, 12 of the 60 pools, and 1 of the senior centers. The assessment estimates that to complete each project within the report, the cost needed would be $2.1 billion dollars. The report notes possible funding sources for these projects as: Proposition 68, Measure A, Community Development Block Grant (CBDG), Proposition K, Quimby funds, public-private partnerships, and other grants.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES GENERAL PLAN

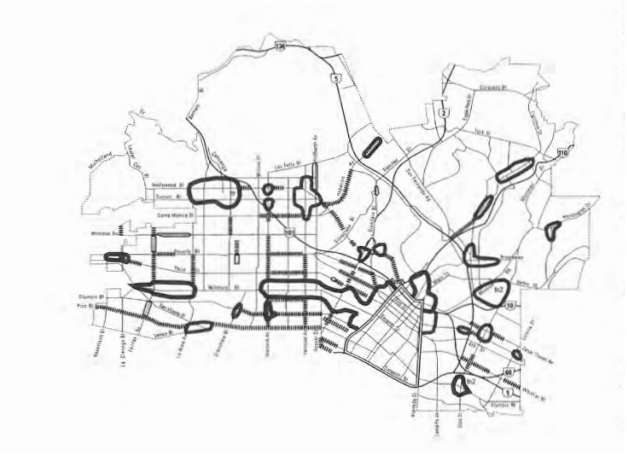


Figure 37. City of Los Angeles Metro, Long Range Land Use Diagram. Source: City of Los Angeles General Plan, City of LA DRP, Page 40, 2001.

Title: The City of Los Angeles General Plan
Date: August 2001 (Framework Element)
Prepared By: City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning, Department of Recreation and Parks, et. al.
Summary: The City of Los Angeles's General Plan puts forth policy goals and objectives to inform land use decisions and planning. It is composed of 11 citywide elements that cover different aspects of the urban environment, including open space, public facilities, land use (which is further broken down in 35 community plans), and conservation. These citywide elements are organized by the Framework Element, which sets an overall strategy for long-term growth and acts as a guide for future updates. The Framework recognizes a deficiency of open space in the City and the difficulty in acquiring large, contiguous tracts of land to create new regional, community, and neighborhood parks. It also acknowledges that park acquisition is limited due to existing patterns of development and a lack of funding while communities that experience little or no development have limited resources but are often areas with the greatest open space need. The Framework calls for updated park standards to reflect changing population and urban form dynamics.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES GENERAL PLAN: OPEN SPACE ELEMENT

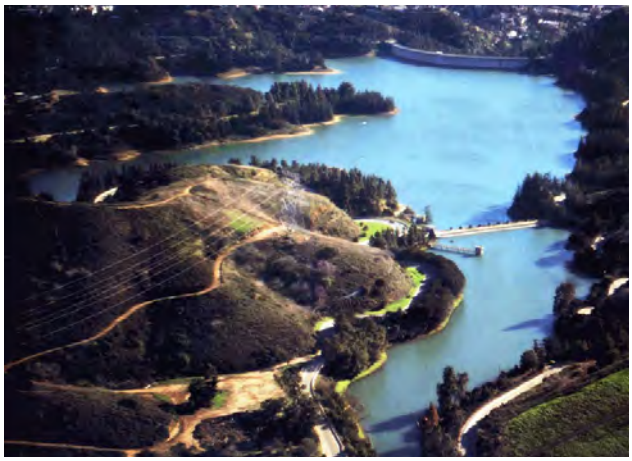


Figure 39. A view of Los Angeles overlooking Hollywood Reservoir. Source: City of Los Angeles General Plan, Open Space Element, City of LA DRP, Page 26, 1973. Photo Credit: Ed. Rondot.

Title: Open Space Element
Date: June 1973
Prepared By: City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning
Summary: This plan is a framework and guide for preserving and managing the City's open spaces. It defines "open space" as public or private land free of structures, buildings and/or natural in character, while "open space use" covers four main areas: preservation of natural resources, managed protection of natural resources, outdoor recreation, and public health and safety. "Desirable open space" is defined as land with characteristics that should be protected. The Plan outlines five goals:

1. Preservation and conservation of open space for recreation, environment, health, and safety
2. Conservation of unique natural features, scenic areas, cultural and historical monuments
3. Develop an open space system that provides identity, form, and a visual framework
4. Conserve and preserve environmental resources
5. Provide access to open space lands

Various policy recommendations and implementation programs target each goal. For example subdivision and zoning regulations on privately owned open space lands and desirable open space to establish access standards and consider natural hazards.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES GENERAL PLAN: PUBLIC FACILITIES ELEMENT



Figure 40. The Public Recreation Plan guides the development and management of neighborhood and community recreation sites. Source: Public Recreation Plan, Cover Image, 1968.

Title: Public Recreation Plan
Date: 1968, 2016
Prepared By: City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning, Department of Recreation and Parks
Summary: The Public Facilities Element (1968) is a part of the General Plan, covering cultural and historical monuments, City-owned power transmission rights-of-way (ROW) development, major equestrian and hiking trails, public libraries, public recreation, and public schools. The Public Recreation Plan, prepared by the City's Department of City Planning and Department of Recreation and Parks, guides the development and management of neighborhood and community recreation sites, emphasizing priority on underserved areas of the City. The plan describes specific objectives, including developing and locating public facilities in areas that provide greatest benefit to the greatest number of people at least cost and least environmental impact as well as a guide of priorities for acquisition and development of public recreation facilities. Local and community recreation standards are set in the plan alongside policy recommendations for service levels.

In 2016, there was a proposed and approved amendment to the Public Recreation Plan. The amendment modernized the definitions for neighborhood, community, and regional recreational sites and included updated guidelines. The new guidelines modified recommended service area distances and recommended new service levels for each of the three recreational sites and facilities.

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QUIMBY ACT/ZONE CHANGE FEE/PARK IMPACT FEE



Figure 42. The Quimby Act intends to alleviate and mitigate development park pressure. Source: Aerial image of Seoul International Park and surrounding urban landscape. Google Earth Pro Version 7.3.6.10201, Date of imagery: November 20 2023.

Title: Quimby Act Provisions to the Subdivision Map Act (California Government Code, § 66410:66499)
Date: 1971, 2017
Summary: The Quimby Act was first adopted in 1971, which required developers to dedicate land or pay an in-lieu fee as a condition of subdivision map approval. In 1985, the Zone Change Fee (aka Finn Fee) was also adopted which applied the same fee schedule to multi-unit housing developments that were increasing residential density. The underlying principle of the Act posits that new development brings in additional residents, placing more strain on the existing park system. The fees and/or land dedication collected via the Quimby Act intends to alleviate and mitigate this park pressure. RAP is permitted to use Quimby and Park Fees only for park capital improvements; these include land acquisition, design/construction of park and recreational improvements, and park rehabilitation projects. It does not include park operations, maintenance, materials and supplies, or equipment.

Beginning in January 2017, the current park fee ordinance dictates that new dwelling units must dedicate land or pay a fee in-lieu ('Park Fee') for developing park and recreational facilities. A land dedication must be located on-site or within a certain radius from the project site depending on the park classification (neighborhood park: within a 2 mile radius; community park: within a 5 mile radius; regional park: within a 10 mile radius).

2016 LOS ANGELES COUNTY PARK NEEDS ASSESSMENT

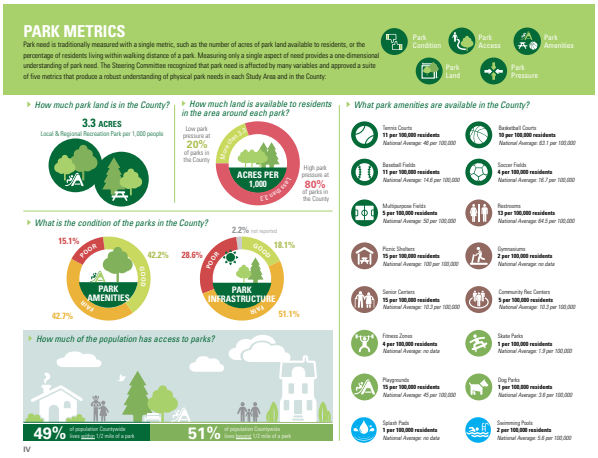


Figure 41. The 2016 Los Angeles County Park Needs Assessment included evaluation of park metrics such as amount of parkland and availblity of park ammenities. Source: Citywide Community Needs Assessment, LA County DRP, Page 11, 2016.

Title: Los Angeles County Parks & Recreation Needs Assessment
Date: 2016
Prepared By: LA County Department of Parks and Recreation
Summary: In 2016, the County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) underwent a countywide Park Needs Assessment to inventory and identify needed parks and recreational facilities in cities and unincorporated areas. The assessment emphasized community priorities as well as deferred maintenance projects, using five key metrics to determine park need and priorities: park land available, park access, park condition, park infrastructure, and park pressure (acres of park). The PNA led to the creation of a countywide dataset on parks and recreation facilities, which provides a regional understanding of where park need is highest and where funding may be leveraged for park and open space projects where they are needed the most. The County updated the PNA in 2022 with PNA+.

2022 LOS ANGELES COUNTY PNA+

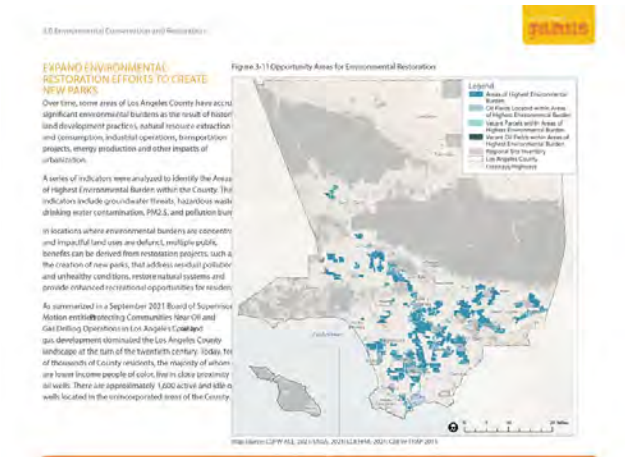


Figure 43. The PNA+ identified areas for environmental restoration among other county-wide analyses. Source: 2022 LAC PNA+, LA County DPR, Page 3-6.

Title: Los Angeles County Parks and Recreation Needs Assessment Plus (PNA+)
Date: 2022
Prepared By: LA County Department of Parks and Recreation
Summary: Adopted by the Board of Supervisors in 2022, the PNA+ builds on the 2016 LA County PNA and is led by the County of Los Angeles's Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR). The updated report focuses on environmental conservation and restoration, regional recreation, and rural recreation. The report also serves as the county's 30x30 plan, which sets a goal of conserving 30 percent of lands and coastal waters by 2030. Priority areas were identified as those with most environmental benefits, such as habitat connectivity, as well as areas that have the most environmental burdens, like hazardous waste. The PNA+ focuses on most vulnerable residents who live in park-and-tree-poor urban and rural areas and have limited access to local and regional parks or facilities. PNA+ also includes an updated database on regional park and open space access, trails, beaches and lakes, and local parks in rural areas. Based on the findings, the report outlines funding priorities and coordination opportunities for DPR as well as recommendations for capacity building and increased access to parks and recreation facilities.

LA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION STRATEGIC PLAN



Figure 44. The Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation administers a vast network of open spaces and recreation facilities. Source: The County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation Strategic Plan, LA County DRP, Page 16-17, 2023.

Title: The County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation Strategic Plan
Date: March 2023
Prepared By: LA County Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR)
Summary: Released in 2023, the Department's Strategic Plan describes LA County DPR's action plan for providing services to residents and stewarding existing and future parkland. The document identifies six goals to guide the agency's work over the next five years. These include:

1. Promote play and well-being of youth, families, and seniors
2. Strengthen programs, experiences, and engagement in the community
3. Increase park equity and access to park space
4. Invest in staff and volunteers
5. Provide stewardship of public lands, natural resources, and urban forestry
6. Advance organizational excellence

Each goal includes strategies to achieve DPR's vision. For example, to improve the park experience and increase equity, DPR highlights strategies such as expanding revenue generation, prioritizing park safety, and increasing park amenities in high and very-high need communities. Throughout the plan, LA County DPR codifies its commitment to uplifting historically marginalized communities and increasing park equity countywide.

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OURLA2040 OPEN SPACE WORKING GROUP SUMMARY



Figure 46. Large urban open spaces allow for public access to parks. Source: Aerial image of O'Melveny Park, Calvada Surveying, Inc, 2025.

Title: OurLA2040 Open Space Working Group Summary
Date: September 2017
Prepared By: Los Angeles Department of City Planning
Summary: In 2017, the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning convened subject matter experts for an Open Space Working Group to develop key goals and policies for the Open Space Element of the 2020 General Plan, also known as OurLA2040. While the update to the element has yet to take place, there are key trends that were identified for open space and land use in Los Angeles. The working group focused on four topics: Parks and Recreation, Wildlands, Waterways and Beaches, and Connections. Drawing on their technical expertise and community feedback, the working group identified challenges, opportunities, and policy recommendations within each topic, with several themes spanning across all four topics. The key "cross-cutting" themes were as follows:

1. Create a network of interconnected urban open spaces and green infrastructure
2. Capitalize on opportunities to repurpose existing land for parks
3. Strategically invest in improving equity and access to parks
4. Promote citizen education, involvement, and stewardship
5. Identify opportunities for climate-smart open space investments that deliver multiple environmental benefits

PLAN FOR A HEALTHY LOS ANGELES



Figure 45. The Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles supported physical activity as an integral facet of healthy living. The plan advocated for public, private, and non-profit partners, including LAUSD, to bring health and wellness programming to LA youth. Source: Plan for a Healthy LA, LADCP, 2021. LAUSD Beyond the Bell, Page 67.

Title: Plan for a Healthy Los Angeles: A Health, Wellness, and Equity Element of the General Plan
Date: November 2021
Prepared By: Los Angeles Department of City Planning
Summary: Released in 2021, the Health, Wellness, and Equity Element of the Los Angeles General Plan provides goals, strategies, and high-level policies to achieve better health outcomes for residents in the City of Los Angeles. This document uplifts beneficial health policies in the General Plan and, where gaps exist, provides recommendations for additional health policies. The plan outlines a holistic vision towards achieving better health outcomes for Angelenos, with portions of the plan detailing how parks and open space can achieve improved health outcomes. The plan includes a chapter, titled Bountiful Parks and Open Spaces, that describes specific objectives and strategies the City should pursue to improve and increase park access for residents. For example, the chapter emphasizes the need to adequately fund park development in low-income communities and identifies funding strategies to achieve this goal, such as leveraging transit development funds or developing public-private partnerships. The chapter also uplifts existing exercise opportunities that the City can promote to increase health outcomes in Los Angeles.

EQUITY, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PARK-SPECIFIC MASTER PLANS

In addition to the Key Reports summarized above, several regional and national, planning documents play pivotal roles in understanding the intersection of Equity and Infrastructure with the future of our Parks System. Local Park-Specific planning efforts are instrumental in bringing forward park needs and community objectives for some of RAPs largest parks.



SEPULVEDA DAM BASIN MASTER PLAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT, 2011

Prepared By: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Summary: Identifies land use classifications and multiple resource management topics for the Sepulveda Basin. The USACE is updating the Master Plan during 2025.



HANDBOOK FOR GENDER-INCLUSIVE URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN, 2020

Prepared By: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank and KDI
Summary: Presents the economic and social case for gender inclusion in urban planning and design; providing guidelines on how to implement gender inclusive design of public spaces, parks, etc.



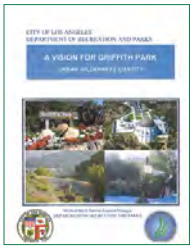
SEPULVEDA BASIN VISION PLAN, 2024

Prepared By: City of Los Angeles BOE and RAP
Summary: The plan proposes 48 distinct projects across a 25-year horizon for land within the Sepulveda Basin. Projects emphasize climate resiliency and access for both neighboring communities and the region-at-large. Objectives aim to balance the recreational, ecological, cultural, and resiliency functions.



COEXISTENCE IN PUBLIC SPACE, 2021

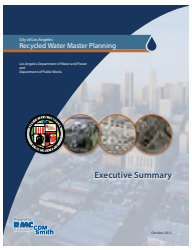
Prepared By: SPUR (San Francisco Bay Area Planning and Urban Research Association)
Summary: Provides useful tactics and approaches for engaging issues of the unhoused community in public spaces, and the best ways to organize engagements that foster productive conversations towards the betterment of public space for users.



A VISION FOR GRIFFITH PARK, 2013

Prepared By: City of Los Angeles RAP
Summary: Building off the 1978 Master Plan, this Vision Plan aims to preserve the urban wilderness identity of Griffith Park and its biodiversity while enhancing the existing programmatic uses of the park.

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RECYCLED WATER MASTER PLAN, 2012

Prepared By: LADWP and LA County Public Works, LASAN and LABOE
Summary: Strategies to maximize implementation potential of expanded recycled water use to help secure a more sustainable water supply for the City. Important to LA's parks is the inclusion of new recycled supplies to meet non-potable demands.



STORMWATER CAPTURE MASTER PLAN, 2015

Prepared By: LADWP
Summary: Investigates the use of stormwater as a supply for the City of LA including both groundwater recharge and direct use. Creates funding mechanism for projects that either capture and augment the City's groundwater aquifers or directly use water through site-specific storage and distribution.



LA RIVER MASTER PLAN, 2022

Prepared By: LA County Public Works
Summary: Community-based goals, design guidelines, and equity-focused strategies for multi-benefit projects for the 51 miles of the LA River. Includes areas within and around several City of LA Parks as Planned Project sites.



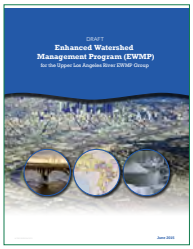
LASAN BIODIVERSITY INDEX BASELINE REPORT, 2022

Prepared By: City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation and Environment
Summary: Uses 25 metrics to assess the City's progress towards a no-net loss biodiversity target. This creates scores for the existing biodiversity of parks to track goals moving forward.



CITY OF LOS ANGELES LA RIVER REVITALIZATION MASTER PLAN, 2007

Prepared By: City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works Bureau of Engineering
Summary: Identifies a number of improvements that relate to LA River adjacent park spaces and an interconnected system of green streets and walking loops.



ENHANCED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLAN(S)

Prepared By: Various[70]
Summary: The City of LA exists within several watersheds, including the Upper LA River, Santa Monica Bay, Ballona Creek, Dominguez Channel, and Marina del Rey watersheds. Several Watershed Management plans are relevant for park compliance across RAPs system.



Figure 47. Council Member Monica Rodriguez gives opening remarks for a PNA Community Meeting at Lake View Terrace.
Source: The Robert Group, 2025.

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ENGAGEMENT

Community engagement was foundational to the development of the Parks Needs Assessment (PNA). The engagement process raised awareness of the role the Department of Recreation and Parks plays in the City, collected input on needs and opportunities that reflect the diverse cultures and communities of Los Angeles, and gave voice to communities that have been traditionally excluded from planning and design conversations. Over 100,000 Angelinos participated in the development of the PNA through direct engagement at meetings and events or interacting with online outreach during the project.

Engagement for the PNA sought to meet people where they are, popping up at community events across the City, providing venues for in-person open houses and worksessions, hosting virtual meetings and events, as well as working with 12 community partner organizations that have established community ties to engage their networks. Across various phases of engagement, space was created for meaningful conversations that reflect the diverse needs of LA.

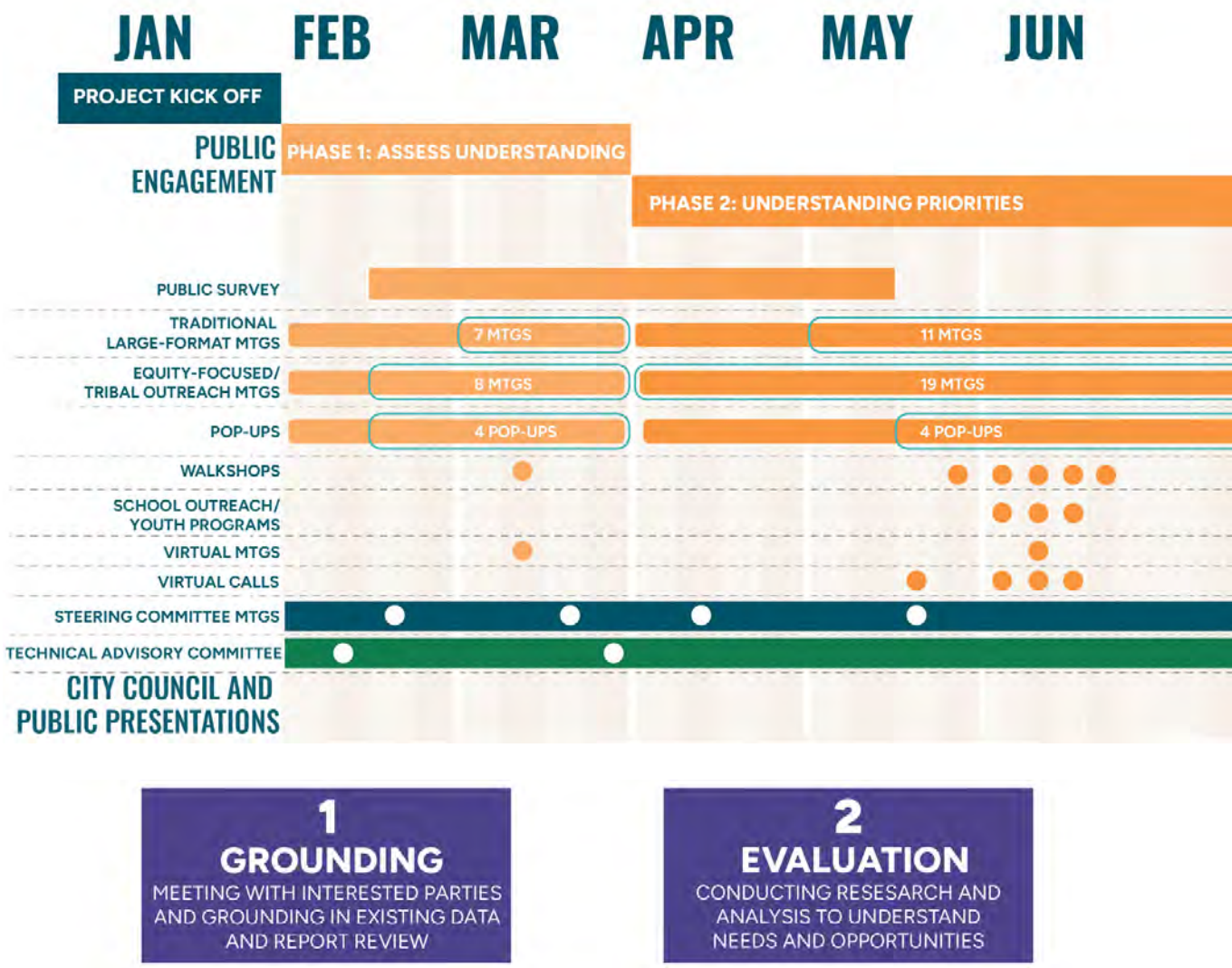


Figure 48. The PNA project timeline included three phases and many different types of outreach. Source: OLIN, 2025.

ENGAGEMENT TIMELINE

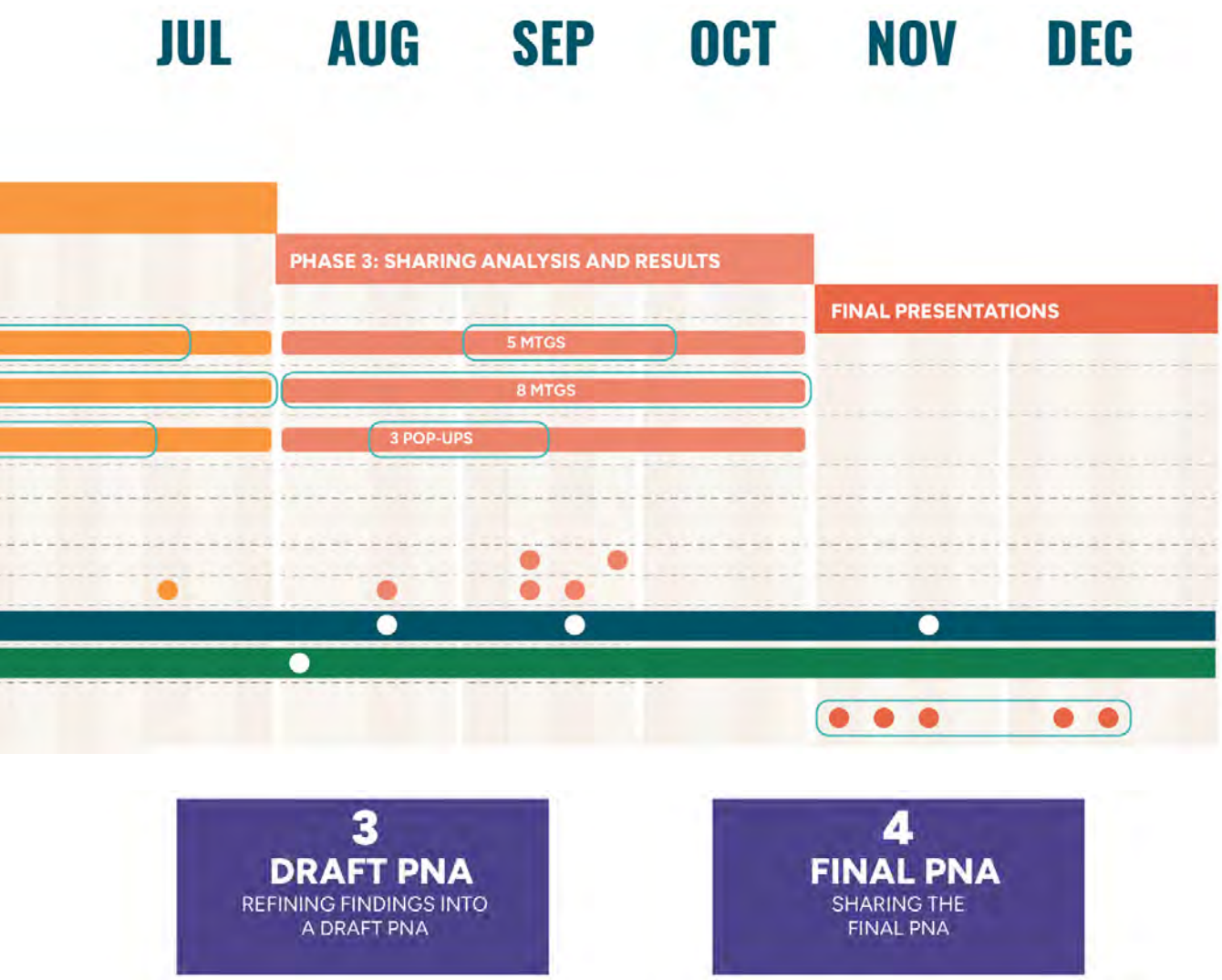
Outreach and engagement was structured into three phases that aligned with the phases of the PNA's development. This draft PNA will be updated based on community feedback in Phase III throughout the Fall of 2025!

PHASE I: ASSESS UNDERSTANDING

February–April 2025

The goal of Phase I engagement was to increase residents' awareness of the PNA, the Department of Recreation and Parks (RAP), and the city's park system. Digital, analog, and in-person outreach and engagement encouraged widespread participation from community members and key groups. Over 5,000 Angelenos completed a short, long, or statistically valid survey that assessed park needs and opportunities across the City.

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PHASE II: UNDERSTANDING PRIORITIES

April–August 2025

The goal of Phase II engagement was to share findings from the Phase I survey as well as from technical analyses of RAP's finances and facility conditions. A Phase II survey asked community members for their reactions to Phase I survey findings and their priorities for park improvements. This information was crucial in the formation of this Draft PNA document.

PHASE III: SHARING ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

September–November 2025

The goal of Phase III engagement will be to get feedback on the Draft PNA. Feedback provided in person and online will be integrated into the Final PNA by the end of 2025!

ENGAGEMENT ACROSS THE CITY

Community feedback from across LA has been foundational to the Park Needs Assessment. Residents stopped by information tables set up at community events, attended community workshops and equity sessions, and shared thoughts at park engagements. In addition, thousands of community members participated digitally in virtual meetings and by taking online surveys.

PHASE 1 ENGAGEMENT MEETINGS

1. Ramona Hall (CD 1)
2. Wilmington Rec Center (CD 15)
3. Algin Sutton Rec Center (CD 8)
4. Victory Vineland Rec Center (CD 2)
5. Tarzana Rec Center (CD 3)
6. Westchester Rec Center (CD 11)
7. Lincoln Park Senior Center (CD 14)

PHASE 2 ENGAGEMENT MEETINGS

1. JT Harvard Rec Center (CD 8)
2. Lake View Terrace Rec Center (CD 7)
3. Lafayette Rec Center (CD 10)
4. South Park Rec Center (CD 9)
5. Evergreen Rec Center (CD 14)
6. Peck Park Rec Center (CD 15)
7. Friendship Auditorium (CD 4)
8. Sepulveda Rec Center (CD 6)
9. Alpine Rec Center (CD 1)
10. Granada Hills Rec Center (CD 12)

PHASE 3 ENGAGEMENT MEETINGS AND POP UPS

1. Bellevue Rec Center (CD 8)
2. Westwood Rec Center (CD5)
3. Hispanic Heritage Month Movie, Felicia Mahood
4. Fiesta Party, North Hollywood RC
5. Park Pop Up, Loren Miller RC
6. CicLAvia South Central
7. CicLAvia Heart of LA

POP-UPS AND YOUTH EVENTS: PHASE 1

1. Tarzana Earth Day
2. CicLAvia
3. SEACA Youth Workshop
4. LA Maker Faire (Youth Outreach) and LASAN Earth Day (Pop Up)

POP-UPS, YOUTH EVENTS, AND WALKSHOPS: PHASE 2

1. National Night Out / Sun Valley
2. Salute to Recreation
3. Lotus Festival
4. Lincoln Heights RC
5. Walkshop: Fern Dell
6. Walkshop: Venice Beach
7. Walkshop: Debs Park

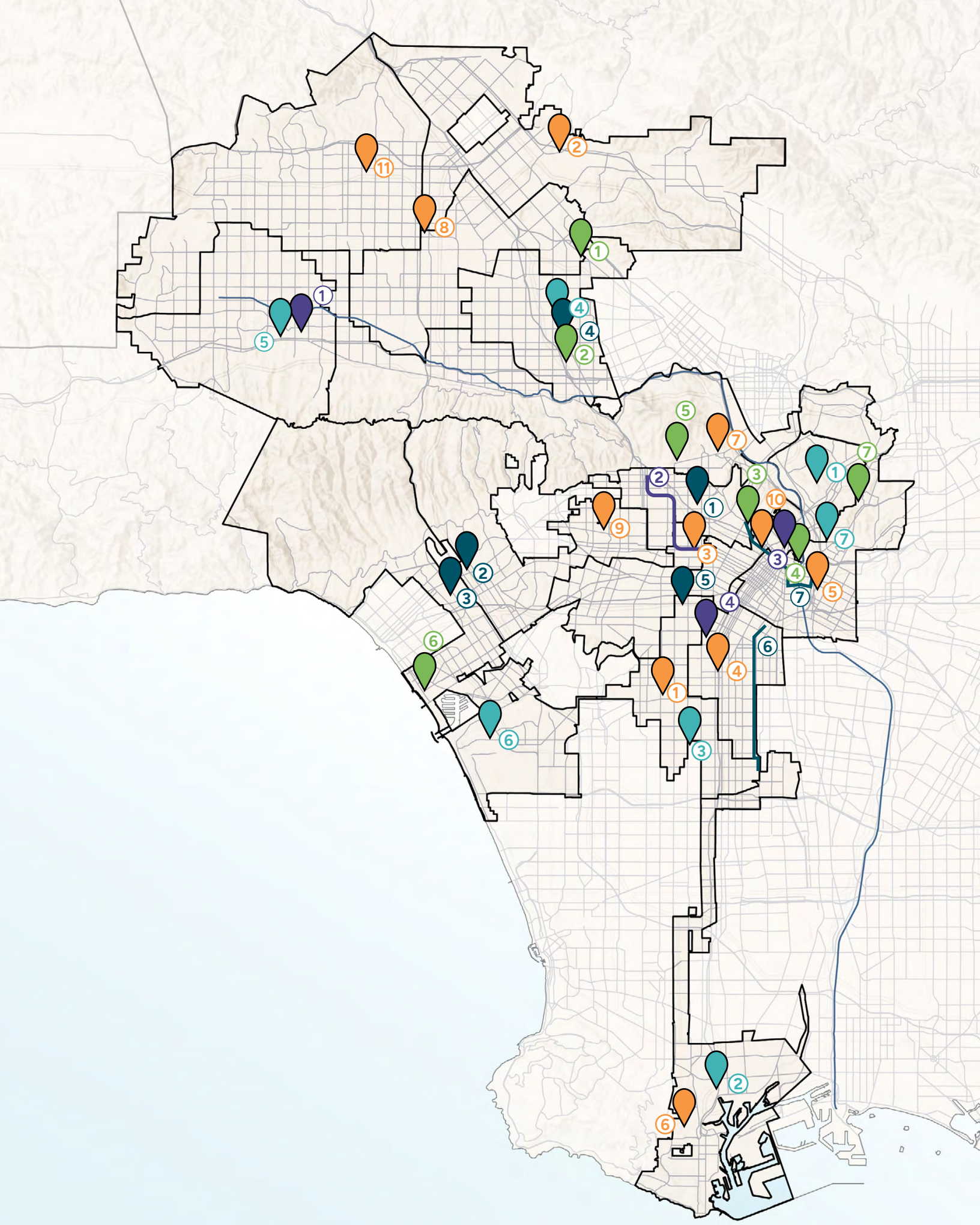
LEGEND

- City of LA Boundary
- LA River
- LA County
- Major Road/Highway

Source: City Boundary and Parks: City of LA Data Portal, 2025. Roads: US Census Bureau, 2025., LA River: National Hydrography Database, 2025.

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ENGAGEMENT BY THE NUMBERS



4600+
Online Survey Responses



450+
Community Meeting Attendees



1000+
Statistically Valid Survey Responses



11
Pop-Ups Around the City



10
Council District Briefings



17
Interest Group Meetings



12
Community Partner Organizations



3
Youth Workshops and Events

THROUGHOUT ALL THREE PHASES OF ENGAGEMENT, OVER 72 IN-PERSON EVENTS WERE HELD AND OVER 100,000 ANGELENOS PARTICIPATED THROUGH DIRECT ENGAGEMENT OR ONLINE OUTREACH!

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Figure 49. A sensory engagement board at youth events and pop-ups, like pictured here at LASAN Earth Day, encouraged participants to draw what they love most about parks. Image Source: The Robert Group, 2025.



Figure 50. Community members in conversation at the Phase 1 community meeting at Ramona Hall. Source: OLIN, 2025.

MEETINGS AND OUTREACH

IN-PERSON OPEN HOUSES

Twenty-three open house meetings followed an interactive format designed to encourage active involvement. After an introductory presentation, participants explored stations with informational and interactive boards. Informational boards provided participants with greater detail about the project. Interactive boards provided participants with opportunities to express their opinions and preferences. RAP staff and consultants were available to answer participants' questions.

VIRTUAL OPEN-HOUSE MEETINGS

Virtual open houses provided a way for those unable to attend the in-person open houses to hear the same presentation from any location. Following the presentation, a moderated Q+A session gave participants the opportunity to ask questions and engage with the project content.

IN-PERSON OPEN HOUSES PROVIDE A FORUM FOR RESIDENTS TO GIVE DIRECT FEEDBACK AND BE IN DIALOG WITH THE PROJECT TEAM.



Figure 51. Phase 2 community meeting at Lafayette Recreation Center. Source: OLIN, 2025.

ENGAGEMENT MATERIALS

Materials provided at the meetings: project boards, project fact sheets, sticky note comments cards and contact information. A large city map allowed participants to indicate where they live and parks they frequently use. Materials were available in English, Spanish, Mandarin, Korean, and Armenian.







Figure 52. Examples of outreach materials available at community meetings. Source: OLIN, 2025.



Figure 53. A Youth Advocacy Workshop was held at Alpine Recreation Center in Chinatown with the Southeast Asian Community Alliance. Source: OLIN, 2025.

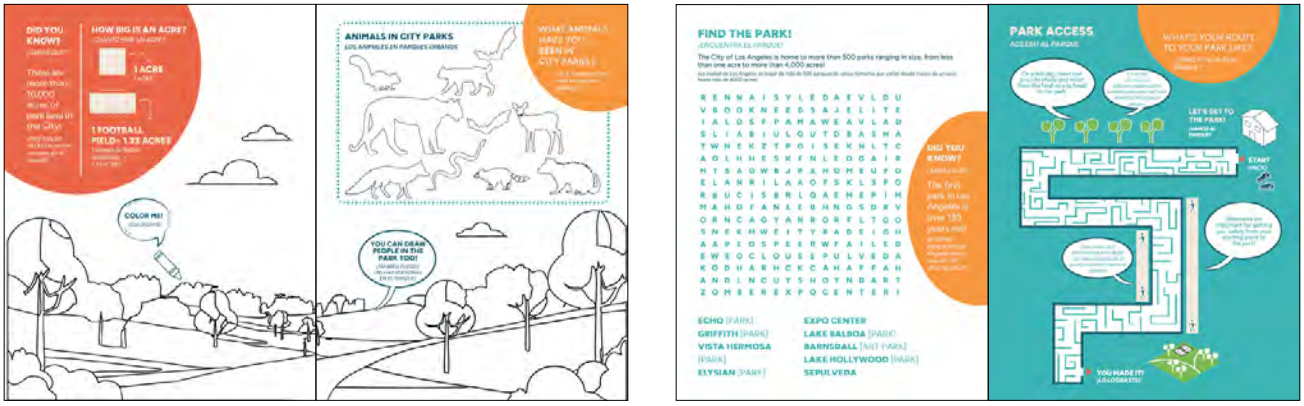


Figure 54. Youth activity and education materials were provided at meetings and for download on the project website. Source: OLIN, 2025.

YOUTH-FOCUSED OUTREACH

A youth advocacy workshop with the South East Asian Community Alliance at Alpine Recreation Center and several youth-centered pop-ups, including the LA Maker Faire and the YMCA Youth Recreation Day, allowed LA's youngest park users (and future park stewards) and their parents to have their voices heard.

Outside of the youth-focused events, an educational activity book, "draw you dream park" activity sheet, and youth survey were available at in-person meetings, at pop-ups, and on the PNA website to explain the PNA process and gather aspirations for the future of the parks.

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Figure 55. Children drawing their ideal park at the YMCA Healthy Day for Kids event. Source: OLIN, 2025.



Figure 56. Walkshop in Venice Beach brought information about the PNA to community members out in the parks. Source: OLIN, 2025.

POP-UPS AND WALKSHOPS

To engage a broader spectrum of Los Angeles residents, PNA team members set up information booths and tables at events occurring throughout the city, connecting with individuals in familiar and comfortable settings. These pop-ups led to spontaneous, meaningful interactions with families, seniors, students, and professionals who might not have known or had the time or ability to attend the PNA open houses.

Walkshop events held at Griffith Park, Venice Beach, and Earnest E. Debs Regional Park facilitated inclusive and representative feedback from park users in real time.



Figure 59. Equity sessions focused on communities with specialized relationships to parks. Source: Kounkuey Design Initiative.

EQUITY SESSIONS

The PNA equity sessions convened communities with non-normative or specialized relationships to parks—voices that are critical to understanding park needs but are often left out of traditional park planning. These meetings centered the lived experiences of participants to help shape more inclusive, equitable public spaces in the future. The 12 equity sessions covered topics including parks as the public stage, critical social services, parks in place, and accessibility for all. Attendees directly helped to shape components within the PNA Section IV: Guidelines.

NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL REPORTS

Neighborhood Councils across Los Angeles were invited to submit short reports on local park conditions and priorities as part of the PNA outreach effort. Reports were requested to focus on each council or neighborhood's significant challenges and opportunities to provide insight into each council or neighborhood's lived reality. This outreach aimed to gather geographically specific insights to inform the PNA, as well as provide information to Council Districts, decision makers, and RAP. Twelve Neighborhood Councils submitted reports, can be found on the PNA website at https://needs.parks.lacity.gov/downloads/.

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ANALOG & DIGITAL RESOURCES

SOCIAL MEDIA

RAP and PNA-specific Instagram, Facebook, LinkedIn and YouTube accounts were used to keep residents informed and engaged. Posts included images, reels, and information about the survey and community meetings, and served as a call to action for community members interested in sharing feedback about city parks.

PRINT OUTS AND ANALOG INFORMATION

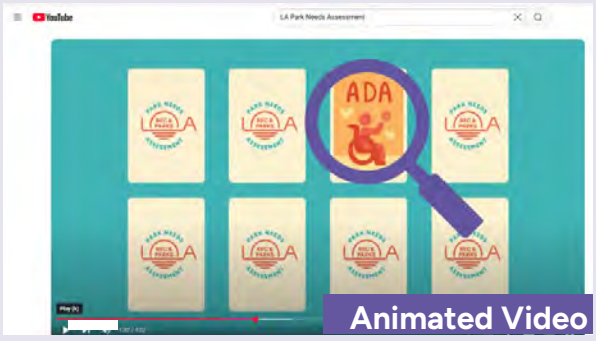
Flyers, mailers, QR codes, lawn signs, banners, and posters were distributed to recreation centers and local businesses near community meetings. These materials contained information about community meetings and the overall project. The flyer was available in double-sided English and Spanish, Mandarin, Armenian, and Korean.

PROJECT WEBSITE

The PNA website (needs.parks.lacity.gov) served as an engagement hub with project information and digital surveys, continually updated throughout the PNA's development. Now that the PNA is complete, the website has turned into an interactive version of the final PNA itself.

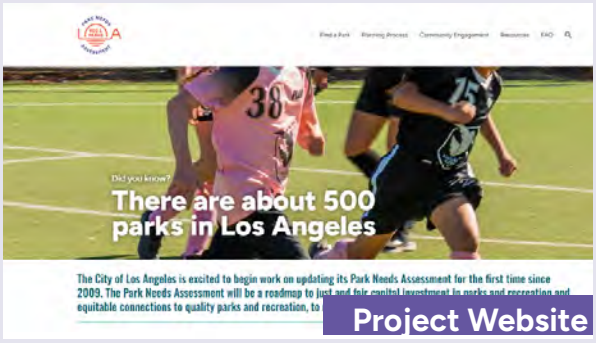


Figure 60. Flyers, banners, and QR code in multiple languages. Source: OLIN, 2025.









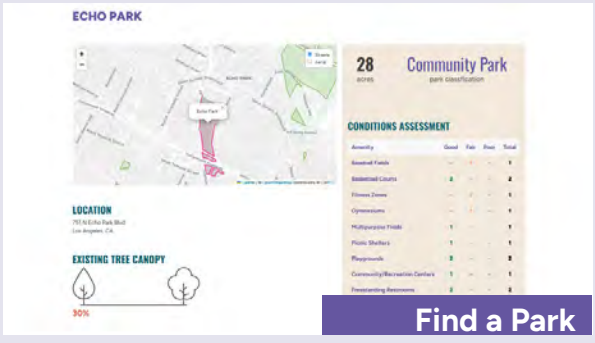


Figure 61. Other forms of engagement include videos, social media, and a project website. Source: OLIN, 2025.

COMMUNITY PARTNER PROGRAM

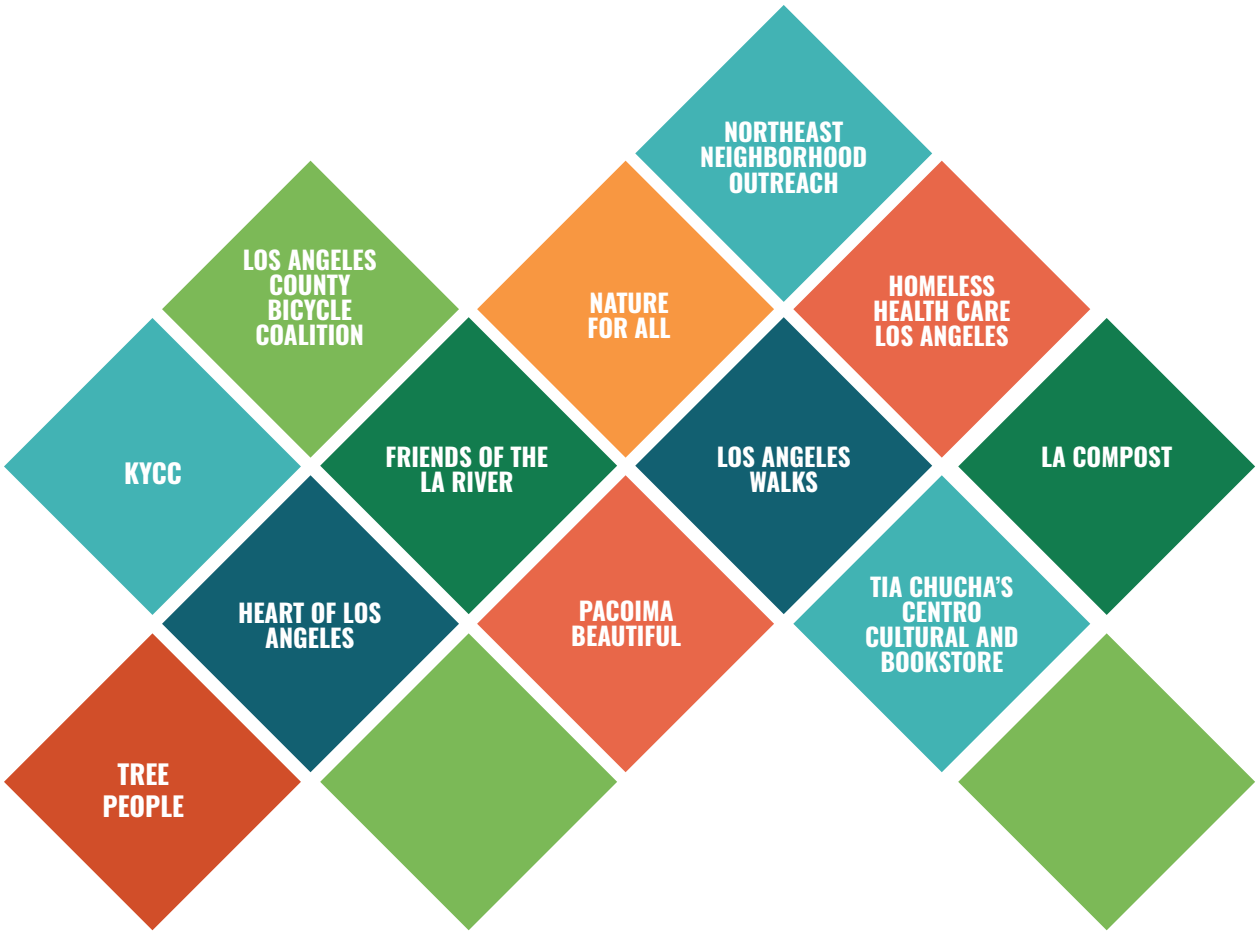


Figure 62. 12 community partners were part of the PNA process for additional outreach. Source: OLIN, 2025.

To reach an even larger audience, 12 community partner organizations with existing networks were tasked with reaching out to their constituents to engage them in the PNA process. These groups received compensation to attend events and share information on how to provide input. The Community Partner Organizations for the PNA included:

- Friends of the LA River
- Heart of Los Angeles
- Homeless Health Care Los Angeles
- Koreatown Youth + Community Center (KYCC)
- LA Compost
- Los Angeles County Bicycle Coalition
- Los Angeles Walks
- Nature for All
- Northeast Neighborhood Outreach (NENO)
- Pacoima Beautiful
- Tia Chucha's Centro Cultural and Bookstore
- TreePeople

COMMUNITY PARTNER GROUPS HELPED OUTREACH ON THE GROUND TO PROVIDE AWARENESS AND RESOURCES FOR THE PARK NEEDS ASSESSMENT.

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AGENCY, NON-PROFIT, AND COMMUNITY ADVOCATE COORDINATION



Figure 63. Presenting a draft list of PNA priorities to the Steering Committee. Source: OLIN, 2025.



Figure 64. Steering Committee members discussing different priorities. Source: Mark Hanna/Geosyntec, 2025.



Figure 65. Members of the Technical Advisory Committee. Source: OLIN, 2025.

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

City and County agencies, local technical and institutional leadership, as well as elected officials' staff, were invited to participate in a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) that met at three key milestones to provide technical feedback on the Park Needs Assessment. A full list of Technical Advisory Committee members is provided in the acknowledgments at the beginning of this document.

STEERING COMMITTEE

The PNA Steering Committee was composed of a cross section of park advocates, interest groups, and leadership from the City and RAP. This group met at seven key milestones to review findings and give direction to analyses and recommendations. A full list of Steering Committee members is provided in the acknowledgments at the beginning of this document.



Figure 66. Community members listening to a presentation at Lincoln Park during Phase 1 engagement. Source: OLIN, 2025.

WHAT WE HEARD

Surveys were used to gather both quantitative and qualitative community input on the current state of local parks and recreation facilities, as well as to identify opportunities for improvement and expansion. Questions solicited opinions about the conditions of parks and recreation centers, how people access parks, barriers to access, and the services and benefits provided by RAP's programs and facilities.

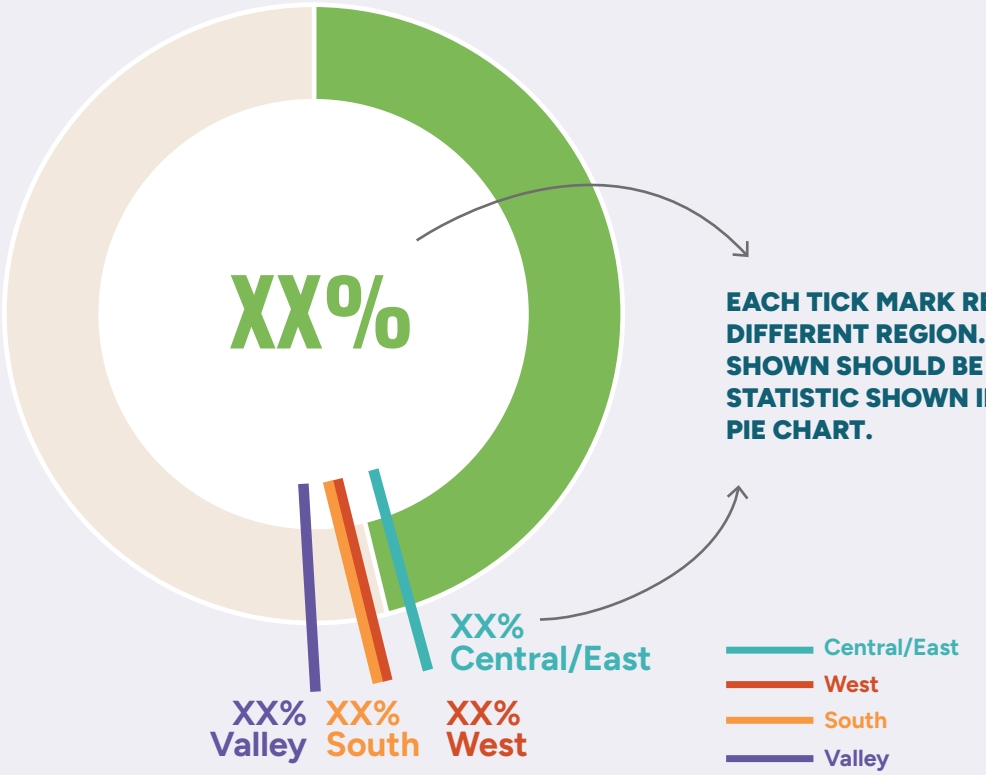
Surveys were mailed to a random sample of households in the city to get a statistically valid representation of Angelenos' opinions, and an open survey was available on the PNA website. The open survey had short and long versions tailored to the amount of time people had available.

SURVEY TAKEAWAYS

Over 5,600 surveys were completed across the statistically valid survey, the short online survey, and the long online survey.

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How to Read the Survey Takeaways



EACH TICK MARK REPRESENTS A DIFFERENT REGION. THE PERCENTAGE SHOWN SHOULD BE COMPARED TO THE STATISTIC SHOWN IN THE MIDDLE OF THE PIE CHART.

Which households agree?

Respondents from households with XXX and households with XXX are more likely to agree...

Which households are less likely to agree?

Respondents from households over XXX are less likely to agree...

CALLOUTS SHOW HOUSEHOLD TYPES WHOSE RESPONSES DIFFERED FROM THE OVERALL RESULTS BY AT LEAST 3.1%.

Cross-tab information has a higher margin of error due to a smaller number of respondents.

CROSS-TABULAR INFORMATION

- Region
- Household Type
- Race/Ethnicity
- Annual Household Income
- Years in City
- Council District

PARK ACCESS

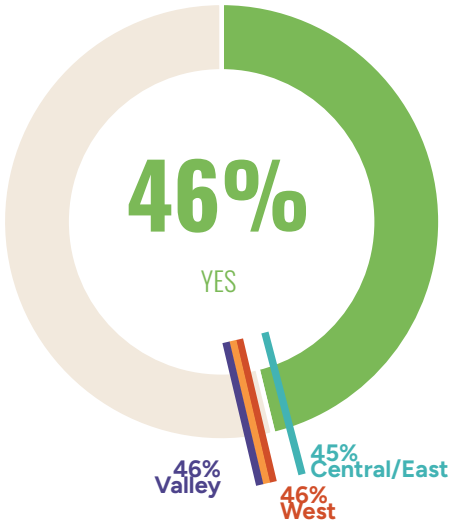
Access and Availability
Less than half of respondents feel that there are enough parks and/or recreation centers within walking distance of their home. The majority of respondents typically drive or walk to parks and recreation centers, while less than a quarter bike or take transit. Most respondents have visited a City of LA park within the past year, while only about half have visited a City of LA recreation center.

LESS THAN HALF OF RESPONDENTS FEEL THAT THERE ARE ENOUGH PARKS AND/OR RECREATION CENTER WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE OF THEIR HOME.

DO YOU FEEL THERE ARE ENOUGH PARKS AND/OR RECREATION CENTERS WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE OF YOUR HOME?

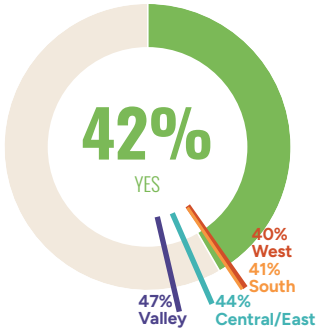
STATISTICALLY VALID SURVEY

990 Total Respondents



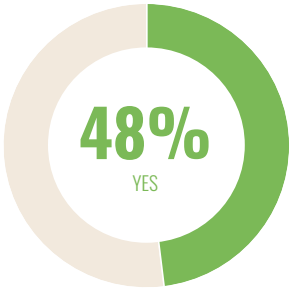
ONLINE SURVEY

4,097 Total Respondents



IN-PERSON ENGAGEMENT

52 Total Respondents



Which households agree?

Respondents from households with older children aged 10-19 (50%) and households over age 55 and without children (50%) are more likely to agree there are sufficient parks and recreation centers within walking distance.

Which households are less likely to agree?

Respondents from households making $10K - $40K annually (39%) are less likely to agree that there are enough parks and recreation centers within walking distance.

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CONDITIONS: PARKS

Overall Condition

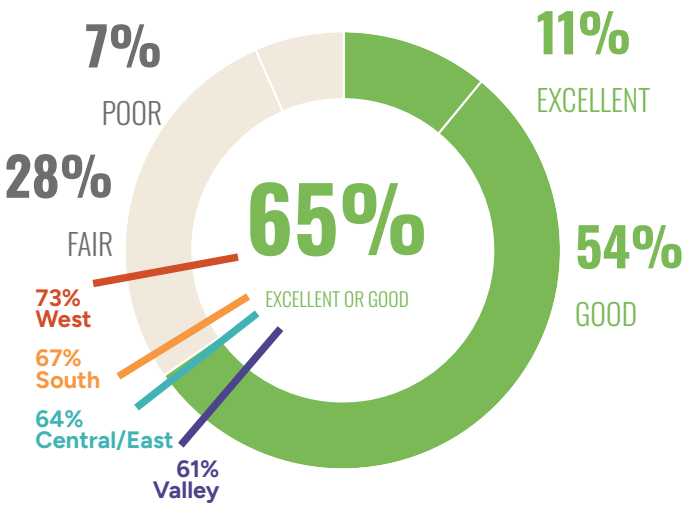
Respondents to the statistically valid survey were more positive about the physical condition of parks than respondents to the online survey and in-person meeting participants. Nearly two thirds of statistically valid survey respondents think parks are in excellent or good condition, compared with 40% for the online survey and 10% for in-person meeting participants.

LESS THAN 40% OF RESPONDENTS THINK PARKS ARE IN EXCELLENT OR GOOD CONDITION.

HOW WOULD YOU RATE THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF LOS ANGELES PARKS?

STATISTICALLY VALID SURVEY

932 Total Respondents



Which households agree?

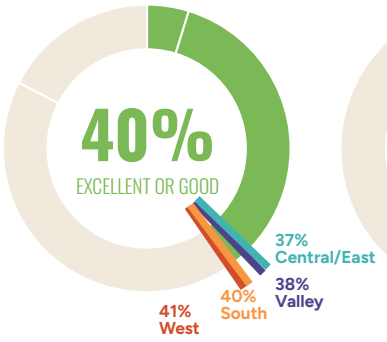
Respondents from households who have lived in the City for 11 - 20 years (74%) agree that parks are in excellent or good condition.

Which households are less likely to agree?

Respondents from households who have lived in LA for more than 31 years (61%), households with older children aged 10 - 19 (61%), and households making more than $150K annually (59%) are less likely to agree that parks are in excellent or good condition.

ONLINE SURVEY

4,104 Total Respondents



IN-PERSON ENGAGEMENT

53 Total Respondents



CONDITIONS: RECREATION CENTERS

Overall Condition

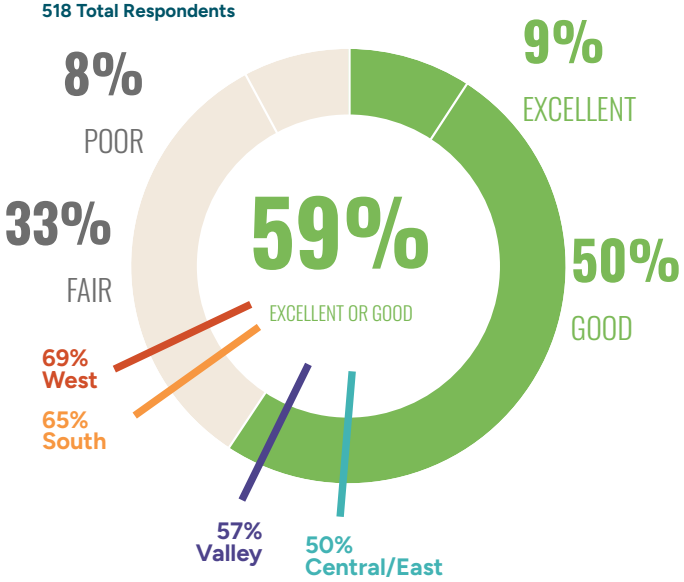
Respondents to the statistically valid survey on the physical condition of recreation centers were more positive than those who responded online or in-person. While nearly two-thirds of statistically valid survey respondents think recreation centers are in excellent or good condition, only 37% of online respondents and 24% of in-person respondents agree.

LESS THAN HALF OF RESPONDENTS THINK RECREATION CENTERS ARE IN EXCELLENT OR GOOD CONDITION.

HOW WOULD YOU RATE THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF LOS ANGELES RECREATION CENTERS?

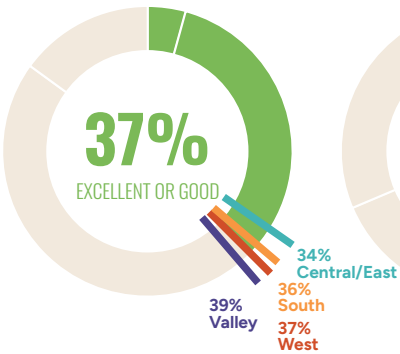
STATISTICALLY VALID SURVEY

518 Total Respondents



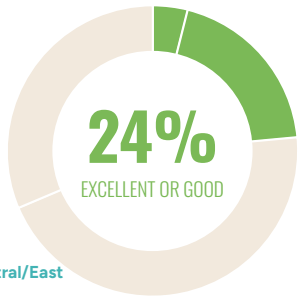
ONLINE SURVEY

4,011 Total Respondents



IN-PERSON ENGAGEMENT

41 Total Respondents



Which households agree?

Respondents from households who have lived in the City for less than 10 years (72%) agree that recreation centers are in excellent or good condition.

Which households are less likely to agree?

Respondents from households with young children aged under 10 (51%) and households making more than $150K annually (48%) are less likely to agree that recreation centers are in excellent or good condition.

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PARK PARTICIPATION

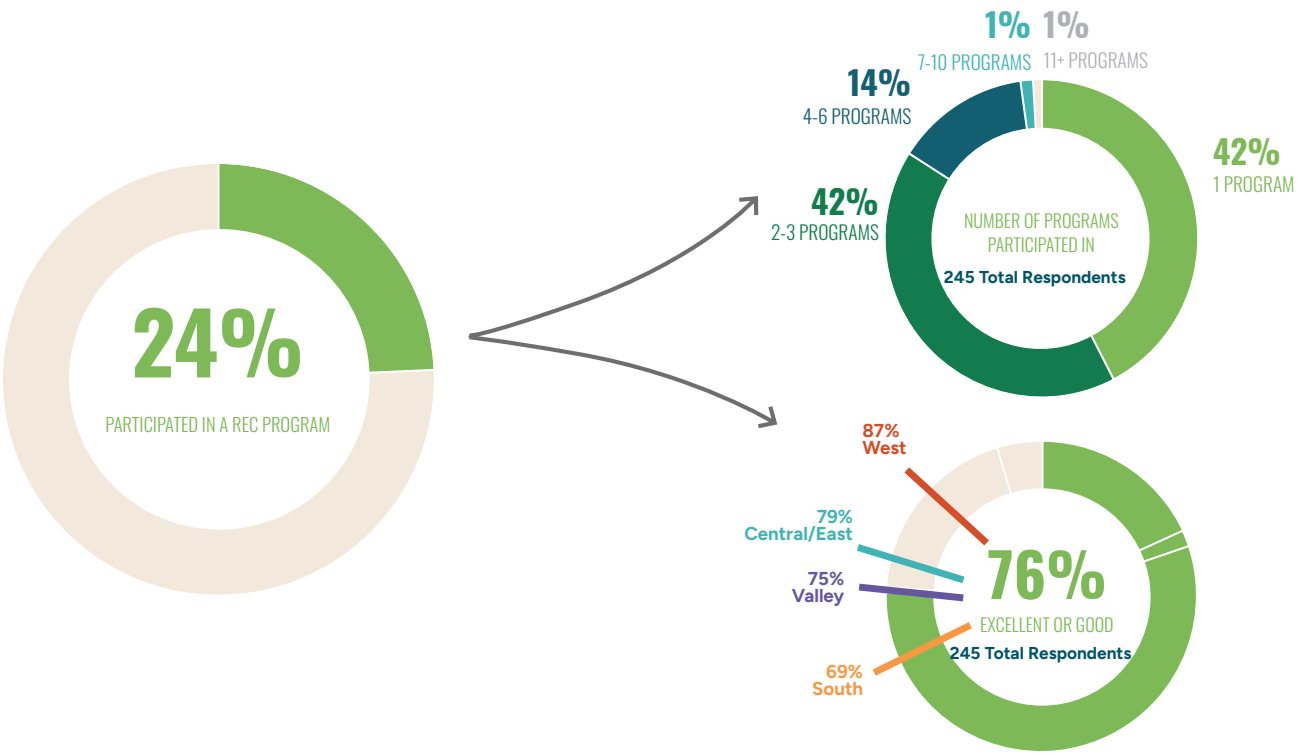
Participation
About one in four statistically valid survey respondents participated in a recreation program in the past year. Of those who participated, over 75% rated the quality of the recreation programs as excellent or good. And over 75% of respondents agree that recreation of park facilities are available when they want to use them.

OF THOSE THAT PARTICIPATED, OVER 75% RATED THE QUALITY OF RECREATION PROGRAMS AS EXCELLENT OR GOOD.

HOW WOULD YOU RATE OVERALL QUALITY OF ALL RECREATION PROGRAMS YOUR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS HAVE PARTICIPATED?

STATISTICALLY VALID SURVEY

1,008 Total Respondents



PARK VISITATION

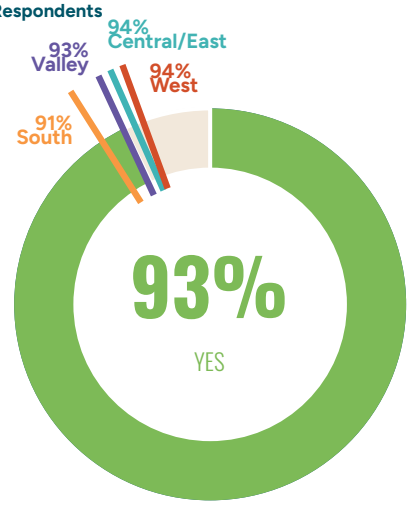
Visitation
Visitation varies between parks and recreation centers. The majority of respondents have visited a park in the last year, while only half of respondents have visited a recreation center in the same time frame.

MOST RESPONDENTS HAVE VISITED A CITY OF LA PARK IN THE PAST YEAR, WHILE ONLY ABOUT HALF HAVE VISITED A CITY OF LA RECREATION CENTER.

HAVE YOU VISITED ANY PARKS AND RECREATION CENTERS OFFERED BY CITY RECREATION & PARKS IN PAST 12 MONTHS?

PARKS

1,008 Total Respondents



Which households agree?

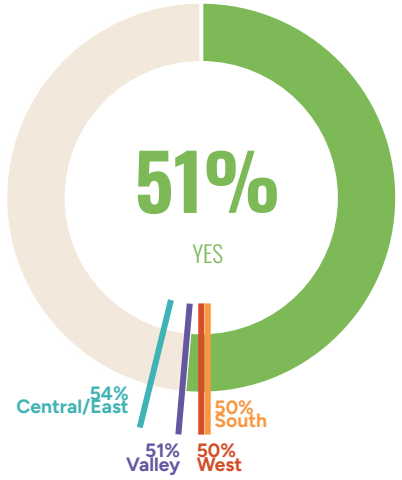
Respondents from households with young children (<10) are more likely to have visited a park in the last year (97%).

Which households are less likely to agree?

Respondents from households making under $10K annually are less likely to have visited a park in the last year (13%).

RECREATION CENTERS

1,008 Total Respondents



Which households agree?

Respondents from households with young children aged under 10 (67%) and older children aged 10 - 19 (65%) are more likely to have visited a recreation center in the last year.

Which households are less likely to agree?

Respondents from Asian households (42%) and households who have lived in the City for less than 5 years (40%) are less likely to have visited a recreation center in the last year.

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PARK AVAILABILITY

Availability
Respondents to the statistically valid survey generally agree that parks or recreation facilities are available when they want to use them, with more than three quarters of respondents strongly agreeing or agreeing.

MORE THAN 3/4 OF RESPONDENTS AGREE THAT RECREATION OR PARK FACILITIES ARE AVAILABLE WHEN THEY WANT TO USE THEM.

PLEASE RATE YOUR LEVEL OF AGREEMENT WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT: RECREATION OR PARKS FACILITIES ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE WHEN I WANT TO USE THEM.

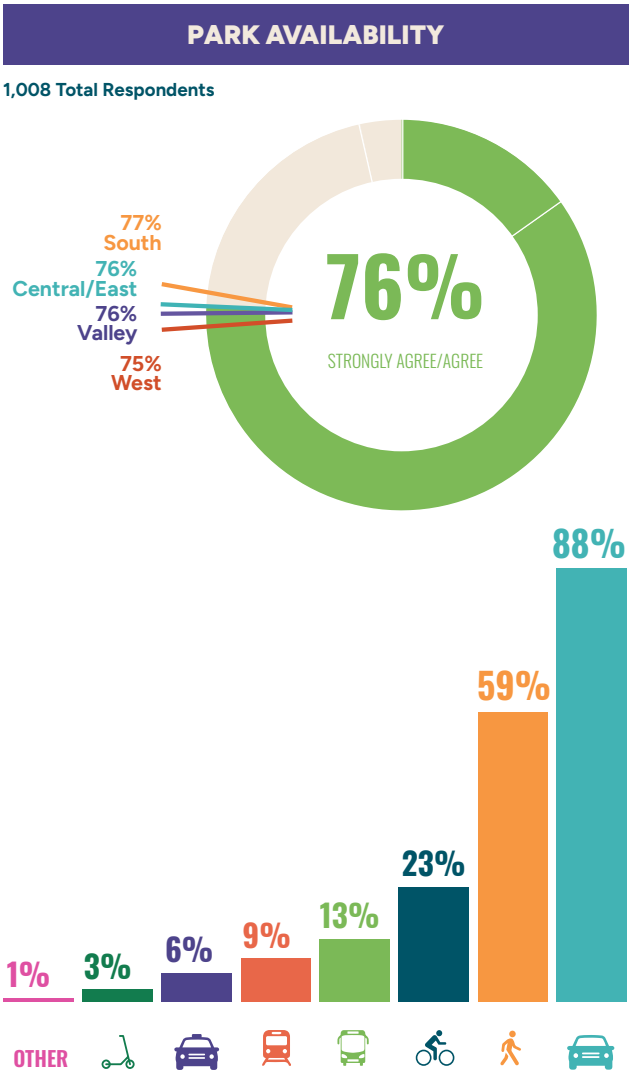


Figure 68. **Bar chart illustrating the various ways people travel to parks and recreation centers.** Source: OLIN, 2025.

Which households agree?

Respondents from households with young children (<10) are more likely to have visited a park in the last year (97%).

Which households are less likely to agree?

Respondents from households making under $10K annually are less likely to have visited a park in the last year (13%).

THE MAJORITY OF RESPONDENTS TYPICALLY DRIVE OR WALK TO PARKS AND RECREATION CENTERS.

BARRIERS TO VISITING PARKS

Barriers

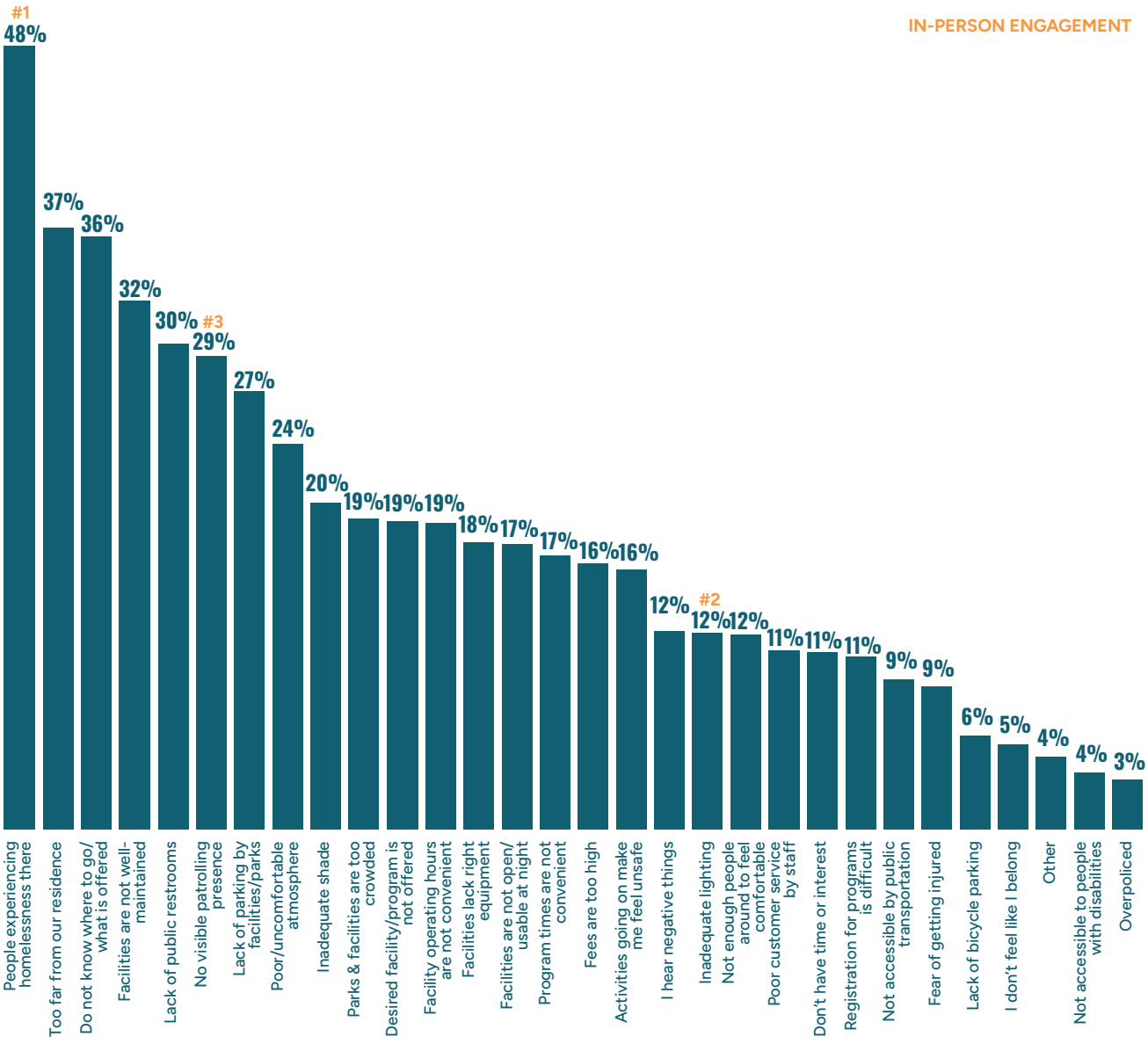
The top barrier to visiting parks for respondents is homelessness, with a little under half of respondents ranking it as their top reason. Other top barriers that prevent respondents from visiting parks include distance from residences, lack of information on where to go or what is offered at parks and recreation facilities, and lack of maintenance.

PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS IS THE MOST COMMON REASON RESPONDENTS DO NOT VISIT.

PLEASE CHECK ALL THE REASONS THAT PREVENT YOU OR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD FROM VISITING PARKS AND RECREATION CENTERS MORE OFTEN.

5,330 Total Responses

IN-PERSON ENGAGEMENT



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MOST IMPORTANT OUTDOOR FACILITIES

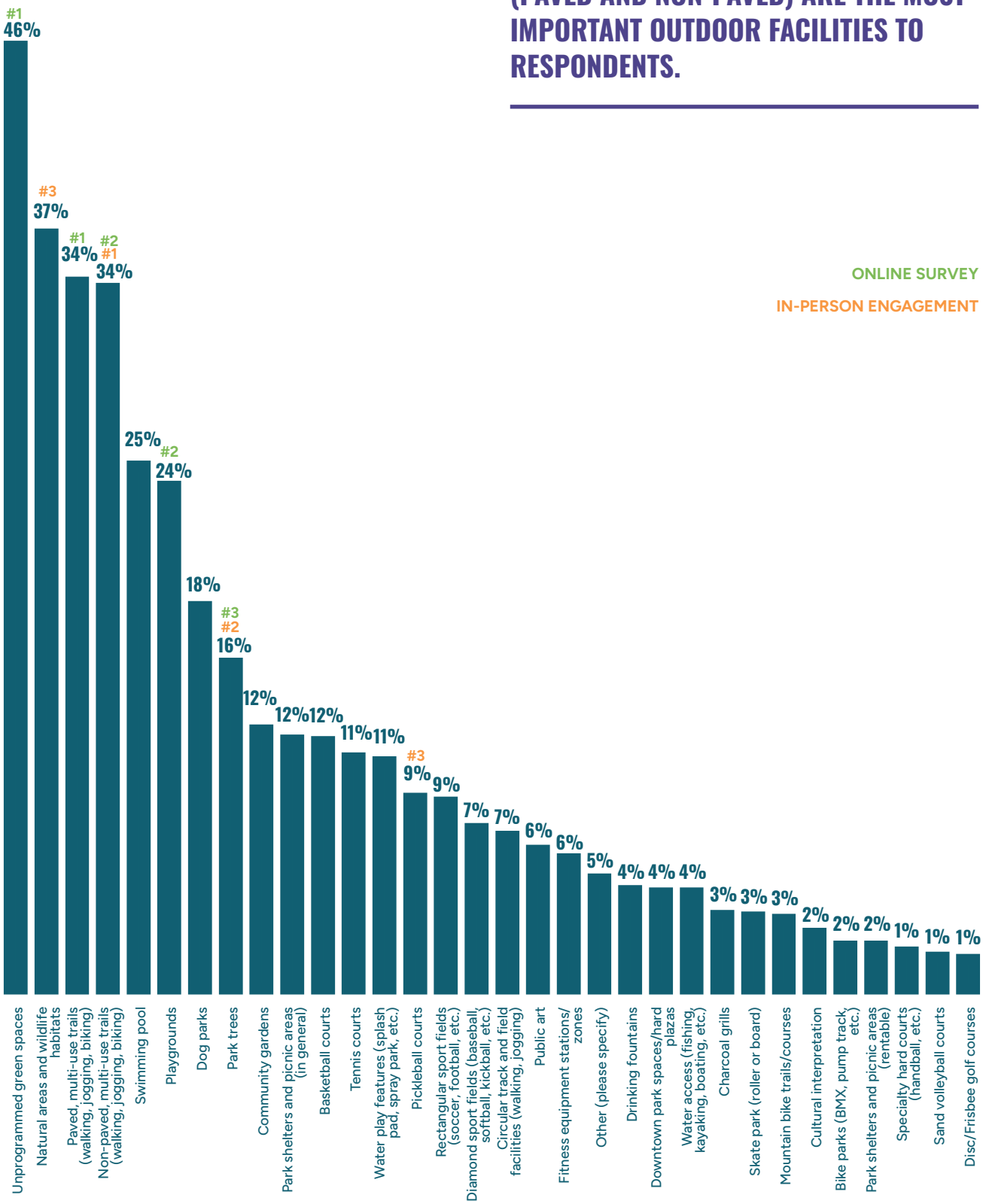
WHICH FOUR OF THE OUTDOOR FACILITIES LISTED BELOW ARE MOST IMPORTANT TO YOU AND THE MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?

3,725 Total Responses

UNPROGRAMMED GREEN SPACES, NATURAL AREAS, AND MULTI-USE TRAILS (PAVED AND NON-PAVED) ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT OUTDOOR FACILITIES TO RESPONDENTS.

ONLINE SURVEY

IN-PERSON ENGAGEMENT

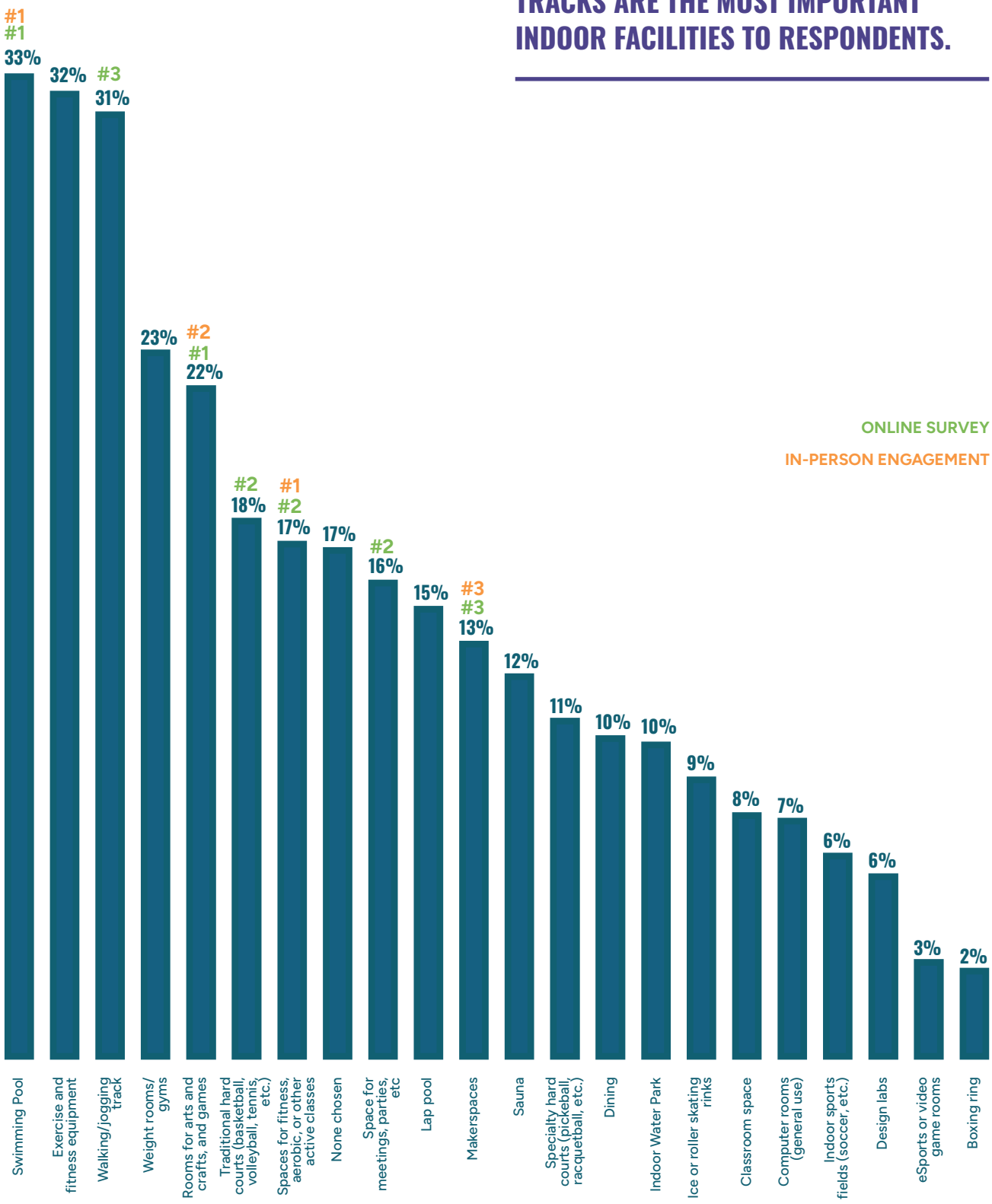


MOST IMPORTANT INDOOR FACILITIES

WHICH FOUR OF THE INDOOR FACILITIES LISTED BELOW ARE MOST IMPORTANT TO YOU AND THE MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?

3,224 Total Responses

SWIMMING POOLS, EXERCISE AND FITNESS EQUIPMENT, AND WALKING TRACKS ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT INDOOR FACILITIES TO RESPONDENTS.



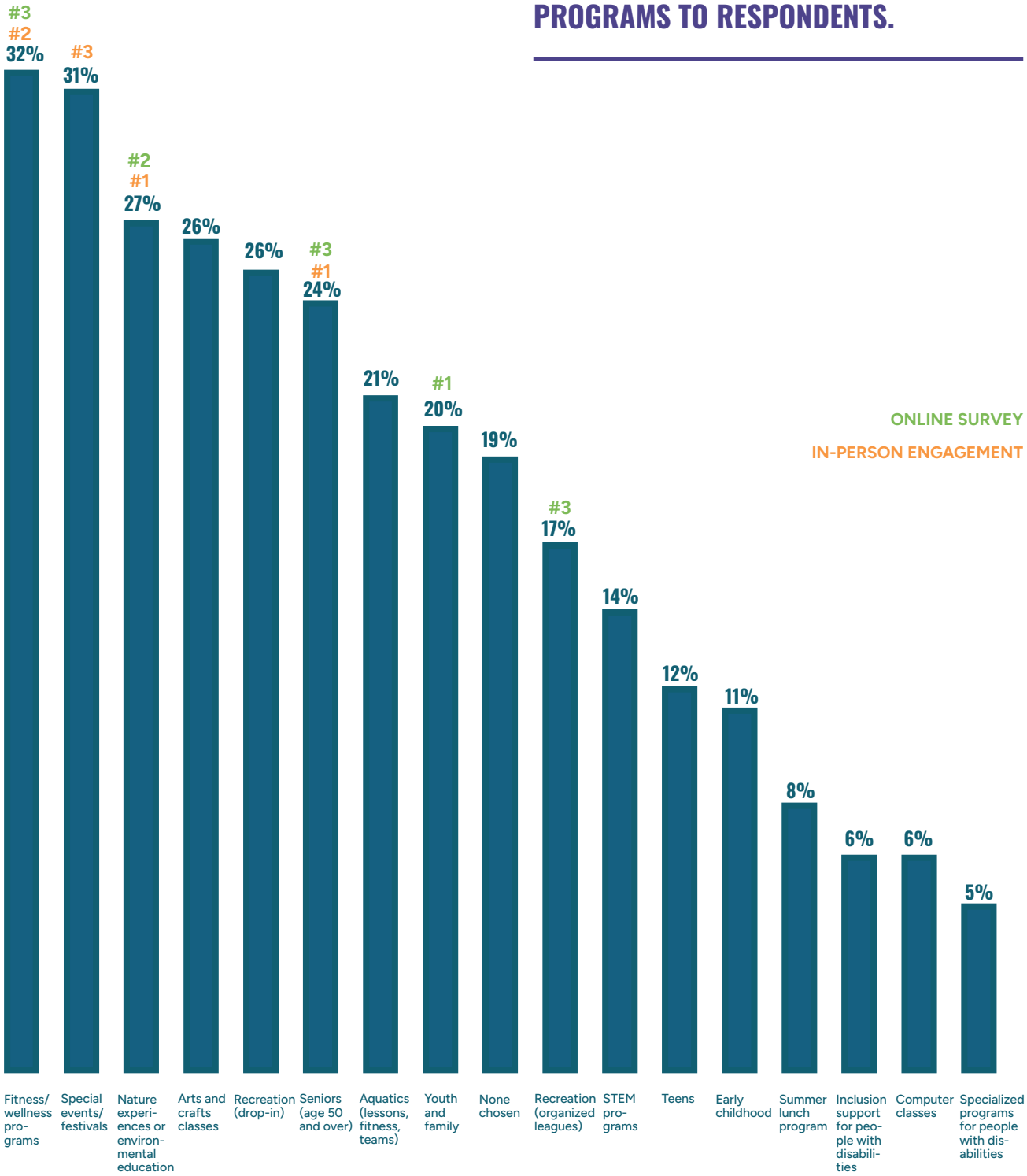
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MOST IMPORTANT PROGRAMS

WHICH FOUR OF THE PROGRAMS LISTED BELOW ARE MOST IMPORTANT TO YOU AND THE MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?

3,008 Total Responses

FITNESS, FESTIVALS, NATURE EXPERIENCES, AND ARTS AND CRAFTS CLASSES ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT PROGRAMS TO RESPONDENTS.



TOP FOUR MOST IMPORTANT INDOOR/OUTDOOR FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

THE MOST IMPORTANT INDOOR FACILITIES:	THE MOST IMPORTANT PROGRAMS:	THE MOST IMPORTANT OUTDOOR FACILITIES:
1. SWIMMING POOL	1. FITNESS/WELLNESS PROGRAMS	1. UNPROGRAMMED GREEN SPACES
2. EXERCISE AND FITNESS EQUIPMENT	2. SPECIAL EVENTS/ FESTIVALS	2. NATURAL AREAS AND WILDLIFE HABITATS
3. WALKING/JOGGING TRACK	3. NATURE EXPERIENCES OR ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION	3. PAVED, MULTI-USE TRAILS (WALKING, JOGGING, BIKING)
4. WEIGHT ROOMS/GYMS	4. ARTS AND CRAFTS CLASSES	4. NON-PAVED, MULTI-USE TRAILS (WALKING, JOGGING, BIKING)

Important Facilities and Programs
The four most important outdoor facilities to respondents were:

- Unprogrammed green space,
- Natural areas and wildlife habitats,
- Paved, multi-use trails,
- Non-paved, multi-use trails

The four most important indoor facilities to respondents were

- Swimming pools,
- Exercise equipment,
- Walking/jogging tracks,
- Weight rooms/gyms.

The four most important programs to respondents were:

- Fitness/wellness programs
- Special events/festivals
- Nature experiences/environmental education
- Arts and crafts classes.

The results for outdoor facilities, indoor facilities, and programs were also broken down by region. While there were some differences and variation, there was a lot of overlap and alignment on unprogrammed green space, trails, indoor walking tracks, indoor pools, and events/festivals.

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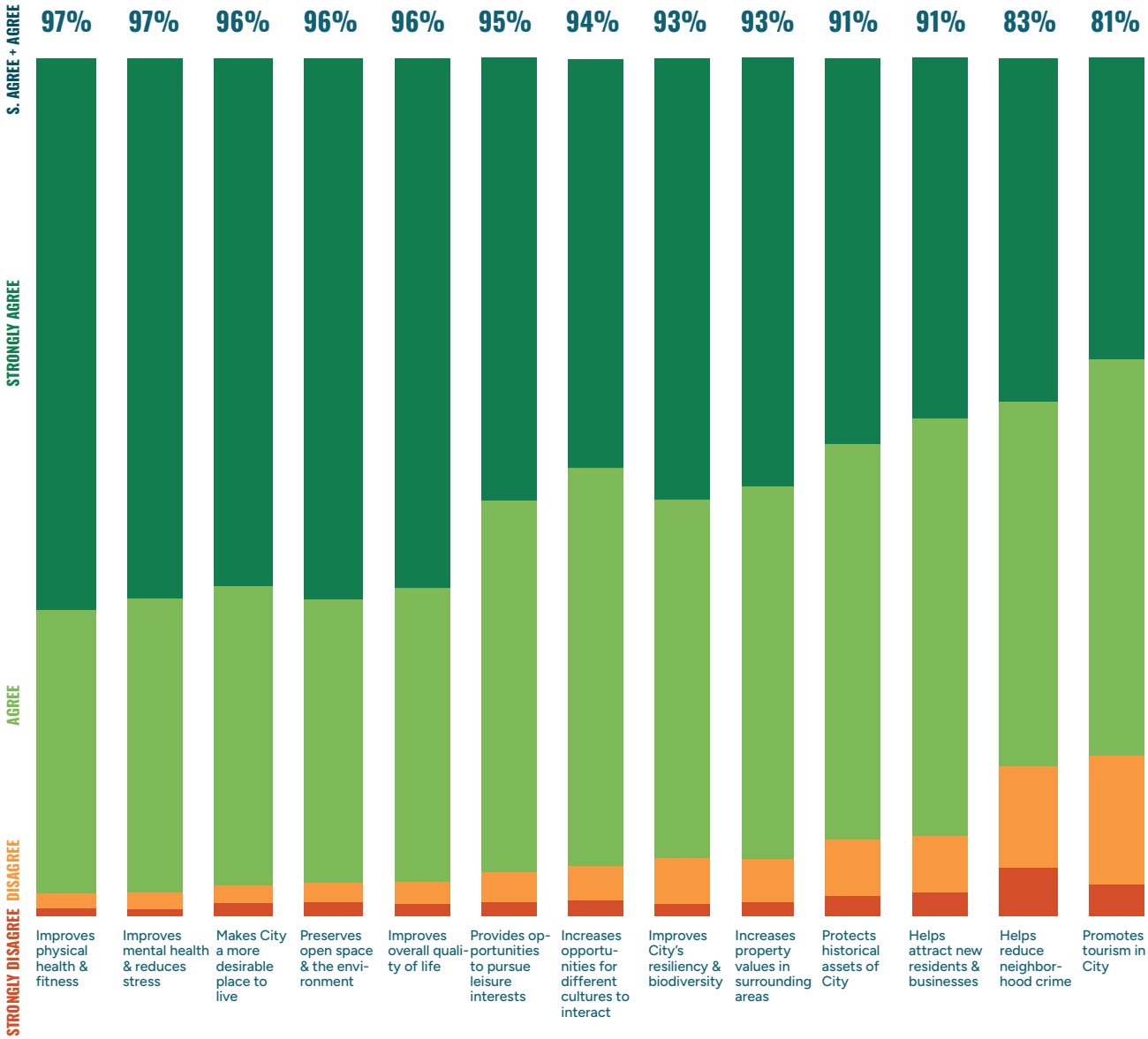
BENEFITS OF PARKS

Benefits

Overall, respondents agree that there are a wide range of benefits that parks and recreation facilities provide. Some of the benefits that respondents agreed on include physical health and fitness, mental health and stress reduction, quality of life, and preservation of open space and the environment.

MOST RESPONDENTS AGREE THAT PARKS, TRAILS, RECREATION FACILITIES, AND PROGRAMS PROVIDE A WIDE RANGE OF BENEFITS.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOME BENEFITS PARKS, TRAILS, RECREATION FACILITIES, AND PROGRAMS PROVIDE. FOR EACH BENEFIT, PLEASE INDICATE YOUR LEVEL OF AGREEMENT.



SAFETY & BELONGING

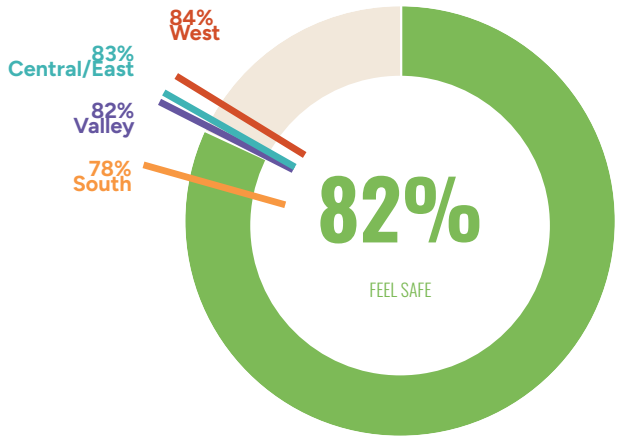
Safety, Belonging, and Reasons they Don't Visit
More than three in four online survey respondents feel safe or feel that they belong at at least one park or recreation facility. When asked to select the reasons respondents do not visit parks and recreation facilities, close to half of respondents cited the presence of people experiencing homelessness, followed by parks being too far from where they live, not knowing where to go or what is offered, and facilities not being well-maintained.

MORE THAN 3/4 OF ONLINE RESPONDENTS FEEL SAFE AND/OR FEEL LIKE THEY BELONG IN AT LEAST ONE PARK OR RECREATION FACILITY.

ONLINE SURVEY

1,687 Total Respondents

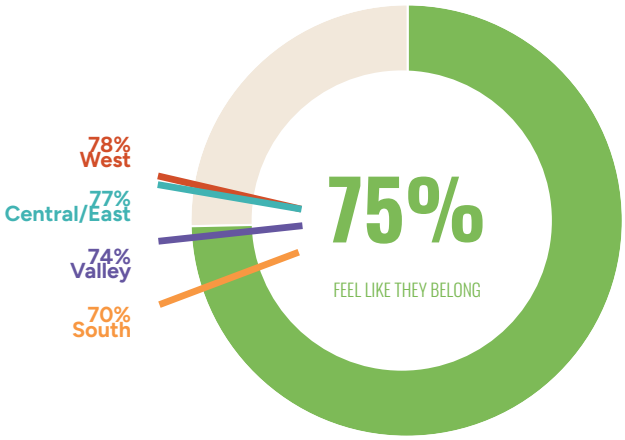
IS THERE AT LEAST ONE PARK OR RECREATION FACILITY IN LOS ANGELES WHERE YOU FEEL SAFE?



ONLINE SURVEY

1,642 Total Respondents

IS THERE AT LEAST ONE PARK OR RECREATION FACILITY IN LOS ANGELES WHERE YOU FEEL LIKE YOU BELONG?



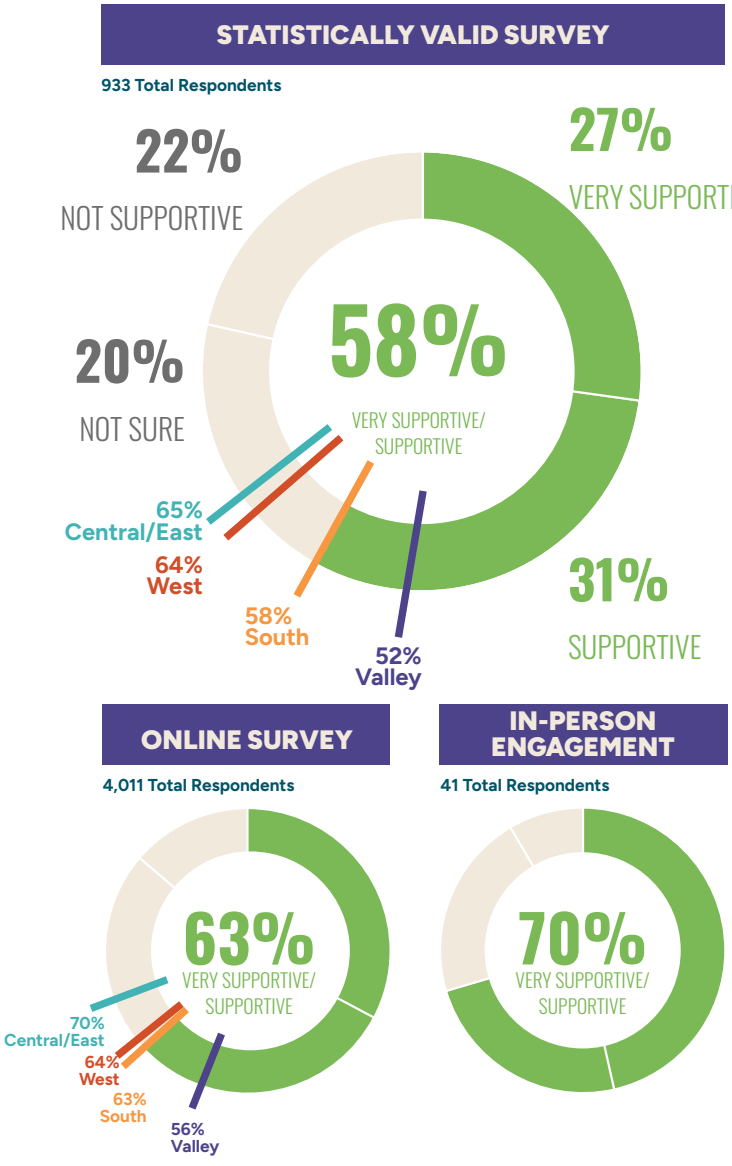
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FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Benefits of Parks and Support for Bond
Most respondents agreed that parks, trails, recreation facilities, and programs provide a wide range of benefits, with agreement ranging from 81% to 97%.

More than half of respondents are supportive of a bond, tax, or levy to fund parks and recreation facilities. In-person meeting attendees were most supportive, at 70%, followed by 63% of online respondents, and 58% of statistically valid survey respondents. While in-person and online respondents had a lower opinion of the conditions of parks and recreation centers, they were also more willing to provide financial support.

CLOSE TO 2/3 OF RESPONDENTS ARE SUPPORTIVE OF A BOND, TAX, OR LEVY TO FUND PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES.



Which households agree?

Respondents from households with young children aged under 10 (62%) and households who have lived in the City for less than 5 years (70%) are more likely to support funding for parks and recreation facilities.

Which households are less likely to agree?

Respondents from households over the age of 55 and without children (50%), and households who have lived in the City for 6 - 10 years (50%) and more than 31 years (51%) are less supportive of funding parks and recreation facilities.

WHAT ANGELENOS SAID...

WHAT DOES LOS ANGELES NEED TO IMPROVE UPON WITH PARKS AND RECREATION IN THE FUTURE?

"A LOT MORE TREES AND SHADE IN EXISTING PARKS. MORE PARKS IN DENSE AREAS. MORE WALKING/HIKING PATHS."

"DOWNTOWN LA LACKS GREENSPACE. SOUTH OF GRAND PARK DESPITE BEING DOTTED WITH EMPTY LOTS AND UNDERUSED OR ABANDONED COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES. MUCH MORE COULD BE DONE HERE TO CREATE SMALL PARK SPACE."

"SOLVE THE QUALITY DISPARITY! WHY CAN'T EVERY PARK HAVE THAT GRIFFITH PARK 'FEEL' NO MATTER THE ACREAGE"

"PUTTING MORE PARK LANDS IN AREAS IN DOWNTOWN WHERE PEOPLE LIVE. FEW LIVE NEAR THE LARGEST PARK. WE NEED TO BUILD PLACES MORE THOUGHTFULLY"

"EQUITY IN FUNDING"

"PROVIDE MORE OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE COMMUNITY TO GET INVOLVED AND SPACE FOR OPEN DIALOGUE"

WHAT DOES LOS ANGELES DO WELL IN PARKS AND RECREATION?

"GOOD TRAILS! HIKING AND NICE LARGE CHUNKS OF AREAS TO EXPLORE"

"STAFF ARE ALMOST ALWAYS AMAZING AND ARE THERE TO HELP KIDS AND HAVE FUN!"

"THERE IS A NICE VARIETY AND SOME LARGE TRACKS OF LAND DEVOTED TO PARKS. NEW PARKS LIKE THE ONE NEAR CHINATOWN ARE WELL-MAINTAINED. HIKING TRAILS ARE MORE PLENTIFUL THAN I EXPECTED."

"THERE IS A NICE VARIETY AND SOME LARGE TRACKS OF LAND DEVOTED TO PARKS. NEW PARKS LIKE THE ONE NEAR CHINATOWN ARE WELL-MAINTAINED. HIKING TRAILS ARE MORE PLENTIFUL THAN I EXPECTED."

"THEY ARE EVERYWHERE! PAN PACIFIC IS A CROWN JEWEL - THE GROUNDS HAVE BECOME MORE BEAUTIFUL WITH TIME AND I LOVE AND APPRECIATE THE SUMMER CAMP FOR KIDS."

"DIVERSITY, EQUITY AND INCLUSION. MY LOCAL PARK IS A WELCOMING PLACE"

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WHAT PROGRAMS WOULD ENCOURAGE YOU TO USE PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES MORE?

"SENIOR FITNESS, COMMUNITY ADVISORY BOARDS FOR EACH FACILITY."

"MORE SHADED PLAYGROUNDS. ORGANIZED RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR YOUNGER CHILDREN (18MONTHS - 3 YEARS)"

ADULT SPORT LEAGUES

"PROGRAMS OF NETWORKING AND COMMUNITY GET TO KNOW EACH OTHER EVENT"

"MORE NATURE AREAS WITH TREES AND TRAILS INSTEAD OF JUST CUT GRASS"

"MORE INTERGENERATIONAL PROGRAMMING + MORE TREES TO ENCOURAGE PRIVATE RELAXATION - MEDITATION GARDEN"

"URBAN GARDENS TO ADDRESS LOCAL FOOD ACCESS"

WHAT WE HEARD: HOW WOULD YOU MAKE YOUR FAVORITE PARK MORE WELCOMING?

"PROVIDE PROGRAMING FOR AT RISK YOUTH"

"MONTHLY OUTREACHES FOR HOMELESS WITH PORTABLE SHOWERS"

"SHADE STRUCTURES, COOL SURFACES, CONVERTING VACANT LOTS TO POCKET PARKS"

"MORE NATIVE PLANTS, BIOSWALES, SHADE TREES"

"MORE SENIOR PROGRAMS"

"MORE OUTREACH TO CHILDREN + FAMILIES, TRAINED COACHES WITH QUALIFICATIONS"

SUMMARY: CONTEXT

Do you want to revisit the key points of this section of the PNA? Check out these key summary points!

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- LA's parks help us thrive everyday by providing spaces to play, learn, and connect in nature.
- The 2025 City of Los Angeles Park Needs Assessment (PNA) brings together deep community engagement, innovation in data collection and mapping, and the lived realities of communities around the City.
- The PNA will guide future investment in park infrastructure and amenities that is reflective of the diverse cultures and communities of the City and projected population growth.
- The PNA defines the WHERE, WHAT, and HOW for future parks investment:
  - WHERE: a prioritized "Universe of Sites" made up of all existing parks and prospective park sites
  - WHAT: the amenities that are needed based on benchmarking and engagement
  - HOW: costs and funding sources

PLANNING CONTEXT

- Recreation and parks are essential. They help improve health and wellness, support childhood development, offer economic opportunity, and help build strong, resilient communities.
- The PNA builds on a constellation of related local, state, and federal planning efforts.
- Thousands of Angelenos participated in the development of the PNA through surveys, in-person meetings, workshops, and events.



Figure 70. A child sliding down a slide at the Inell Woods Park ribbon cutting. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

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ENGAGEMENT

- What we heard:
  - Less than half of respondents feel that there are enough parks and/or recreation centers within walking distance of their home.
  - The majority of respondents typically drive or walk to parks and recreation centers.
  - Less than 40% of respondents think parks are in excellent or good condition.
  - Less than half of respondents think recreation centers are in excellent or good condition.
  - Close to 2/3 of respondents are supportive of a bond, tax, or levy to fund parks and recreation facilities.
- The most important outdoor facilities:
  - Unprogrammed green space
  - Natural areas and wildlife habitats
  - Paved, multi-use trails
  - Non-paved, multi-use trails
- The most important indoor facilities:
  - Swimming pools
  - Exercise equipment
  - Walking/jogging tracks
  - Weight rooms/gyms
- The most important programs:
  - Fitness/wellness programs
  - Special events/festivals
  - Nature experiences/environmental education
  - Arts and crafts classes
-



Figure 71. People skating at the Pershing Square ice rink. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

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Figure 72. **Picnic tables at Drum Barracks park.** Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

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SECTION II:

RECREATION AND PARKS TODAY

This section provides a snapshot of the current state of the City's park system and the Department of Recreation and Parks (RAP). The History of the Park System chapter traces the evolution of recreation and parks in Los Angeles, providing context for present-day conditions. RAP by the Numbers presents an overview of the department's current amenities, programs, staffing, and organizational structure. The final chapter in this section, Current Budget and Finance, details how RAP is funded, how resources are allocated, and fiscal challenges and opportunities it faces. Together, these chapters ground the PNA in an understanding of how the park system has developed, how it operates today, and the financial resources that support it - now and into the future.



Figure 73. Women playing at the Annual Women's Playground Outing at Griffith Park, Los Angeles, 1936, 1900. Source: Los Angeles Times Photographic Collection. UCLA Library Digital Collections.

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HISTORY

The evolution of Los Angeles' recreation and parks system reflects the City's broader social and urban transformation, shaped by waves of migration, exponential population growth, and shifting political and economic forces that have redefined public space and access over time. Understanding the history of the recreation and parks system in Los Angeles helps contextualize current conditions and provides an opportunity to look to the future to create a stronger system.

Los Angeles was initially envisioned as a garden city, prioritizing private open spaces and bungalows. This contrasted with the denser development model found in cities in the Northeast and Midwest of the United States. As a result, the development of public parks in Los Angeles has not always matched the City's rapidly expanding population.[71] More recently, there has been a rapid densification and increase in the number of residents over the past fifteen years in the downtown area, whereas there are slower trends of expansion in the San Fernando Valley.[72] Findings from the Trust for Public Land show that Los Angeles has a relatively high abundance of large natural areas, but scores significantly low for amenities and overall equity and access.[74] Today, there is a collective effort to evaluate and reimagine how the parks system can better serve its residents in the future.

The following research is compiled primarily from the Municipal Parks, Recreation, and Leisure, 1886-1978 survey from the Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement, the 100 Years of Recreation and Parks report published by the Recreation and Parks Department in 1988, and news articles and historic photographs from the Los Angeles Times and the Los Angeles Public Library.



Figure 74. Panoramic view of Griffith Park, 1900. Source: Los Angeles Public Library Photo Collection.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES RECREATION AND PARKS STORY

LAND STEWARDSHIP (PRE-1781)

Los Angeles, known as "Tovangar" in the Tongva language, has been the home of Indigenous people such as the Tongva, or Gabrielino, Fernandeño Tataviam, and the Chumash for over 10,000 years.[74]



Figure 75. Photographic print of a painting of the Mission San Gabriel Arcangel with the San Gabriel mountains in the background Painting in 1832, Mexico City, from a sketch of 1828, of the 1828 Corpus Christi Procession At Mission San Gabriel Arcangel by Ferdinand Deppe. Source: Autry Museum; P.26923.

Indigenous groups have cared for and continue to shape the land that makes up the present day city of Los Angeles and its surrounding areas, extending from the Santa Monica Mountains to the Channel Islands.[75] Present-day downtown Los Angeles was primarily inhabited by the Tongva and their settlements were both independent and interconnected. In the 18th century, Spanish settlers established missions throughout California to spread Catholicism and strengthen allegiance to Spain, and many Indigenous communities were enslaved at these missions.[76]

MANY PRESENT-DAY PARK SITES ARE RELATED TO HISTORIC VILLAGE SITES OR SACRED SITES OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES.

Indigenous knowledge and present day research reveals that many present-day park sites are related to historic village sites or sacred sites of Indigenous Peoples. Spanish baptismal records collected by the

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Early California Cultural Atlas project suggest that there were around 100 Tongva villages spread across Los Angeles at the time of the missions.[77] Griffith Park was the former home of the Tongva and there are at least three known settlement sites within the park: near Fern Dell, west of Travel Town near Universal City, and close to the Feliz adobe and ranger station.[78] In addition, Yaanga, believed to be one of the largest Tongva settlements, was located west of the Los Angeles River in the path of what is today Route 101, in close proximity to Elysian Park.[79] The park is part of a belt of hilly land that was formerly covered with indigenous coast live oaks and California black walnut trees and provided sustenance and a reliable food source for the Tongva.[80]

In the San Fernando Valley, many park sites have ties to historic locations of Fenandeño Tataviam sites, such as Sepulveda Basin, which is near the site of the historic village Siutcanga. The name Siutcanga means "the Place of the Oaks," and was established near a freshwater spring along the basin.[81] Present-day Sepulveda Basin recreation areas were part of the fishing, hunting, and gathering grounds of the inhabitants of Siutcanga.[82] The living descendants of the many Indigenous communities of Los Angeles continue to engage with the land through contemporary spiritual practices and climate activism.[83]

THE EARLY YEARS (1781-1885)

The City of Los Angeles was established by a group of settlers under Spanish colonial rule as a farming community in 1781.[84] Under Anglo-American rule, which began in 1848, the City inherited two Spanish-style open plazas that structured public life: Plaza Park and Central Park (present-day Pershing Square).[85] These plazas were organized with formal lawns and fruit trees with eventual additions such as fountains and walkways as the surrounding neighborhoods developed more residential and commercial uses.[86] As the City's population grew, it gradually began to acquire parcels of land to meet the needs of the residents for park purposes such as Eastlake Park (present-day Lincoln Park) which was acquired in 1874.[87]

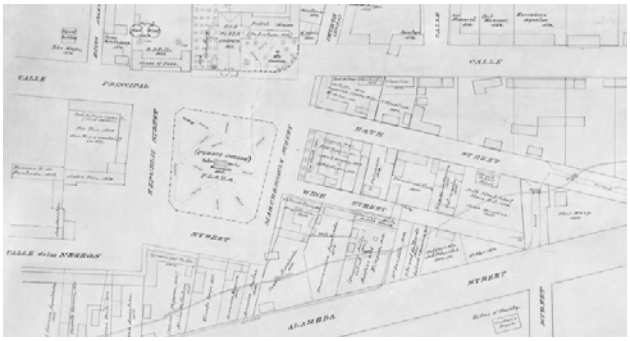


Figure 77. Map of the old portion of the city surrounding the plaza, Los Angeles city, March 12th, 1873 by Ruxton, A. G.. Source: Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division



Figure 76. Bird's-Eye View of Central Park (Pershing Square), Los Angeles, [1890s?], [Rephotographed 1930s?]. Source: Los Angeles Times Photographic Collection. UCLA Library Digital Collections.



Figure 78. Marian Skouras and Velda Martin Canoeing amidst Lotus Flowers on Echo Park Lake, Los Angeles, 1935. Source: Los Angeles Times Photographic Collection. UCLA Library Digital Collections.

FROM PLEASURE GROUNDS TO PLAYGROUNDS (1886-1930)

As a result of growing land acquisitions, the City Council established the Parks Department in 1889.[88] The largest park that came under their jurisdiction at the time was Elysian Park, which had already been acquired in 1886 and became the City's first official park.[89] A fifteen year period of expansion followed with the establishment of major parks such as Westlake (present-day MacArthur Park), Echo Park, Hollenbeck Park, Sunset Park (present-day Lafayette Park), and Griffith Park.[90] These parks were primarily developed as pleasure gardens, which was in line with prevailing notions of nineteenth century romanticism and reflected the idea that there was innate goodness in a natural setting.[91]

Parks from this perspective were spaces of passive recreation and aesthetic beauty. Some parks also served as sites of water storage for the City's zanja water distribution system prior to their integration with the municipal water system in 1904.[92]

PLEASURE GARDENS REFLECTED THE IDEA THAT THERE WAS INNATE GOODNESS IN NATURAL SETTINGS.

In parallel, parks like Griffith reflected the concept of the 'wilderness park,' a prevalent idea at the time that sought to recreate a sense of wilderness within the urban environment."[93]

This period was followed by a rise of municipal parks and playgrounds between 1904-1931, which were products of the Progressive Era reforms of the early 1900s.[94] Both these park typologies pushed back

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WILDERNESS PARKS SOUGHT TO RECREATE A SENSE OF WILDERNESS WITHIN THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT.

on the concept of the passive pleasure ground. The municipal park was conceived to be an accessible setting for residents to engage in activities, containing sporting facilities such as ball fields, tennis courts, as well as structures for educational and cultural use. Concurrently, the playground emerged as a concept and was seen as a beneficial setting for children's upbringing in underresourced neighborhoods.[95] Playgrounds were physically separated from parks and governed by a Playground Commission which was established in 1904 and supported by upper and middle-class women's organizations.[96] Family camps as a municipal recreation service were also established in 1913 and became popular programs which were replicated by other cities like San Diego and Sacramento.[97]

MUNICIPAL PARKS WERE CONCEIVED TO BE AN ACCESSIBLE SETTING FOR RESIDENTS TO ENGAGE IN ACTIVITIES.

The creation of a Department of Parks and a Department of Playgrounds and Recreation (formerly the Playground Commission) as a result of a new charter in 1925 was a turning point in the development of the City's parks system.[98] George Hjelte was appointed the first general manager of the Department of Playgrounds and Recreation in 1926 and continued in the role until 1962, playing a significant role in the evolution of the parks system. The concept of playgrounds expanded in the mid-1920s to include adult programming and recreation.[99] The swimming pool, or plunge, as it was popularly referred to, was a key facility that characterized this shift. The plunge at the Griffith Park Playground was one of the largest swimming pools of the time and was opened to the public in 1927.[100] In addition to swimming pools, municipal beaches were also constructed, and in 1928 the City used dredged sand to create Cabrillo Beach.



Figure 81. Women in a Row at Griffith Park Playground, Los Angeles, 1936. Source: Los Angeles Times Photographic Collection. UCLA Library Digital Collections.



Figure 80. Bathers at Los Angeles Public Swimming Pool in Griffith Park, Los Angeles, 1927-1931. Source: Los Angeles Times Photographic Collection. UCLA Library Digital Collections.



Figure 79. A Group of Children Splash in a Fountain, Echo Park, 1935. Source: Los Angeles Times Photographic Collection. UCLA Library Digital Collections.

RECREATION DURING THE GREAT DEPRESSION & SECOND WORLD WAR (1930-1945)

The Great Depression resulted in a reduction in budget for parks operations and employee salaries. As a response to the economic crisis, the federal Works Progress Administration (WPA) established in 1933 allowed the City to hire unemployed workers for government programs. The City benefited from this program and was able to expand park maintenance and recreation programs.[101] The concept of the recreational facility was growing in popularity among planners and landscape architects at this time and the Olmsted Brothers and Harland Bartholomew Associates proposed two types: the neighborhood center and the regional or district center.[102] The neighborhood centers were envisioned as everyday recreational use spaces for all age groups; whereas, the regional centers would focus on athletic contests.

TWO TYPES OF RECEREATIONAL FACILITIES WERE PROPOSED: THE NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER AND THE REGIONAL OR DISTRICT CENTER.

While their ideas were not fully realized due to economic constraints, elements were incorporated into WPA projects such as the Rancho Cienega Playground (present-day Rancho Cienega Park).[103] Further, during the Second World War, parks and playgrounds were designated as places of refuge during an emergency, and recreation directors were involved in mobilizing volunteers in the Civil Defense Corps.[104]



Figure 82. A Day Laborer Dumps Rocks from a Wheelbarrow in Griffith Park, Los Angeles, 1933. Source: Los Angeles Times Photographic Collection. UCLA Library Digital Collections.

POSTWAR RESPONSES & REORGANIZATION (1945-1978)

An improving economic climate and rapid population growth after the Second World War led to a reorganization of the parks system marked by the unification of the City's separate park and playground bureaus into a single Department of Recreation and Parks (RAP).[105] A bond of over $12.5 million was approved in 1947, which allowed for the expansion of park facilities. The concept of the recreational facility was fully realized and it was viewed as an essential public service that residents were entitled to. The bath house and club house were the two most common building types found in these early postwar recreation centers.[106] The City was interested in recreation as a means to combat "juvenile delinquency" and to develop "among Los Angeles' more than 2,000,000 citizens stronger community and family ties."[107]

Late postwar recreational facilities in Los Angeles were characterized by a change in leadership, with William Frederickson Jr. taking over from Hjelte, and an increased budget. In 1957, a $39.5 million bond issue was approved, which was the largest bond issue ever voted by any city in the US until then for recreation.[108] The rapid growth of parkways and highways in this time period limited public access and reduced opportunities for green corridors.[109] The subsequent increase in automobile usage resulted in parking requirements being added to recreational facilities and a return to more traditional park styles was seen such as Chatsworth Park (present-day Chatsworth Park North).[110] There was also an expansion in postwar municipal golf courses, which were self-financing entities and relied on fees from players.[111] The postwar years were thus characterized by economic growth and infrastructural expansion.

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Figure 83. Aerial View of Elysian Park, Elysian Valley Reservoir and Dodger Stadium in Los Angeles, 1987. Source: Los Angeles Times Photographic Collection. UCLA Library Digital Collections.

CHALLENGES & EXPANSION (1970-2000)

Following the period of postwar expansion, the City's parks system declined, mirroring a nationwide trend. Hjelte's retirement further symbolized the end of postwar optimism in the parks system.[112] The movement of the middle class to the suburbs led to the rise of lower funded inner city parks and there were concerns of increasing violence and vandalism in the parks. In response, park rangers were granted limited peace officer status in 1989.[113] This period of decline was also marked by economic constraints since the City was dependent on local property tax.[114] Despite these challenges, several important milestones were achieved in this period, which included the adoption of the Quimby and dwelling unit construction tax that expanded funds for the development of additional parks and the development of the Griffith Park master plan.[115]

Following 1975, under James Hadaway's direction, the parks system continued to oscillate between periods of growth and setbacks. The Department rolled out the vision statement "We Make L.A. a Better Place", which was reflected in their expanded scope that included supporting cultural and social programs such as the "Just Say No" initiative to combat youth drug use and new facilities for residents with disabilities.[116] [117] In 1996, Proposition K (Prop K), a 30-year funding initiative that prioritizes park development in underserved areas, was passed to help ensure that communities with limited access to green space received new recreational opportunities.[118]

THE MOVEMENT OF THE MIDDLE CLASS TO THE SUBURBS LED TO THE RISE OF LOWER FUNDED INNER CITY PARKS.



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS (2000 - PRESENT)

Since the 1970s, there has been a greater focus on equity, sustainability, and community engagement in RAP initiatives. Prop K has funded projects like the revitalization of MacArthur Park and the creation of Community School Parks, where school facilities are open to the public after hours.[119]

In 2008, the City began requiring certain departments, including the Department of Recreation and Parks, to pay reimbursements to the City's General Fund for employee benefits, the Department of Water and Power for utilities,

SINCE THE 1970S, THERE HAS BEEN A GREATER FOCUS ON EQUITY, SUSTAINABILITY, AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT IN RAP INITIATIVES.

and the Bureau of Sanitation for refuse costs. These reimbursements have diminished RAP's ability to meet and increase vital maintenance and recreational programming needs.[120] Since the inception of these Department contributions in FY '08-09, over $960M has been diverted away from RAP's core operations.[121]

In 2009, RAP conducted a Citywide Community Needs Assessment that provided a framework for long range planning initiatives but did not result in significant new funding. In 2018, RAP completed a Parks Condition Assessment that determined there was over $2B in unmet construction and maintenance needs.[122] With the need for additional resources growing — and Proposition K, a 1996 voter-approved measure providing $25 million annually for recreation and parks through property taxes, set to expire in 2026 — the City developed a replacement funding measure.[123] In November 2022, the Los Angeles City Council placed Proposition SP on the ballot, which aimed to generate approximately $227 million annually through parcel taxes.[124] However, this measure failed, which is attributed primarily to the lack of a clear, detailed plan for fund allocation.

The system today still faces ongoing issues with deferred maintenance, and reduced staff have made it difficult for RAP to achieve many goals in the 2000s. Nonetheless, since 2000, the park system has expanded by over 1,100 acres, including acquisitions such as South East Valley Skate Park,

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Figure 85. Griffith Park, Los Angeles Source: Emilio Uranga., Agency Artifact.

parks along the Los Angeles River and Aliso Creek Confluence Park, and Ascot Hills Park.

The current Park Needs Assessment is the City's first significant initiative to strengthen the parks system since the 2009 Citywide Community Needs Assessment, reflecting the City's initiative to meet the current and future recreational needs of the residents.

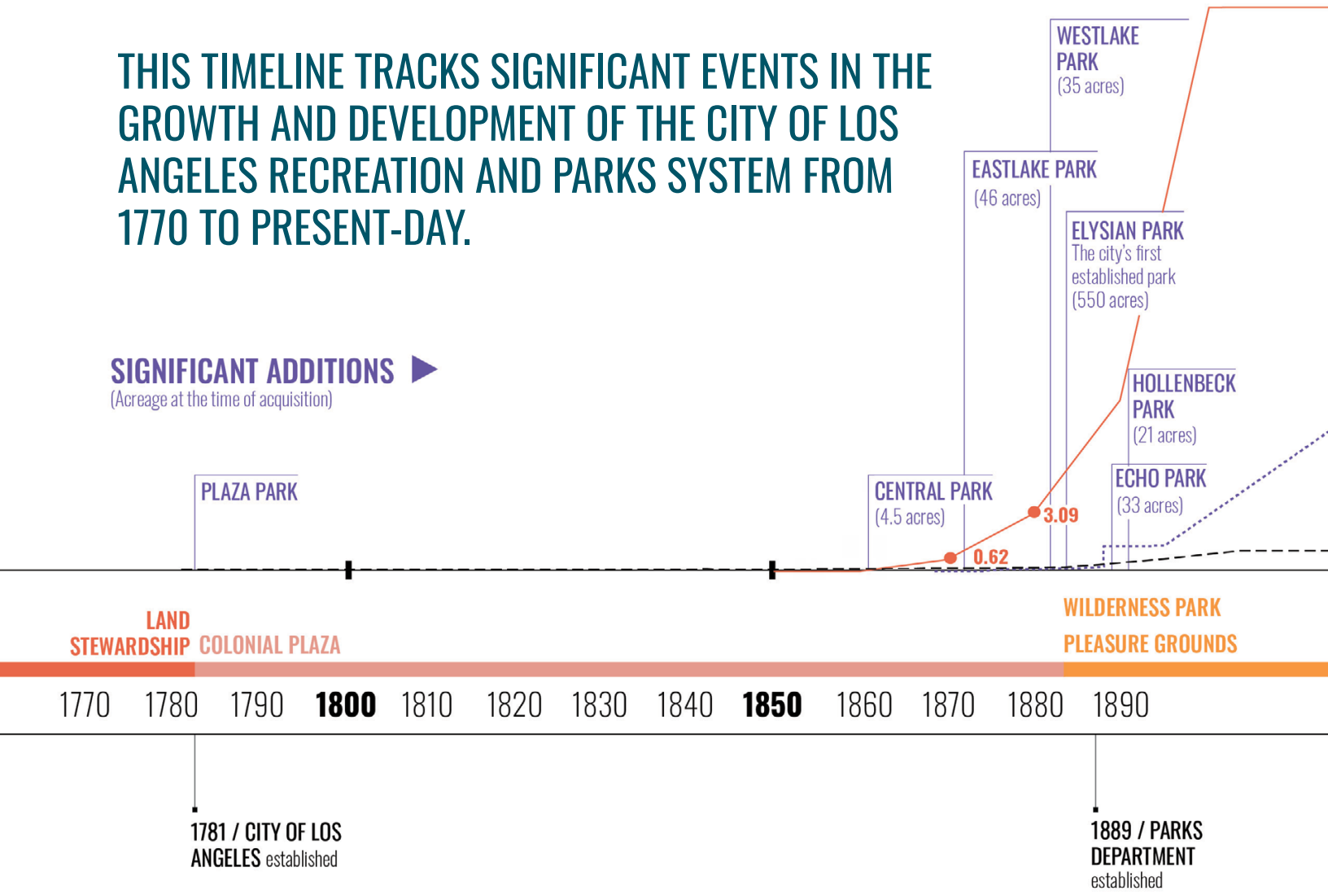
THE CURRENT PARK NEEDS ASSESSMENT IS THE CITY'S FIRST INITIATIVE TO STRENGTHEN THE PARKS SYSTEM SINCE 2009.



Figure 86. MacArthur Park, Los Angeles Source: City of LA Department of Recreation and Parks .

RECREATION & PARKS SYSTEM GROWTH

THIS TIMELINE TRACKS SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES RECREATION AND PARKS SYSTEM FROM 1770 TO PRESENT-DAY.




Griffith Park, 1900

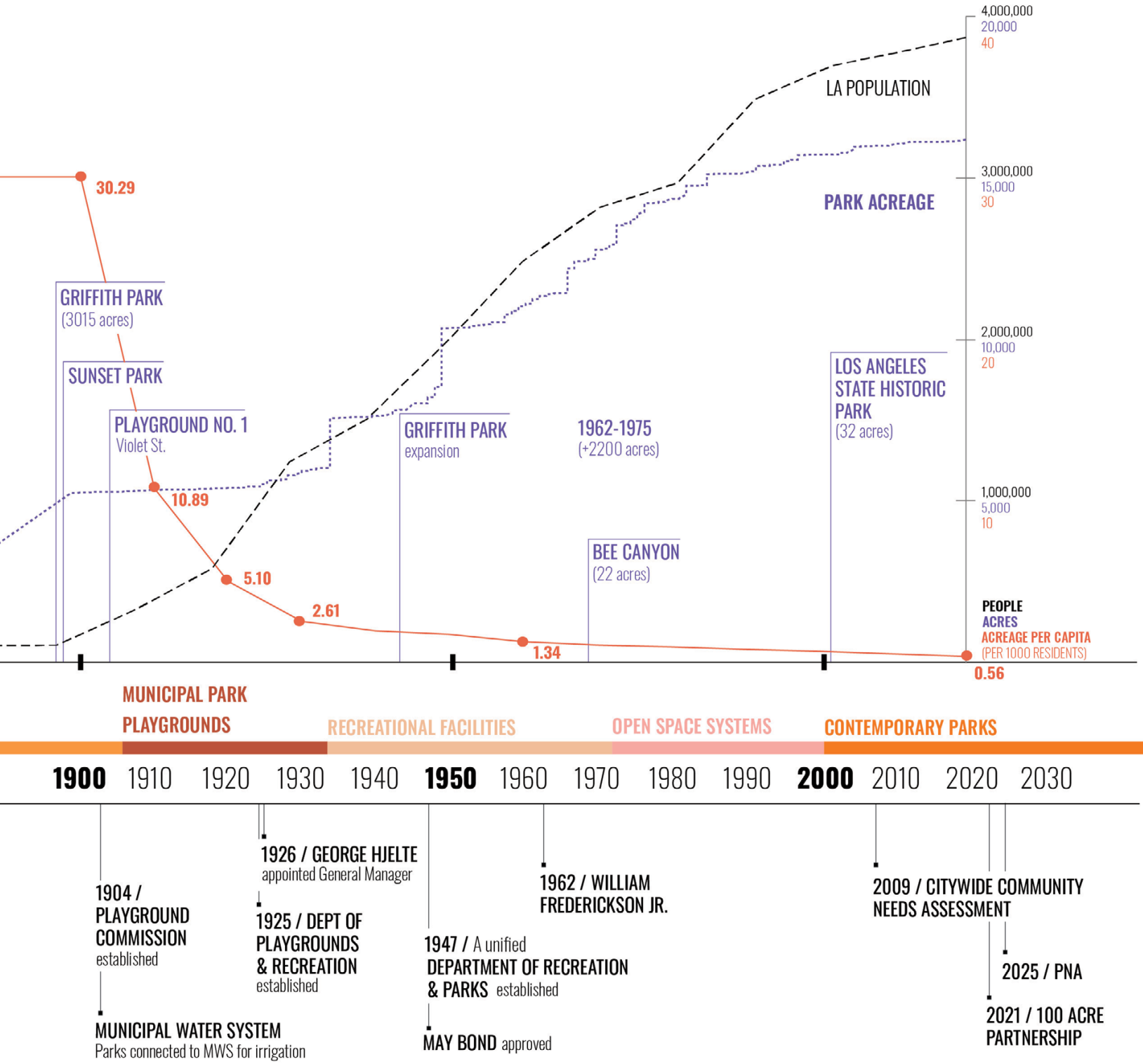

Westlake Park, 1912


Lincoln Park, 1939


Westlake Park, 1934

Figure 90. Recreation and Parks Historical Timeline Source: See the Table of Figures for a full list of sources.

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Elysian Park, 1937


Cleanup at Elysian Park, 1967


Griffith Park, 1987


Los Angeles State Historic Park, 2005



Figure 92. **Children playing at a playground at Highland Recreation Center.** Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

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RAP BY THE NUMBERS

The Department of Recreation and Parks stewards Los Angeles' park system, providing green space to support residents' mental and physical health, playgrounds and programs for residents to play, and gathering spaces for families and friends. Further, RAP delivers essential citywide services, including violence intervention programs like Summer Night Lights; childcare through programs, recreation, and summer camps; and emergency management services, such as operating shelters during crises and cooling centers during heat waves.

THE PARK SYSTEM

The City of Los Angeles park system encompasses more than 16,000 acres of land at around 500 park sites. In addition to parks owned, operated, or managed by the City, other entities such as the federal, state, and county governments as well as land conservancies and non-profits manage, own, and operate parks within City boundaries. All of these parks together are important to the well being of Angelenos.



Figure 93. A walking trail at Oro Vista Park in the Valley. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

THIS ASSESSMENT IS FOCUSED ON PARKS THAT ARE OWNED, OPERATED, OR MANAGED BY THE CITY OF LA DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION AND PARKS (RAP).

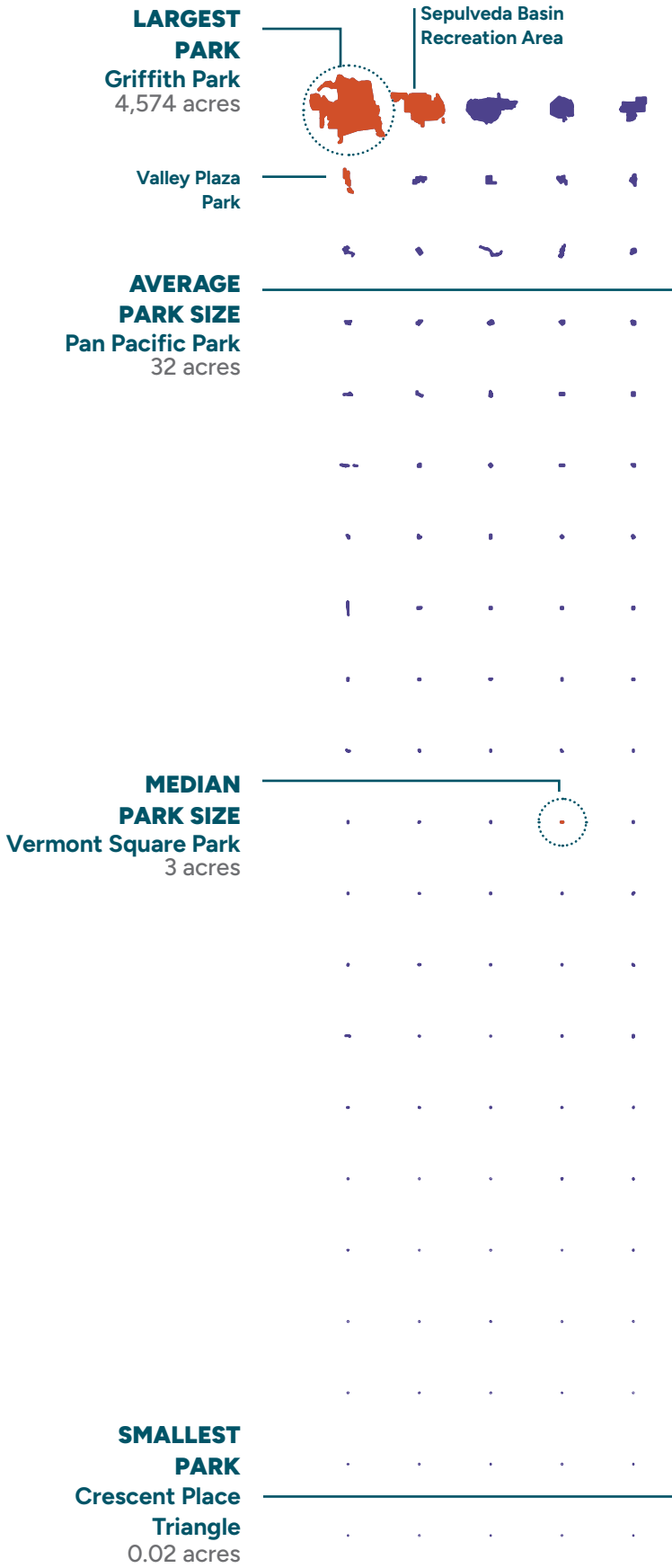
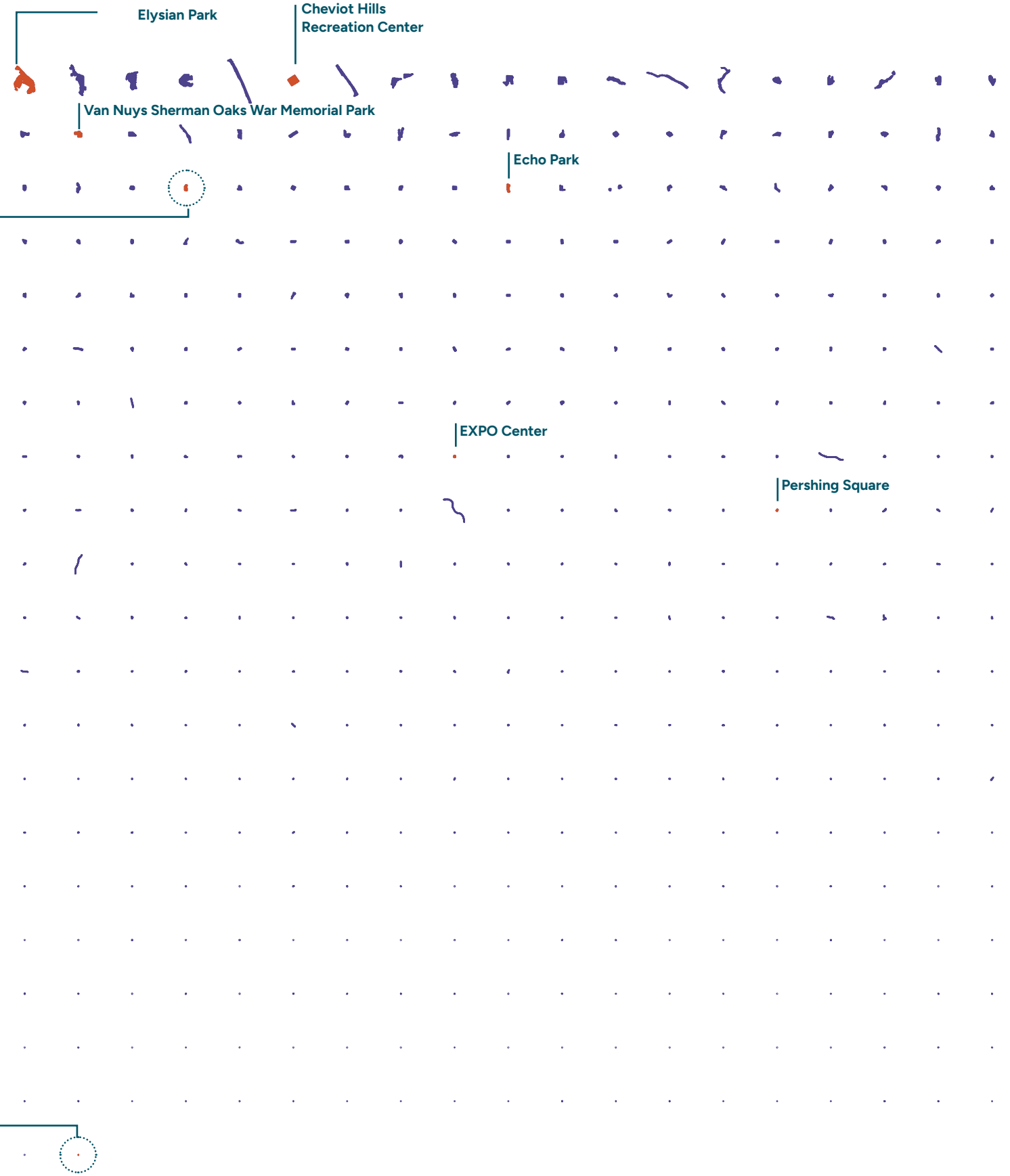


Figure 94. RAP's parks arranged in order from largest to smallest.

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RAP PARKS ORGANIZED BY SIZE



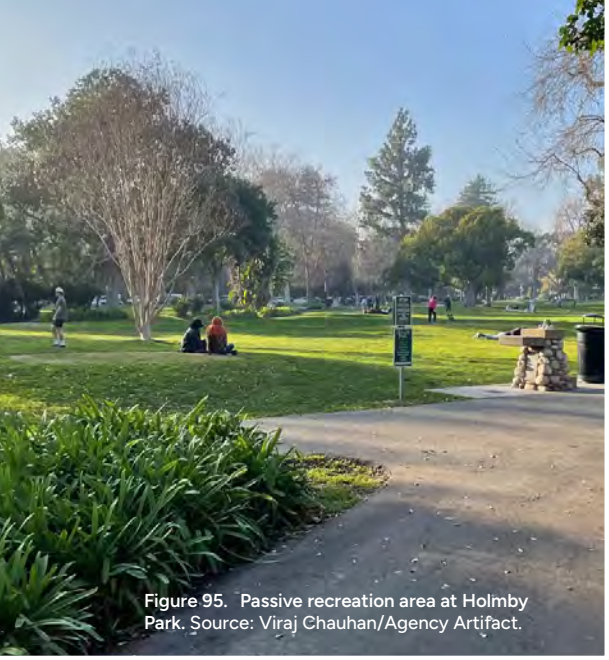


Figure 95. Passive recreation area at Holmby Park. Source: Viraj Chauhan/Agency Artifact.



Figure 96. Children playing at Pan Pacific Park. Source: Connie Chung/HR&A

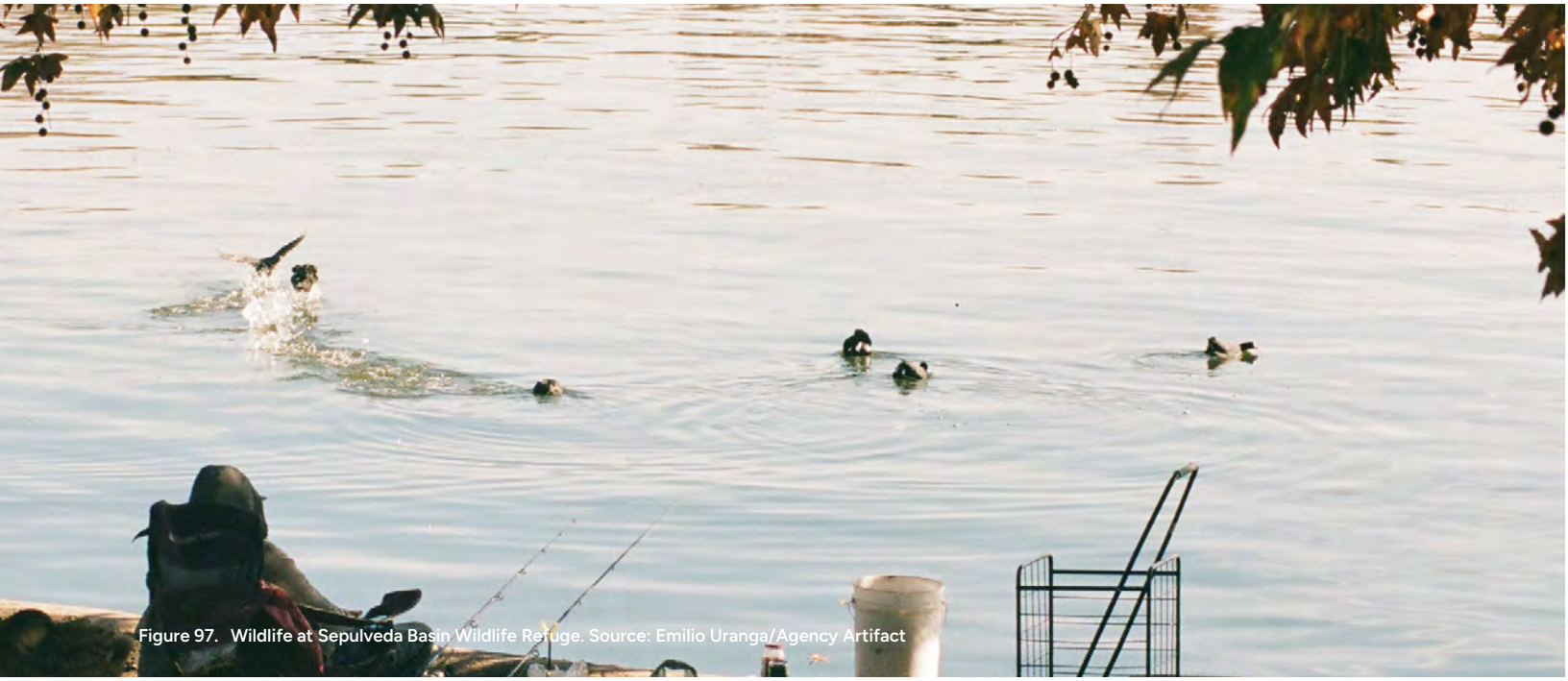


Figure 97. Wildlife at Sepulveda Basin Wildlife Refuge. Source: Emilio Uranga/Agency Artifact



Figure 98. Walking path at St. James Park. Source: Viraj Chauahan/Agency Artifact.



Figure 99. Rail lines and trains at the Travel Town Museum. Source: Mary Alice Williams/The Robert Group.

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Figure 100. Passive recreation area at Laurel and Hardy Park. Source: Emilio Uranga/Agency Artifact.



Figure 101. The Korean Friendship Bell at Angels Gate Park. Source: Connie Chung/HR&A.

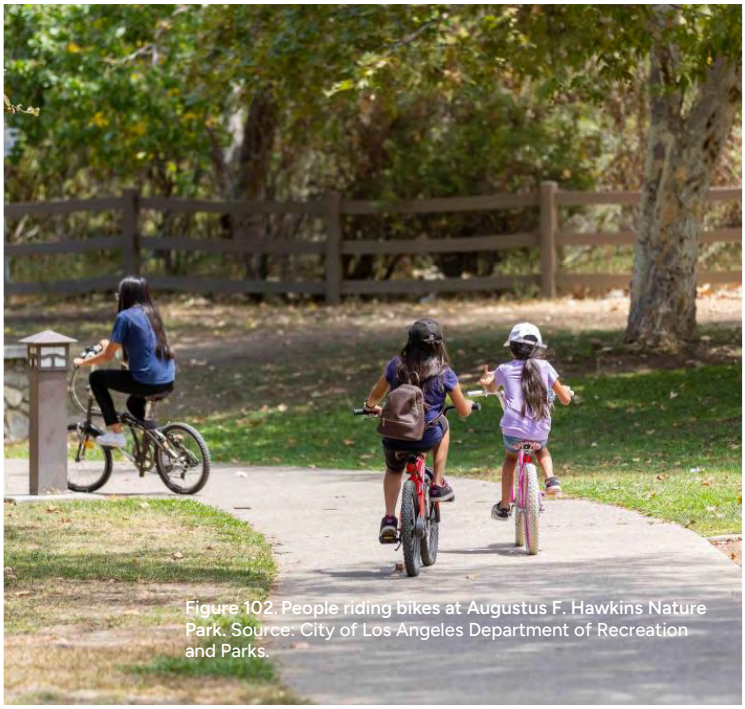


Figure 102. People riding bikes at Augustus F. Hawkins Nature Park. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.



Figure 103. Playground equipment at Hoover Recreation Center. Source: Viraj Chauahan/Agency Artifact.



Figure 104. The lake at Echo Park. Source: Sarah Swansween/OLIN.

PARK AMENITIES

Across the park system, there are thousands of park amenities, including active and passive areas, recreation facilities, habitat or natural areas, trees, and iconic structures like the Griffith Observatory or the Greek Theatre. Since the system is so vast, it can be difficult to encapsulate the extent of features.

During 2024, RAP completed an assessment of about 34 types of recreational amenities at 355 sites. RAP completes this assessment annually.

These amenities are rated as good, fair, or poor and help provide a detailed understanding of a facility's current condition. These annual condition scores help inform RAP's decision-making processes regarding maintenance, repairs, and future investments.



Figure 105. Soccer players at Pan Pacific Park in West LA. Source: OLIN

RAP BY THE NUMBERS

16,000+
ACRES OF PARKLAND

489
PARKS

92
MILES OF TRAILS

1,711 **FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES**

&

5,000 **PART-TIME EMPLOYEES**



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300 Diamond Fields	26 Amphitheaters	8 Community Gardens	617 Parking Lots
446 Basketball Hoops	223 Picnic Shelters	11 Concession Stands	51.5 Pickleball Courts
115 Fitness Zones	1 Bandshell	44 Equestrian Rings	3 Roller Hockey Rinks
1,504 Bathrooms	89 Volleyball Courts	2 Disc Golf Courses	1 Nature Centers
94 Gymnasium	235 Multipurpose Fields	101 Rectangular Fields	3 Childcare Buildings

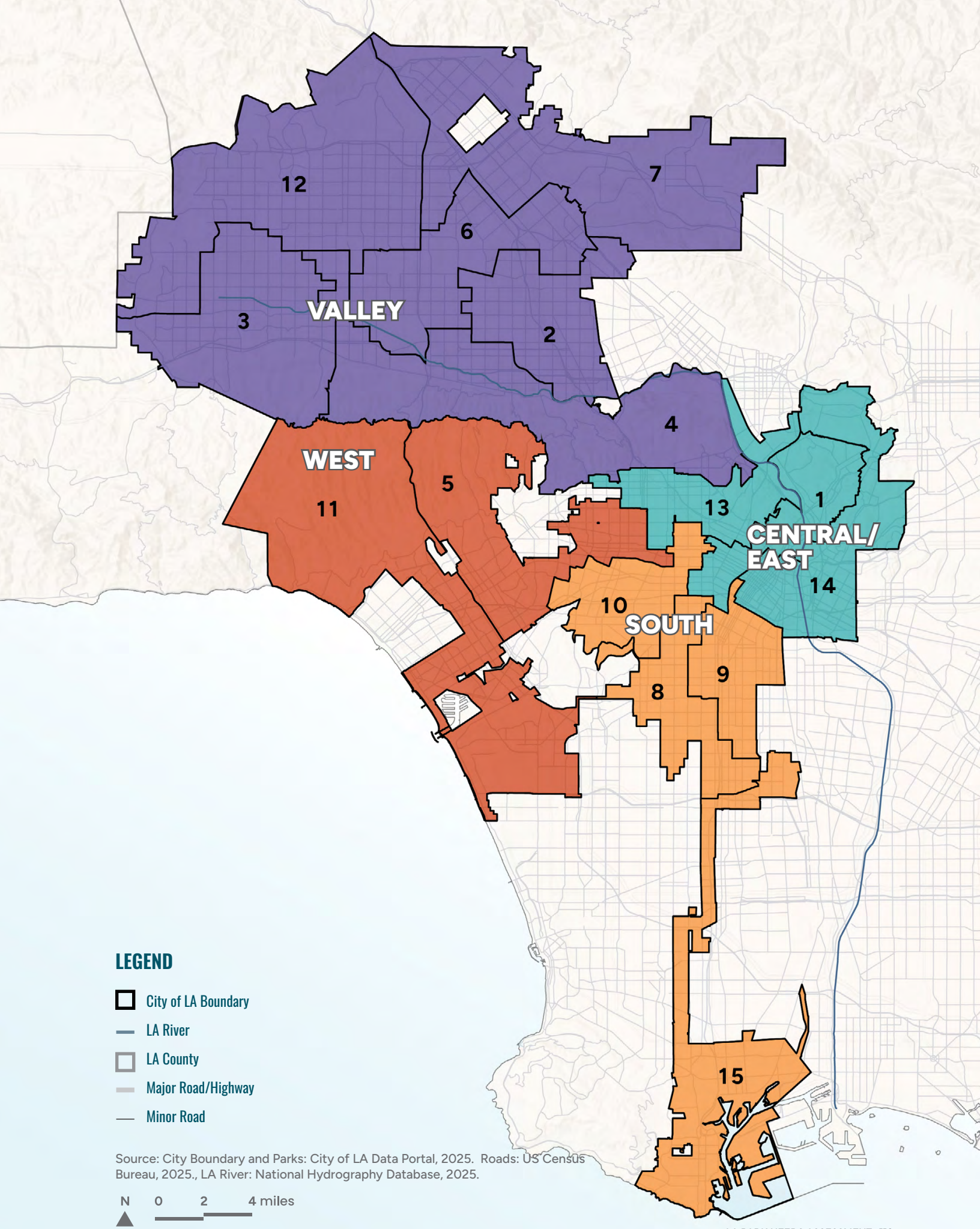
REGIONS

To provide a more nuanced analysis of park needs grounded in the lived realities of Angelenos, the PNA divides the City into four geographic regions: East/Central, South, West, and the Valley. This framework acknowledges that there are different needs and pressures in each region, from disparities in park access and recreational resources to differences in community priorities.

By incorporating a view of the distinct issues and opportunities in each region, the PNA can help RAP tailor its actions to the needs in different parts of the City. Chapter 9 provides a more detailed overview of each region, including survey results, demographic snapshots, and feedback from residents.

REGION	COUNCIL DISTRICTS
VALLEY Characterized by historic suburban, low-density development and vast landscapes, the Valley includes some of RAP's largest and most popular recreation areas and faces challenges around access and interconnectivity.	2 3 4 6 7 12
SOUTH Encompassing one of the City's most historically significant and culturally rich communities, the South region's historic disinvestment underlies challenges with safety, underfunded programming and staffing, and environmental burdens.	8 9 10 15
WEST Known for its coastal proximity and lower density, the West region's diverse range of park and recreation facilities, from beaches to mountain trails, face increased wildfire risk as well as overall challenges of maintenance and safety.	5 11
EAST/CENTRAL Home to some of the most diverse and densest neighborhoods in the City, the East/Central region faces challenges of high park pressure, low park acreage, and displacement and green gentrification.	1 13 14

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12
7
6
VALLEY
3
2
4
WEST
11
5
13
1
CENTRAL/
EAST
14
10
SOUTH
9
8
15
LEGEND
City of LA Boundary
LA River
LA County
Major Road/Highway
Minor Road
Source: City Boundary and Parks: City of LA Data Portal, 2025. Roads: US Census Bureau, 2025., LA River: National Hydrography Database, 2025.
N
0
2
4 miles
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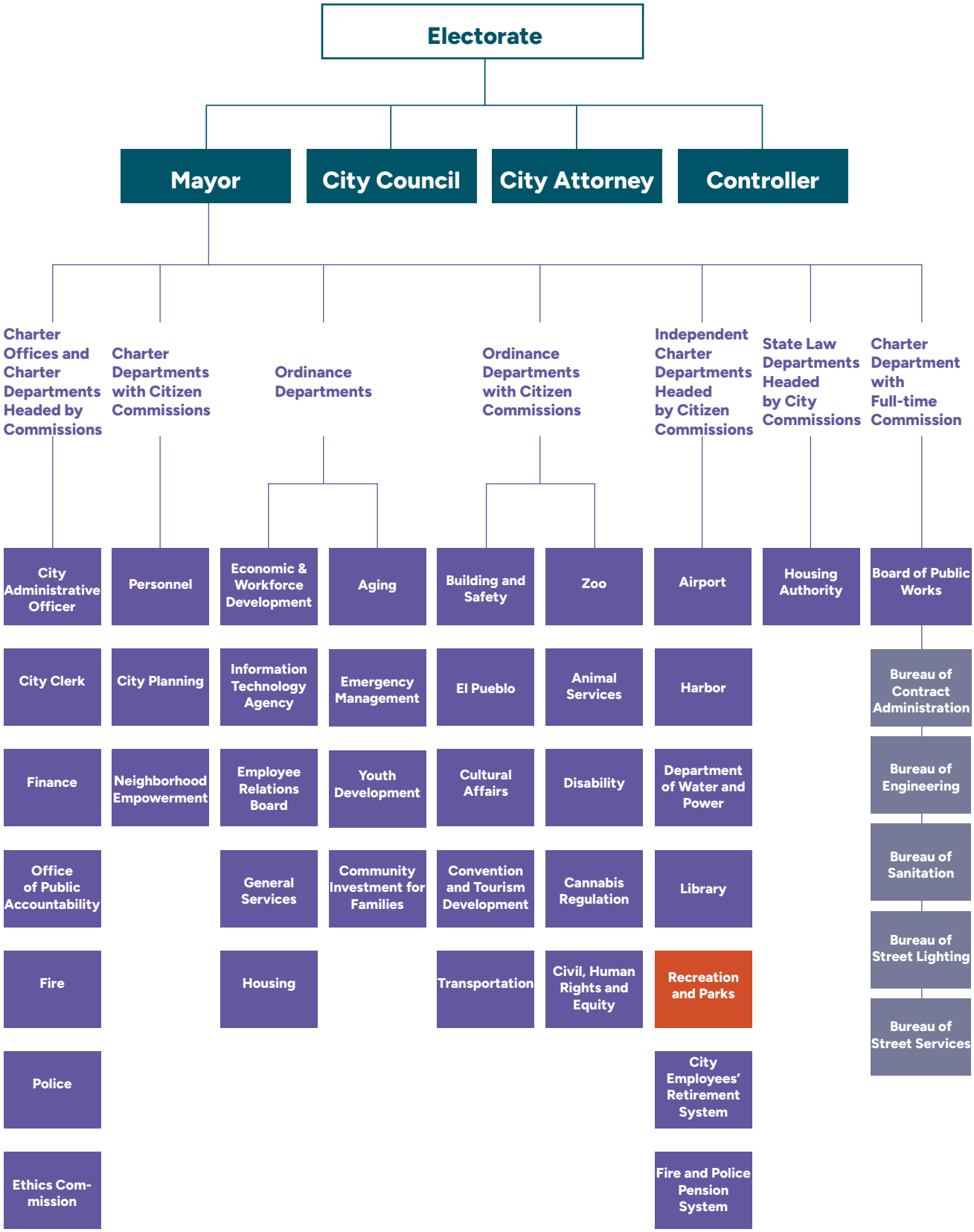


Figure 106. The Department of Recreation and Parks is an indepdendent charter department headed by citizen commissions in the overall organizational structure of the City of Los Angeles..
Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, FY 2024-25 Org Chart, June 2024.

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DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Department of Recreation and Parks is a City Charter created independent department under the control and management of a five member citizen board of commissioners (Board of Recreation and Park Commissioners). The department is semi-proprietary, like the Library, meaning the department is responsible for some of its own collection, spending, and support.

As outlined in the City Charter, RAP has a dedicated stream of revenue receiving 0.0325% of assessed value of all property, but is eligible to get additional money from the City Council. RAP's annual operating budget is proposed by the Mayor of LA and adopted by City Council. Any funding allocated by Charter Mandate or that RAP generates directly is controlled, appropriated, and expended by the RAP Board of Commissioners.

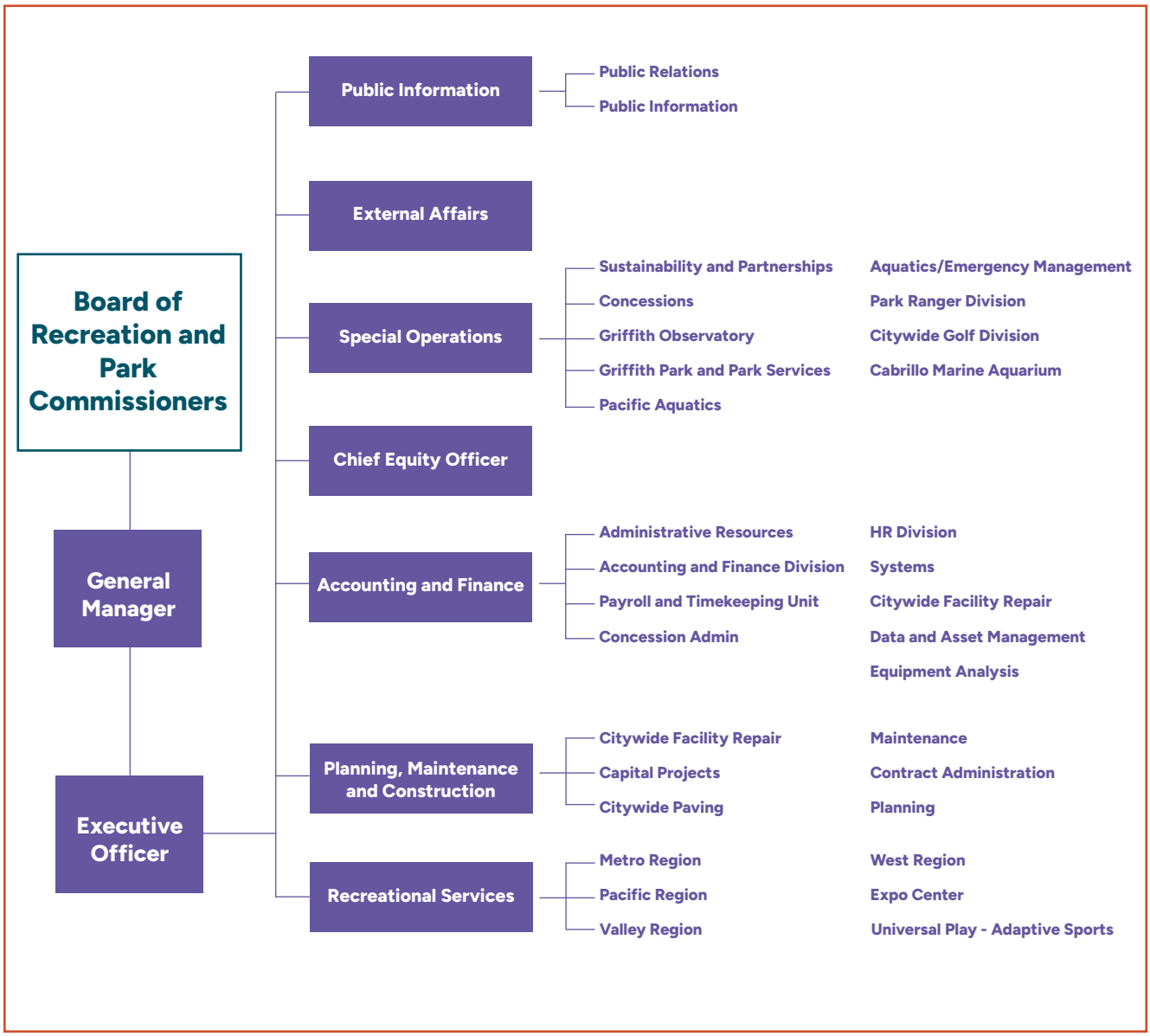


Figure 107. The Department of Recreation and Parks is managed by the Board of Recreation and Park Commissioners.
Source: City of Los Angeles, Organization of the City of Los Angeles, July 2021.

RAP'S AUTHORITY FROM THE CITY CHARTER AND ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

In addition to controlling its own funds, the Department of Recreation and Parks Board creates necessary staffing positions and authorizes the Department to carry out the powers and duties imposed by the City Charter like the control and management of all recreation and park sites, establishment of policies, execution of contracts and agreements, and acquisition of property. Figure 108 and Figure 109 highlight what RAP has the authority to control from the City Charter and administrative code and what falls outside of their authority.



Figure 108. RAP's authority from the city charter and administrative code on parks and recreation facilities.

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WHILE RAP HAS AUTHORITY TO MANAGE ITS BUDGET AND MUCH OF WHAT HAPPENS ON RECREATION AND PARK SITES, SOME AUTHORITY FOR RECREATION AND PARKS IS VESTED IN OTHER AUTHORITIES.

Figure 109. RAP's authority from the city charter and administrative code on budget, revenue, and staffing.



Figure 115. RAP staff at work.
Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, accessed 2025.

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CURRENT BUDGET AND FINANCE

Funding for parks ensures that Angelenos have access to safe, welcoming, and well-maintained public spaces. Parks and recreation facilities play a vital role in supporting public health, environmental resilience, and social connection – and sustaining this system requires reliable and diverse funding sources. Los Angeles' parks receive funding from the City budget, voter-approved measures, grants, philanthropic partnerships, and earned revenue from programs and services. Together, these mechanisms support RAP's ability to operate hundreds of parks, deliver programs for people of all ages, perform daily maintenance, and implement long-term capital improvements.

This chapter provides an overview of RAP's current financial landscape based on interviews with RAP leadership and senior staff, as well as an in-depth analysis of budget, staffing, and operations data provided by the department. It explains RAP's financial and operating challenges, including structural funding gaps, rising maintenance costs, and growing service demands, and evaluates funding strategies that could strengthen the department's ability to maintain facilities, expand programming, and improve park access for all Angelenos.

By understanding the current budget and finance conditions, the PNA aims to identify opportunities to build a more resilient and equitable funding model for the city's recreation and parks system.

FINANCIAL SNAPSHOT

The more than 16,000 acres of parks under the jurisdiction of RAP serve as vital spaces for millions of Angelenos to gather, play, exercise, and build community. Parks are essential to maintaining the quality of life in Los Angeles. Yet, like many major cities since the Great Recession, Los Angeles struggles with chronic underfunding of park maintenance, limiting its ability to steward existing parks and facilities and fully realize the potential of these critical public spaces. Interviews with RAP staff, a review of RAP budget documents, and benchmarking against peer cities revealed that:

- **RAP's operating budget is constrained by General Fund reimbursements.** More than one-third (40%) of RAP's operating budget in FY 2025-2026 is allocated to the General Fund to pay for staff benefits and utility and refuse collection. This growing and significant amount limits the funds available for RAP to operate and maintain parks.
- **RAP's operating budget has increased more slowly than the City budget overall.** While the City's operating budget grew by 68% between FY 2009 and FY 2023, RAP's operating budget grew by half as much (35%) over the same period after accounting for General Fund reimbursements.
- **RAP manages a growing park system with a shrinking workforce, straining its ability to maintain facilities, offer programs, and care for parks and open spaces.** Full-time staffing decreased by 28% and part-time staffing decreased by 62% between FY 2008 and FY 2025, while park space acreage and facilities have increased.
- **The City of Los Angeles invests less in parks per capita than peer cities, limiting park quality, programs, and access.** At $92 per-capita park investment, LA's per-capita investment is lower than that of all other benchmarked cities.

To help ensure the accessibility, safety, and quality of Los Angeles parks, the City must explore sustainable and equitable funding solutions to address RAP's budget challenges. New, dedicated funding streams for RAP could include voter-approved sales or property taxes, municipal bonds, or partnerships with nonprofits and conservancies. Additionally, RAP can leverage funds from aligned initiatives like Measure W to help close funding gaps. Ensuring adequate investment in LA's parks is critical not just for parks and green space, but also supports public health, environmental resilience and economic vitality throughout the City.[125]



Figure 116. RAP staff and volunteers planting a tree.
Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

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Figure 117. The playground at Buena Vista Meadow Picnic Area in Central/East LA. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

CHARTER-MANDATED FUNDING

RAP is one of only two city departments—the other being the Library Department—for which the City of Los Angeles Charter explicitly provides financial support. Beginning in 1925, the charter required an appropriation of 7¢ per $100 in assessed value for the Department of Parks and 4¢ per $100 in assessed value for the Department of Playgrounds and Recreation.[126] In 1937, the Department of Playgrounds and Recreation's appropriation was increased to 6¢ per $100 in assessed value.[127] A 1947 charter amendment merged the two departments into a new Department of Recreation and Parks, which was allocated 13¢ per $100 in assessed value—equal to the combined allocations of the two separate departments.[128]

In 1978, the passage of Proposition 3 changed the property assessment ratio from 25% of total property value.[129,130] In response, the City Charter was amended to adjust RAP's appropriation by an equal amount to maintain its prior level of funding, which equated to 3.25¢ per $100 in the newly assessed value.[131] This was codified in the 1999 version of the City Charter approved by LA voters.[132]

LA'S RECREATION FACILITIES AND PARKS HAVE RECEIVED CHARTER-MANDATED FUNDING SINCE 1925. WHILE THE FORMULA HAS CHANGED, THE EFFECTIVE RATE HAS REMAINED THE SAME SINCE 1937.

ASSESSED PROPERTY VALUE



RAP'S ALLOCATION

3.25 ¢/$100



Figure 118. The City Charter mandates that 3.25 cents of every 100 dollars in assessed property value goes to RAP.

OPERATING BUDGET

In FY 2025-2026, RAP's operating budget totaled $359 million. RAP's operating budget is funded by three sources: $298 million from the City-Charter property tax revenue allocation, $60 million from earned revenue (revenue generated by RAP-operated programs such as pool passes), and $285,000 from specified funds (Figure 119).

Major expenses for RAP were categorized into four categories: City General Fund reimbursements, Administration, Maintenance, and Programming (Figure 120). Since FY 2009, RAP has been required to reimburse its staff benefits, utilities, and trash costs back to the City General Fund. In FY 2026, RAP allocated $145 million—equivalent to 40% of its total operating budget—toward mandatory reimbursements, including employee benefits ($112 million), utility costs to the Department of Water and Power ($31 million, captured in "Maintenance" below), and refuse collection services through the Bureau of Sanitation ($3 million, captured in "Maintenance" below). As costs continue to rise, these required reimbursements place increasing strain on RAP's financial resources, limiting its capacity to adequately maintain recreation and parks programming without proportional increases to operating revenue.

RAP is primarily a people-oriented department, with the majority of its budget allocated to personnel costs. Out of RAP's FY 2025 budget (disregarding General Fund reimbursements), $184 million (83%) was dedicated to salaries and the remaining $39 million (17%) was allocated to operating expenses.

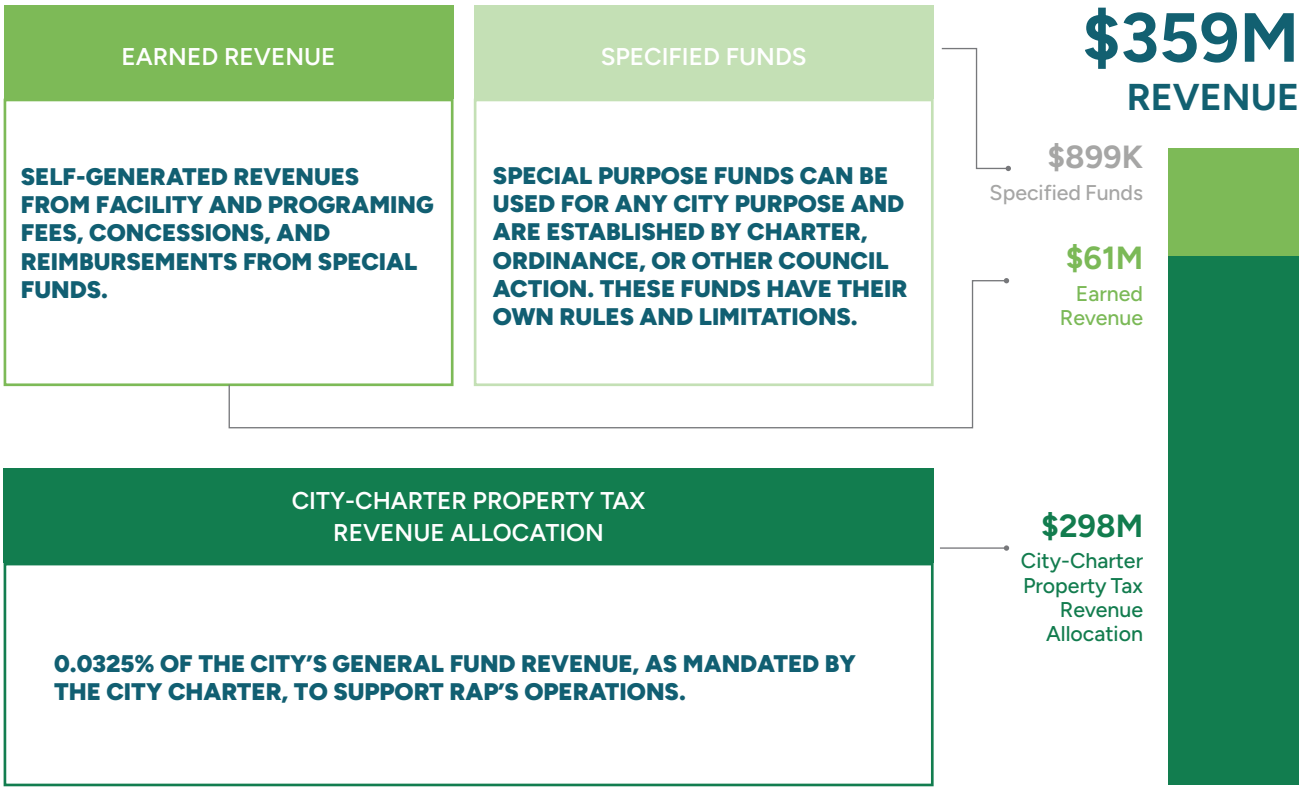


Figure 119. In the Mayor's proposed budget for FY 2026, RAP would not receive any funding from the General Fund and would rely on earned revenue and Charter-mandated appropriation, supplemented by select special funds.
Sources: RAP, Mayor's Budget FY 2026. In addition to General Fund reimbursements for staff benefits, RAP reimburses the City for utilities and trash services ($34M total, captured in Maintenance).

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Figure 121. Coach summit for the Department of Recreation and Parks.
Sources: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

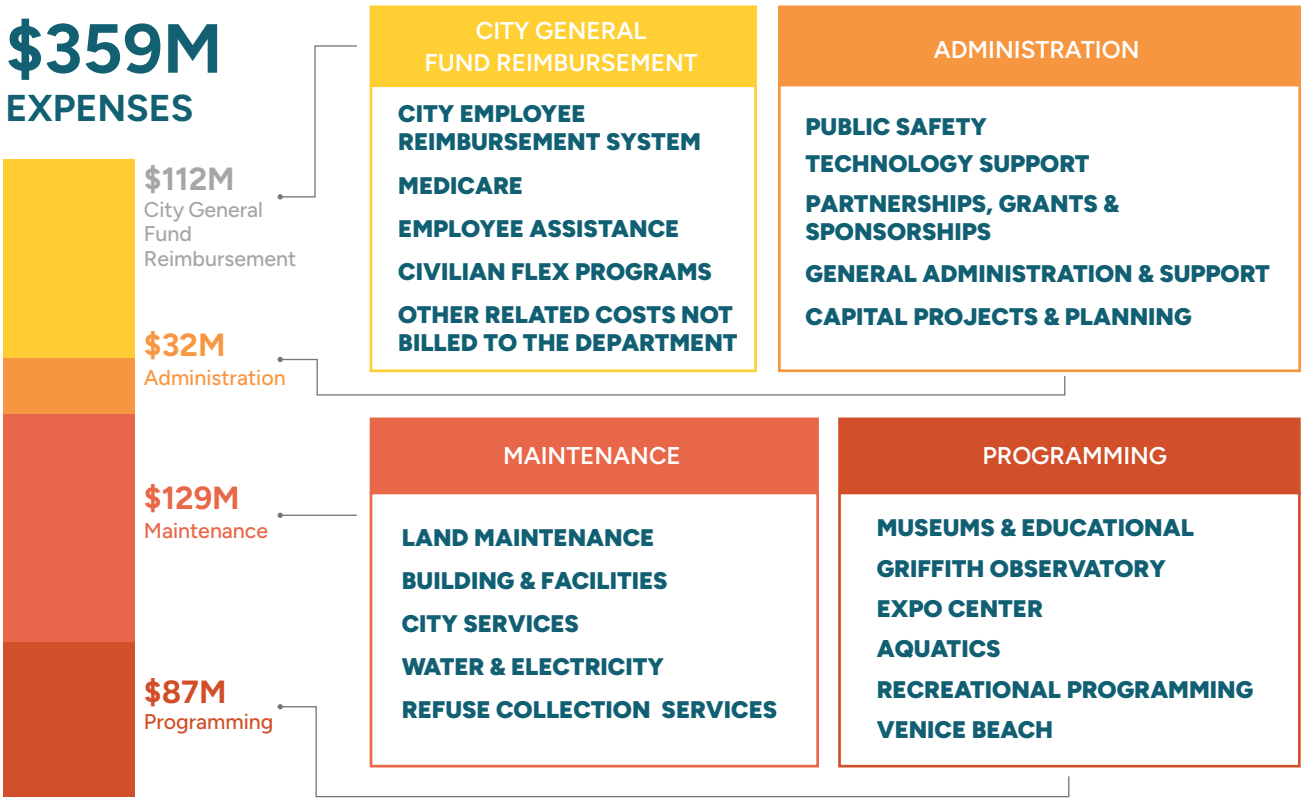


Figure 120. More than a quarter of RAP's budget goes to a General Fund reimbursement. Of the rest, over 60% goes to maintenance and programming.
Sources: RAP, Mayor's Budget FY 2026. In addition to General Fund reimbursements for staff benefits, RAP reimburses the City for utilities and trash services ($34M total, captured in Maintenance).

RAP's OPERATING BUDGET OVER TIME

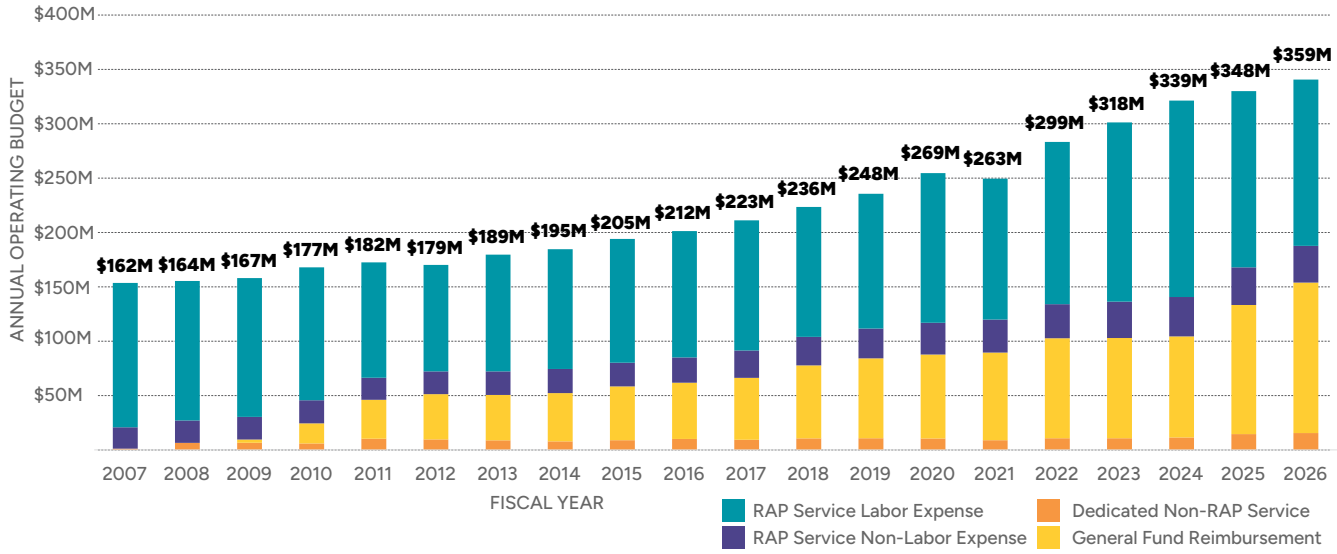


Figure 122. While RAP's operating budget has grown over time, much of that growth has gone to General Fund reimbursements.
Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

RAP's OPERATING BUDGET (WITHOUT GENERAL FUND REIMBURSEMENT, UTILITIES, AND REFUSE) OVER TIME

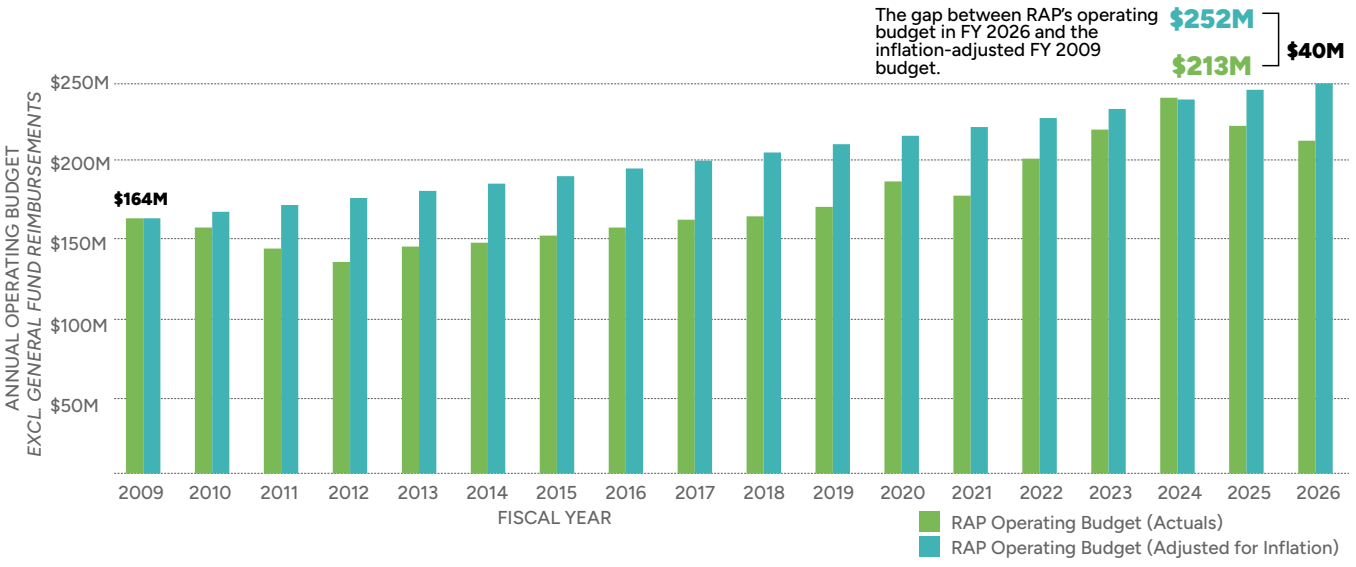


Figure 123. With General Fund reimbursements removed, RAP's operating budget has not kept pace with inflation.
Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks. RAP Operating Expenses include RAP Service Labor Expense and RAP Service Non-Labor Expense. RAP Operating Expenses do not include General Fund Reimbursements and Dedicated Non-RAP Service.

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BUDGET CHANGES OVER TIME AND IMPLICATIONS

Over time, RAP's overall budget has grown. RAP's annual operating budget increased from $166 million in FY 2009 to $359 million in FY 2026 (Figure 122). However, most of the incremental increase is allocated to General Fund reimbursements.

The majority of the increase to RAP's operating budget since FY 2009 has been to General Fund reimbursements rather than directly supporting park maintenance and services. Since the inception of these reimbursements in FY 2009, approximately $1.35 billion has been diverted from RAP's core operations.[133]

RAP's discretionary operating expenses—those directly tied to service delivery—include RAP Service Labor Expenses and RAP Service Non-Labor Expenses (shown in purple in Figure 122). The discretionary expense budget has increased by $50 million since FY 2009 to $213 million as of FY 2026, an increase of 30%. If adjusted for inflation, the FY 2009 discretionary operating budget would be equal to $252 million. However, when adjusted for inflation, RAP's budget has effectively shrunk, creating a $40 million funding gap between the department's FY 2026 operating budget and an inflation-adjusted FY 2009 budget Figure 123. This limited growth further underscores the financial constraints limiting RAP's ability to maintain and enhance the City's recreation and parks facilities.

In addition to not keeping up with inflation, RAP's budget has not kept pace with broader economic trends. Excluding General Fund reimbursements, RAP's operating budget increased by only 35% between 2009 and 2023, falling behind the City's total operating budget, which grew by 68% over the same period (Figure 124). Further, full-time staff positions and part-time staff positions have declined by 18% and 48% respectively since FY 2009. For both RAP staff and park visitors, this disparity is significant, as other key economic indicators, such as median rent in Los Angeles, have risen at a faster rate during this time.

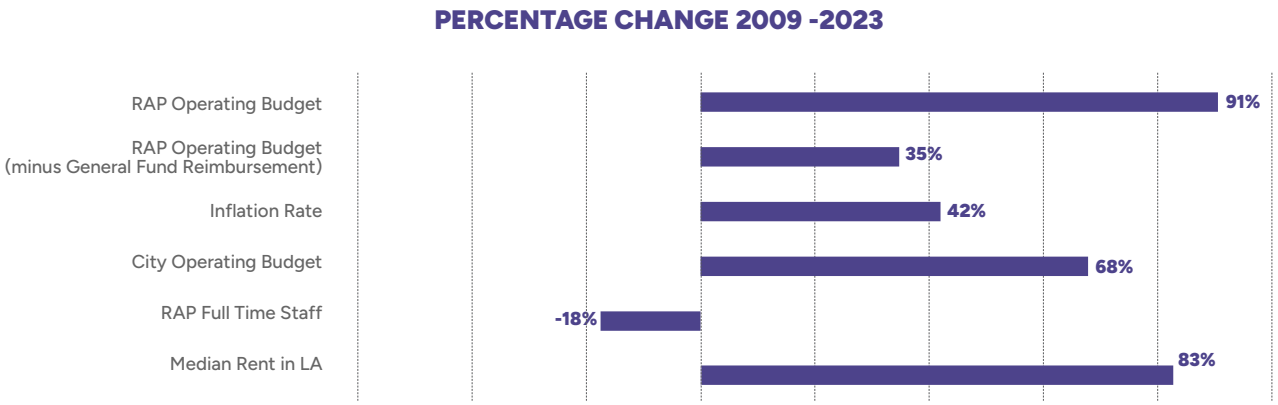


Figure 124. RAP's operating budget with General Fund reimbursements removed has lagged behind not only inflation but the City's operating budget and median rent. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, ACS (2009, 2023), BLS CPI Inflation Calculator.

ADDITIONAL PARK FUNDS AND FUNDING

In addition to the operating budget, RAP is supplemented by additional funding sources for both capital and operations and maintenance (Figure 125). Looking ahead, RAP will face significant funding challenges with the expiration of Proposition K in 2026 and PlayLA in 2028. Simultaneously, the City is projecting a $1 billion budget deficit in FY 2026 and reduced property tax assessments resulting from the fires in January 2025 will reduce RAP's City-Charter mandated assessment revenue.

PROPOSITION K

Proposition K is property tax assessment that is expiring in 2026. Proposition K generates $25 million annually, of which $20.5 million is committed to capital projects and $4.5 million is dedicated to operations and maintenance.

MEASURE A

Measure A assessment revenue can be used for both capital as well as operations and maintenance. The County manages and administers Measure A funding on a reimbursement basis. However, reimbursements take multiple years for the County to process.

QUIMBY/PARK FEES

As part of the Quimby Act, RAP collects in-lieu fees or land dedications for parks from new residential developments. Quimby funds can only be used for capital improvements or land acquisition and must be committed within five years. In 2017, an updated ordinance was passed, which created an "Early Consultation" meeting process with the City's Planning Department. However, there are still difficulties with requiring developers to dedicate parkland. Currently, there is $200 million in uncommitted Quimby/park fees in the fund. Because of deferred maintenance throughout the park system as a result of a shrinking operating budget, Quimby/park fees are used on necessary health and safety repairs like roofs and HVAC systems. If maintenance was adequately funded, RAP could utilize Quimby/park fees for long-term capital improvements and large projects.

GRANTS

RAP receives funding from regional, State and Federal grants to support capital projects, and, to a lesser extent, operations and maintenance. The department has completed acquisition and capital rehabilitation projects with grant funding from State programs such as Proposition 40 (California Clean Water, Clean Air, Safe Neighborhood Parks, and Coastal Protection Act of 2002), Proposition 12 (Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air, and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2000), and Proposition 68 (Parks and Water Bond of 2018). Operational support has also been provided through grants like one from CAL FIRE, which funded arboriculture education and outreach initiatives.

SOURCE	FY 2025 AMOUNT	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Proposition K	$25 million (of which $4.5M goes to Prop K Maintenance Fund)	Capital, O&M	Property Tax Assessment - Expires in 2026
Measure A	Varies	Capital, O&M	Property Tax Assessment (Countywide)
Quimby/ Park Fees	$39.4M	Capital	Park Dedication In-Lieu Fee
Grants	Varies	Capital, O&M	Grants
Philanthropy and Friends Groups	Varies	Capital, O&M	Contributed Income
Play LA (expires 2028)	$30.5M	O&M	Grants

Figure 125. Additional Funding Sources Source: Department of Recreation and Parks, Interviews with RAP staff.

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PHILANTHROPY & FRIENDS GROUPS

RAP's Partnership Division helps administer individual and organization donations to the city park system. RAP is supported by non-profits like the Los Angeles Parks Foundation. However, giving tends to be more prevalent in affluent areas of the City, and it takes a lot of staff time and energy to process donation agreements. The City has strict rules related to donor recognition which limits corporate sponsorships for signage.

PLAYLA

As part of hosting the Olympics in 2028, LA received a commitment of $160M in funds to support youth sports and recreation through PlayLA. Youth sports and recreation are heavily subsidized by PlayLA, which makes them accessible to low-income families throughout LA. PlayLA funding will expire in 2028.

LA'S BROADER FISCAL OUTLOOK

Lastly, compounded by wildfires, increased City liability expenses, and projected City budget shortfalls; the City is projecting a citywide operating deficit in FY 2026. This citywide context limits the potential for additional funds for RAP from the City and underscores the need for dedicated, long-term reliable funding for park capital and operations and maintenance.



Figure 126. A group of youth playing soccer at Mar Vista Recreation Center in West LA.
Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

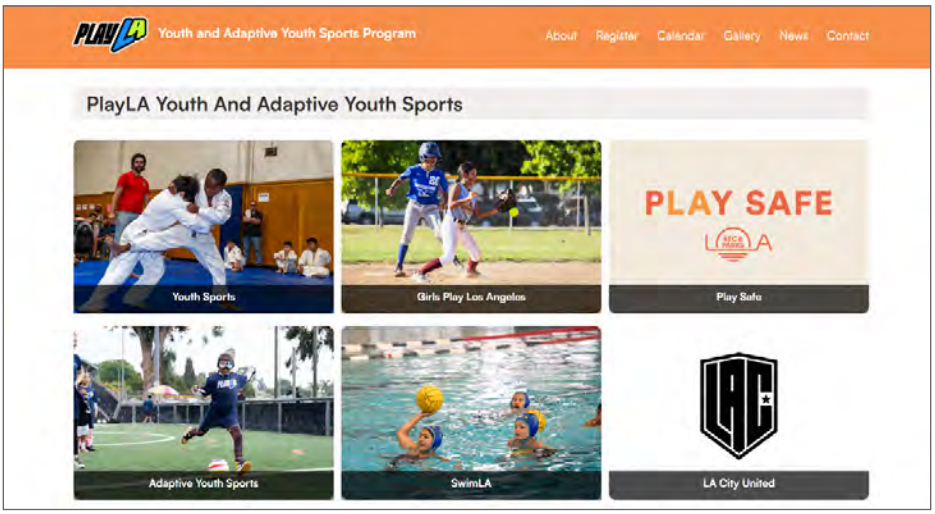


Figure 127. PlayLA provides free and low-cost youth and adaptive sports programs across Los Angeles.
Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks. PlayLA. Retrieved from https://www.laparks.org/play-la

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Between 2001 and 2025, RAP invested approximately $1.2 billion in capital improvement projects across the City. Funding came from a diverse mix of sources – grants, non-grants, Quimby, and Proposition K (Prop K) – reflecting the complexity of RAP's capital project financing. This investment in capital projects supported a wide range of park developments, renovations, and new facility constructions. Examples of capital improvements range from small projects like pool drain replacements and restroom restoration to larger projects like a recreation center expansion and Phase 1 of the Griffith Observatory.

A breakdown of the capital funding sources shows that 18% of total spending originated from Quimby funds, another 19% came from non-grant funding sources, and grant funding made up 19% of the total. The largest share came from Prop K funds, which contributed 42% of the total. Within the Prop K funding allocation, approximately 32% is tied to active and future projects, which include grants, specified regional and local projects, and pre-development. The remaining 68% has already been expended on completed projects.

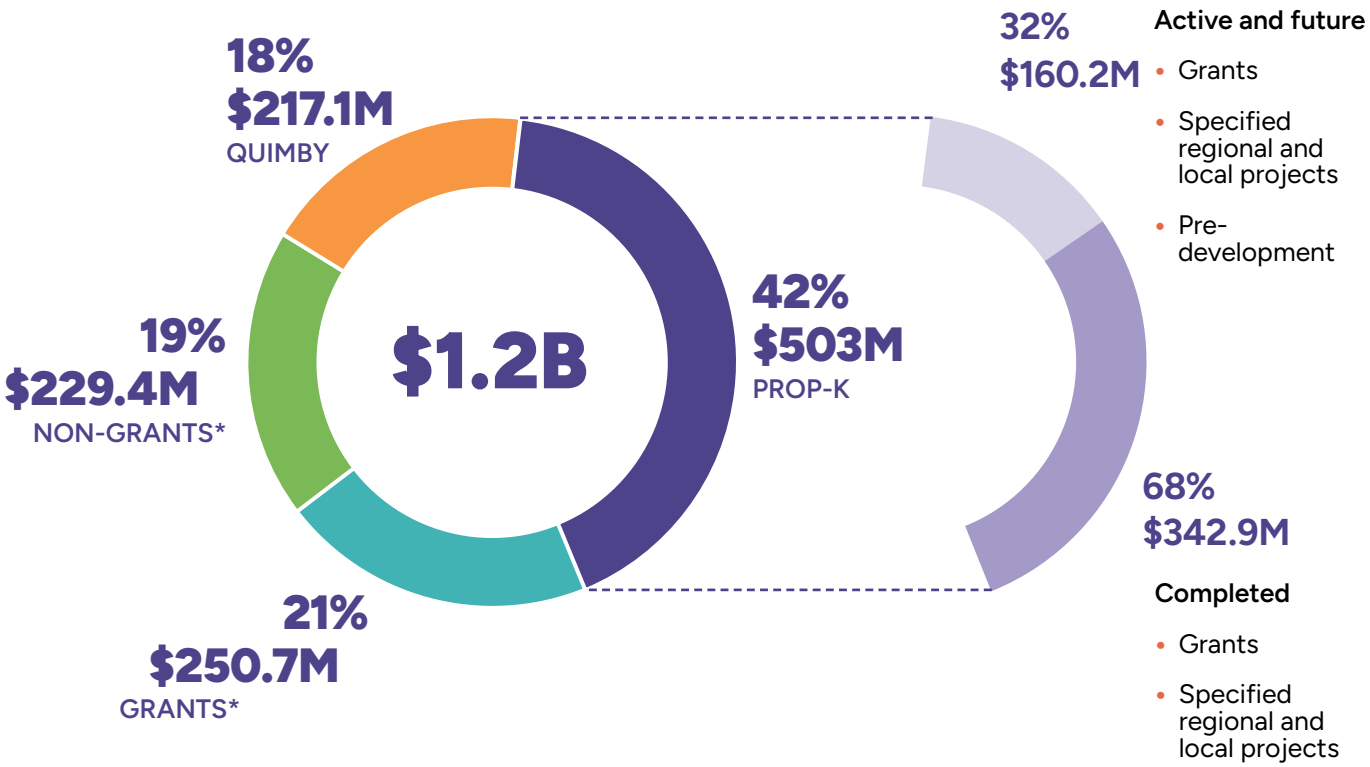
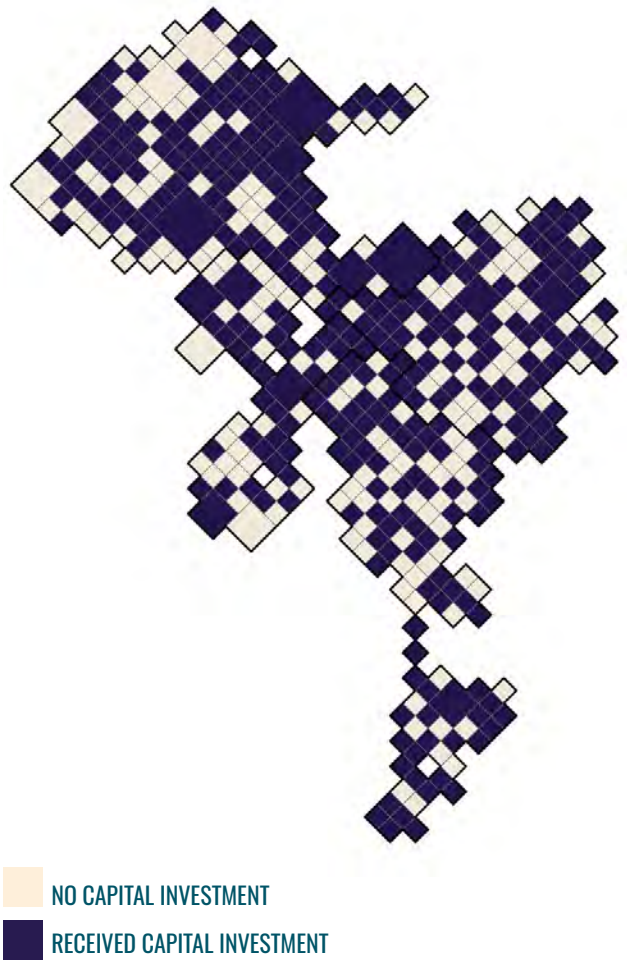


Figure 128. Between 2001 and 2025, RAP spent approximately $1.2B on capital improvement projects.
Sources: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks: GASB34 Complete Capital Projects (2003-2024), Prop K Attach 1 - 2025-26 Two Yr Plan, QTS1_Quimby & Zone Change 2001-2025, QTS2_Park Fee Projects

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FUNDING BY PARK

Between 2001 and 2025, over 70% of all parks in the City received some form of capital funding between grants, non-grants, Quimby, and Prop-K dollars. Overall, parks in the Valley and South LA have received more capital funding at 37% and 29% respectively. Parks in West LA and Central/East LA received less funding in this time period, at 12% and 22% respectively.



% of All Parks in Each Region that Received Capital Funding

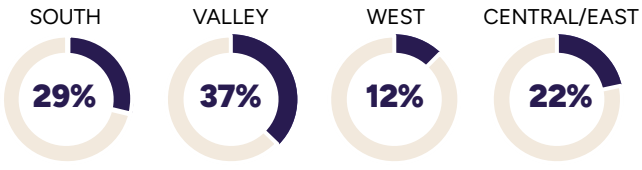


Figure 129. Over 70% of RAP parks have received capital funding between 2001 - 2025, with more investment in Valley and South LA.
Sources: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks: GASB34 Complete Capital Projects (2003-2024), Prop K Attach 1 - 2025-26 Two Yr Plan, QTS1_Quimby & Zone Change 2001-2025, QTS2_Park Fee Projects

TOTAL FUNDING PER ACRE

When evaluating total funding per acre, South LA and Central/East LA parks have received more capital funding per acre ($124,567/acre and $75,680/acre, respectively). Comparatively, Valley and West LA parks have received significantly less funding per acre ($4,650/acre and $16,621/acre respectively).



Capital Funding per Acre

SOUTH	VALLEY	WEST	CENTRAL/EAST
$124,567 /acre	**$4,650** /acre	**$16,621** /acre	**$75,680** /acre
1,098 ACRES IN SOUTH	11,638 ACRES IN VALLEY	1,800 ACRES IN WEST	1,586 ACRES IN CENTRAL/EAST

Figure 130. South LA and Central/East LA parks have received more capital funding per acre.
Sources: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks: GASB34 Complete Capital Projects (2003-2024), Prop K Attach 1 - 2025-26 Two Yr Plan, QTS1_Quimby & Zone Change 2001-2025, QTS2_Park Fee Projects

STAFFING SNAPSHOT

RAP has not recovered from staffing cuts during the Great Recession. Between FY 2008 when RAP full-time staffing peaked and FY 2015 when it hit an all-time low, 750 full-time positions were eliminated from the department. Since FY 2015, only 153 positions have been restored as of FY 2025, meaning the majority of these positions were eliminated and never restored.[134]

Among all City departments, RAP is the largest employer of part-time employees. As full-time employment has decreased, RAP has increasingly relied on part-time staff to take on greater responsibilities. RAP's part-time staff budget has remained nearly constant over the past 15 years. Over the same period, the part-time personnel costs have increased per-employee. For context, in 2009, the minimum wage in California was $8 per hour.[135] In 2015, the City of Los Angeles adopted a $15 per hour minimum wage.[136] As of 2025, the minimum wage in the City of Los Angeles is $17.87 per hour. Hourly minimum wages effectively doubled between 2009 and 2015 although the RAP budget for part-time personnel has remained relatively constant. As a result, RAP has fewer hours of part-time work annually.

IMPACT OF STAFFING AND BUDGET CUTS ON OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE

Interviews with RAP staff revealed the following challenges resulting from budget constraints.

- **RAP's operating resources are declining despite responsibilities growing.** RAP staff are being asked to do more with less, leading to staff burnout, deferred maintenance, and growing waitlists for programs. For example, recreation centers used to have staff on Sundays, but now do not as a result of a strained budget. Anecdotally, RAP staff discussed a decline in maintenance quality due to lower staffing and less frequent visits to service parks. Staff also shared that RAP switched from a system of dedicated gardener caretakers for each park to a system where staff visit parks on rotation within a district.
- **RAP faces recruitment and retention difficulties due to limited resources and lower wages compared to other departments.** RAP provides pathways into City services with part-time positions and established onboarding and training practices. Agencies like the Department of Water and Power and the Port of Los Angeles offer higher salaries and more overtime opportunities, making it difficult to retain staff after RAP trains skilled positions.
- **Deferred maintenance is increasing, resulting in greater long-term costs.** With a focus on essential tasks like litter removal, restroom cleaning, and landscaping; other necessary upkeep is often delayed, leading to more expensive repairs and increased City liability over time.
- **RAP is responsible for providing shelters during emergencies, creating additional and unpredictable workloads for staff.** As extreme events increase in intensity and frequency, this will be a growing role for RAP within the city.
- **Over the long term, during economic downturns, RAP staff positions are eliminated more quickly and in larger numbers than they are recovered.** Vacant full-time positions continue to be eliminated in budgets year-over-year. Between FY 2024 and FY 2025, 207 vacant full-time positions were eliminated or discontinued, further straining RAP's operating needs.

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RAP OPERATING BUDGET AND STAFFING OVER TIME

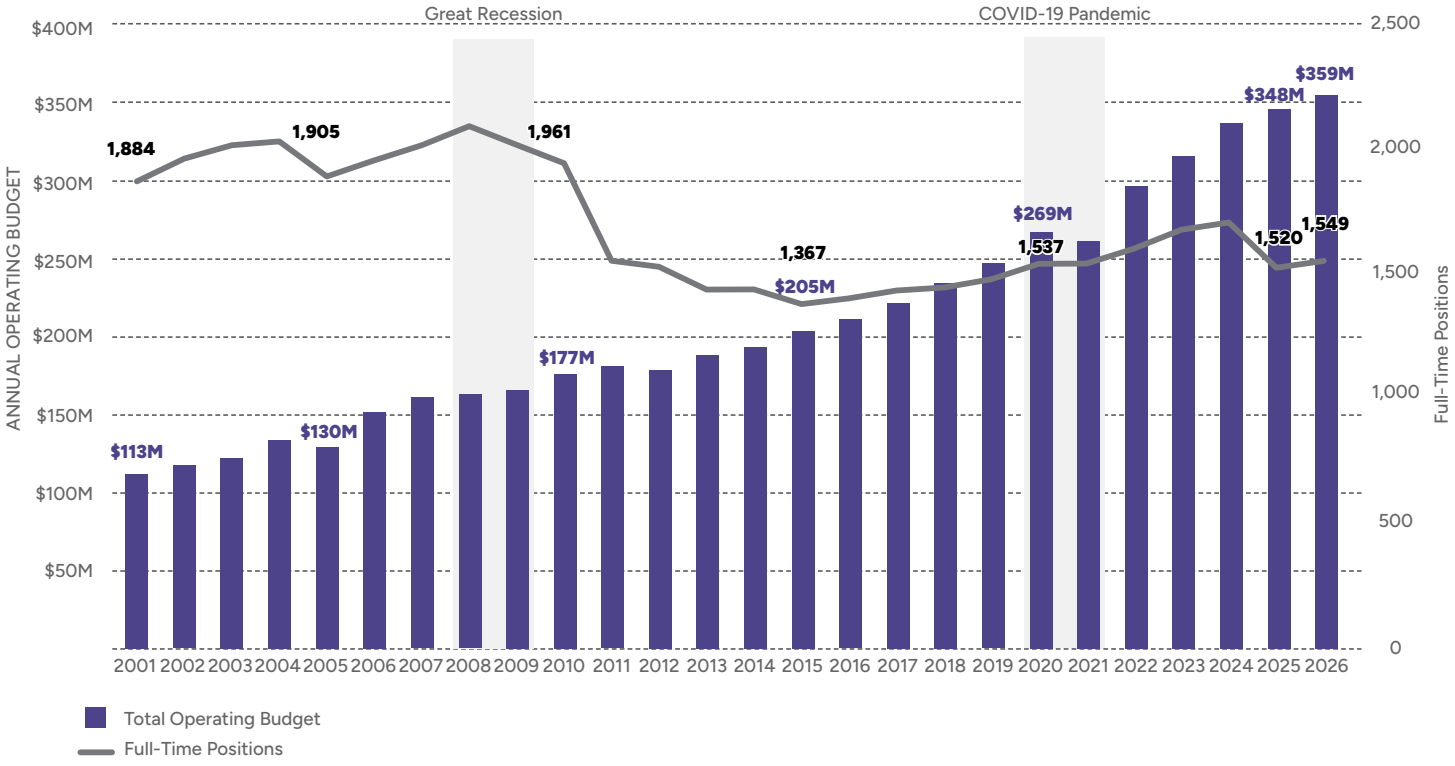
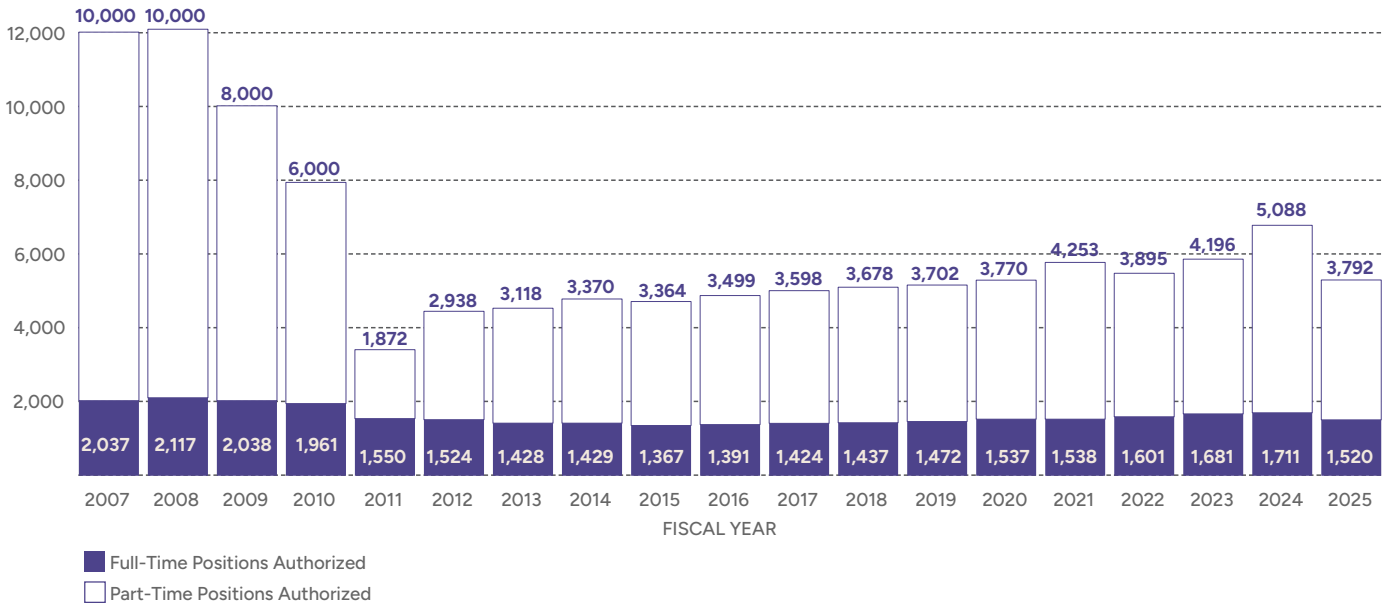


Figure 131. RAP's budget has grown steadily, but full-time staffing remains below pre-recession levels, revealing a persistent gap between funding and workforce.
Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

FULL AND PART-TIME STAFF POSITIONS AUTHORIZED OVER TIME



Note: Part-time employees do not equate full-time employees, but total number of part-time employees. This chart does not include staff funded by administrative allocations from specials funds such as Quimby.

Figure 132. RAP has less than half the authorized positions today as it did before the Great Recession.[137]
Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

SUMMARY: PARKS AND RECREATION TODAY

Do you want to revisit the key points of this section of the PNA? Check out these key summary points!

HISTORY

- Los Angeles was initially envisioned as a garden city, prioritizing private open spaces and bungalows.
- As a result, the development of public parks in Los Angeles has not always matched the City's rapidly expanding population.
- There have been periods of large expansions of the system, notably in the 1890s, 1930s, and 1940s.
- While the park system continues to grow, Los Angeles' park acreage per capita is the lowest it has been since the 1860s.
- The current Park Needs Assessment is the City's first comprehensive initiative to strengthen the parks system since 2009.
- There were notable funding measures for parks in the City in 1996 and the County in 2016. The 1996 funding measure, Proposition K, will sunset in 2026.

RAP BY THE NUMBERS

- In addition to the 489 parks RAP manages on over 16,000 acres of land, it manages 92 miles of trails.
- RAP has 1,711 full-time employees and 5,000 part-time employees.
- Across the park system, there are thousands of park amenities, including active and passive areas, recreation facilities, habitat or natural areas, trees, and iconic structures like the Griffith Observatory or the Greek Theatre.
- The system is so vast it can be difficult to encapsulate the extent of features.
- During 2024, RAP completed an assessment of about 34 types of recreational amenities at 355 sites. RAP completes this assessment annually.
- To acknowledge the different needs and pressures in different parts of the city, the PNA divides the City into four geographic regions: East/Central, South, West, and the Valley.
- The Department of Recreation and Parks is a City Charter semi-proprietary department created independent department under the control and management of a five member citizen board of commissioners (Board of Recreation and Park Commissioners).
- While RAP has authority to manage its budget and much of what happens on recreation and park sites, some authority for these sites is vested in other entities.

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CURRENT BUDGET AND FINANCE

- RAP's $359 million operating budget is constrained by General Fund reimbursements. More than one third (40%) of RAP's operating budget in FY 2025-2026 is allocated to the General Fund to pay for staff benefits and utilities.
- RAP's operating budget has increased more slowly than the City budget overall. While the City's operating budget grew by 68% between FY 2009 and FY 2023, RAP's operating budget grew by half as much (35%) over the same period after accounting for General Fund reimbursements.
- RAP manages a growing park system with a shrinking workforce, straining its ability to maintain facilities, offer programs, and care for parks and open spaces. Full-time staffing decreased by 28% and part-time staffing decreased by 62% between FY 2008 and FY 2025, while park space acreage and facilities have increased.
- RAP has not recovered from staffing cuts during the Great Recession. Between FY 2008 when RAP full time staffing peaked and FY 2015 when it hit an all-time low, 750 full-time positions were eliminated from the department.
- Since FY 2015, only 153 positions have been restored as of FY 2025, meaning the majority of these positions were eliminated and never restored.
- Among all City departments, RAP is the largest employer of part-time employees. As full-time employment has decreased, RAP has increasingly relied on part-time staff to take on greater responsibilities.
- The City of Los Angeles invests less in parks per capita than peer cities, limiting park quality, programs, and access. At $92 per-capita park investment, LA's per-capita investment is lower than that of all other benchmarked cities.
- LA'S recreation facilities and parks have received charter-mandated funding since 1925. While the formula has changed, the effective rate (3.25¢ per $100 in assessed property value) has remained the same since 1937.
- In addition to the operating budget, RAP is supplemented by additional funding sources for both capital and operations and maintenance.
- Looking ahead, RAP will face significant funding challenges with the expiration of Proposition K in 2026 and PlayLA in 2028.
- Simultaneously, the City is projecting a $1 billion budget deficit in FY 2026 and reduced property tax assessments resulting from the fires in January 2025, which will reduce RAP's City-Charter mandated assessment revenue.
- Between 2001 and 2025, RAP invested approximately $1.2 billion in capital improvement projects across the City.



Figure 133. Swimmers at the LA Aquatic Day. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

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Figure 134. A PlayLA event. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

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SECTION III:
COMMUNITY NEEDS

This section identifies and explores the diverse recreation and park needs across Los Angeles. It begins with Benchmarking, which compares RAP's system, amenities, and budget to those of peer cities to provide context and highlight areas of difference. The Site Prioritization chapter introduces the Universe of Sites –a comprehensive inventory of all existing and potential sites –and outlines a methodology for evaluating and prioritizing sites for future investment. The section concludes with Regional Snapshots, which explores how park needs vary across different areas of the city: East/Central, West, South, and the Valley. Together, these chapters provide a data-driven framework to help guide equitable investment in recreation and parks, ensuring that resources are directed where they are needed most and that all Angelenos have access to quality parks and recreation.



Figure 135. Looking out over Los Angeles from the Griffith Observatory. Source: Sarah Swanseen.

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BENCHMARKING

Understanding where Los Angeles stands relative to peer cities provided a foundation for setting realistic and ambitious new targets that will better serve residents' needs. Comparisons of park and recreation amenities, budget, staffing, and acreage identified where Los Angeles is exceeding or being exceeded by other regional and national cities that have similar demographic or economic characteristics, similar climate, and more highly ranked park systems.

San Francisco and San Diego were chosen as regional peers, offering insights into how other California cities manage and fund their park systems. Chicago, New York City, and Dallas provide comparability in terms of size, population, density, land use, and urban parkland challenges, while Washington, D.C. serves as an aspirational model due to its significant federal investment and innovative funding mechanisms.

PEER CITY BENCHMARKING



San Francisco

Regional Peer City, Aspirational Park System

Population	**808,988**
TPL 2025 ParkScore	**6**
Residents in 10-min Walk	**100%**

Los Angeles

Population	**3,820,963**
TPL 2025 ParkScore	**90**
Residents in 10-min Walk	**62%**

San Diego

Regional Peer City

Population	**1,388,312**
TPL 2025 ParkScore	**22**
Residents in 10-min Walk	**81%**

LOS ANGELES WAS BENCHMARKED AGAINST PEER CITIES IN CALIFORNIA; CITIES OF SIMILAR SIZE, POPULATION, DENSITY, LAND USE, AND URBAN PARKLAND CHALLENGES; AND CITIES WITH ASPIRATIONAL RECREATION AND PARK SYSTEMS.

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Chicago

Large Population Peer City



Population	**2,664,454**
TPL 2025 ParkScore	**11**
Residents in 10-min Walk	**98%**

New York

Large Population Peer City



Population	**8,258,035**
TPL 2025 ParkScore	**13**
Residents in 10-min Walk	**99%**

Washington

Aspirational Park System



Population	**678,972**
TPL 2025 ParkScore	**1**
Residents in 10-min Walk	**99%**

Dallas

Similar Density Peer City



Population	**1,302,859**
TPL 2025 ParkScore	**34**
Residents in 10-min Walk	**81%**

PARK AND RECREATION AMENITY BENCHMARKING

Los Angeles generally has fewer recreation amenities per person than its peers.

Population-based level of service (LOS) is a measure of how many park and recreation amenities a city has. It is typically expressed as a ratio of number of amenities to population, allowing comparison across cities of different sizes and across different time periods as populations change.

CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE

Los Angeles' current level of service is based on the inventory of RAP amenities. Amenities that have two, nonsimultaneous uses (e.g., pickleball courts overlaid on tennis courts) are counted as half an amenity for each use.

The level of service for peer cities is based on the Trust for Public Land's 2024 City Park Facts, which includes self-reported amenity counts for the 100 most populous cities in the country. The median of the peers' levels of service was used for comparison.

See Chapter 13: Level of Service Standards for the proposed level of service standards.



Figure 136. Residents play basketball at Hoover Recreation Center. Source: Jessica Henson.

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Amenity	Total RAP Count	Metric	Level of Service							
			Los Angeles	Peer Median	San Francisco	San Diego	Dallas	Chicago	New York	Washington
Basketball Hoops	446	1/10,000	**1.2**	**3.8**	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.9	3.4	6.5
Community Garden Sites	8	1/1,000	**0.0**	**0.0**	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Diamond Fields	300	1/10,000	**0.8**	**1.0**	0.8	0.5	1.0	2.6	0.9	1.2
Dog Parks	14	1/100,000	**0.4**	**1.8**	5.1	1.7	0.7	1.1	1.8	2.7
Pickleball Courts	51.5	1/20,000	**0.3**	**0.4**	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.4
Playgrounds	447	1/10,000	**1.2**	**1.9**	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8
Rectangular Fields	101	1/10,000	**0.3**	**0.7**	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.8
Tennis Courts	370.5	1/20,000	**1.9**	**3.7**	3.7	2.0	3.9	3.7	1.5	3.9
Volleyball Courts	89	1/20,000	**0.5**	**0.2**	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Pools	59	1/100,000	**1.5**	**1.5**	1.4	1.1	1.5	2.9	0.8	4.7
Splashpads	13	1/100,000	**0.3**	**3.3**	1.2	0.3	1.3	8.9	6.8	5.3
Bathrooms	1,504	1/10,000	**3.9**	**1.5**	3.6	1.8	1.2	1.2	0.9	2.8
Nature Trails (Miles)	92	1/100,000	**2.4**	**3.5**	4.0	20.0	2.0	4.0	3.0	1.0
Disc Golf Courses	2	1/100,000	**0.1**	**0.2**	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Rec & Senior Centers	165	1/20,000	**0.9**	**0.9**	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.8	2.4	2.0
Skate Parks	32	1/100,000	**0.8**	**0.6**	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9
Park Acreage	19,081	1/1,000	**4.9**	**10.0**	6.6	29.8	16.2	5.1	4.5	13.3

Figure 137. Los Angeles generally has fewer recreation amenities per person than its peers.. Sources: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, TPL City Park Facts 2023.

FINANCIAL BENCHMARKING

Los Angeles spends less public money on its recreation and parks system per person than its peers.

Benchmarking RAP's budget and operations against the same peer park systems provides valuable insight into how Los Angeles' investment in parks compares to other major cities and highlights opportunities for improvement. By examining the operating budgets, capital funding amounts, and private funding models of similar park systems, we can better understand where RAP falls short and identify potential strategies to enhance funding, and in turn, staffing and service delivery.

City	Category	Population (2023)	Annual Budget (2023)	% of City Budget (2023)	Park System Area, Acres (2023)	Full-Time Staff per Acre	Per Capita Public Investment
Los Angeles, CA		**3,858,000**	**$355 million**	**3%**	**16,000**	**0.10**	**$92**
San Francisco, CA	Regional	851,000	$496 million	4%	4,000	0.49	$583
San Diego, CA	Regional	1,385,000	$215 million	4%	42,000	0.02	$155
Chicago, IL	Comparable	2,708,000	$493 million	4%	9,000	0.36	$182
New York, NY	Comparable	8,516,000	$1 billion	1%	30,000	0.16	$137
Dallas, TX	Comparable	1,300,000	$301 million	7%	21,000	0.07	$232
Washington, D.C.	Aspirational	672,000	$274 million	1%	9,000	0.10	$407

Figure 138. Los Angeles spends less public money on its recreation and parks system per person than its peers. Sources: American Community Survey, 2023. Respective City Budgets for O&M, 2023; TPL City Parks Facts for Capital, 2023. Note: population and acreage are rounded to the nearest 1,000.

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For benchmarking, this analysis examines the operating budgets of six peer park systems: San Francisco, CA; San Diego, CA; Chicago, IL; New York, NY; and Dallas, TX. The adopted budgets for Fiscal Year 2023 were used as the basis for comparing operating budgets, as this was the most recent year for which American Community Survey data were available to standardize population figures. Additionally, the benchmarking section incorporates data from Trust for Public Land (TPL) City Park Facts (2023) to provide further insights into capital investment from other public agencies and park investments by private entities within peer cities. [138]

PUBLIC PER-CAPITA INVESTMENT

Public per-capita investment was calculated by looking at annual operating budgets (FY 2023) and capital costs from TPL data (2023). At $92 per capita, LA's per-capita investment is lower than all other benchmarked cities . By comparison, the benchmarked cities average $283 of per-capita public investment in parks.

FULL-TIME STAFF PER ACRE

RAP also has a lower full-time staff per acre compared to San Francisco, Chicago, and New York City (Table 6). Compared to other cities, RAP staff already have a greater workload because LA parks operate at more consistent levels of visitation year-round and most RAP programming and maintenance are handled in-house.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INVESTMENT

Compared to Los Angeles, most peer park systems receive significant supplemental funding from other public agencies or private sources, strengthening their ability to maintain and enhance park facilities. San Francisco's park system is supported by a robust network of state, regional, and national entities, such as the Presidio Trust and the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, which provide 20% of the funding and stewardship for parks and open space in the city. The New York City park system is augmented by private investment through prominent conservancies and value capture mechanisms. Dallas has a strong philanthropic culture of supporting parks as part of quality of life in the city. Without substantial philanthropic support or partnerships with other public agencies, the City of Los Angeles primarily relies on City funding mechanisms to sustain RAP and the park system.

Figure 139. Figure 9. Per-Capita Public Investment



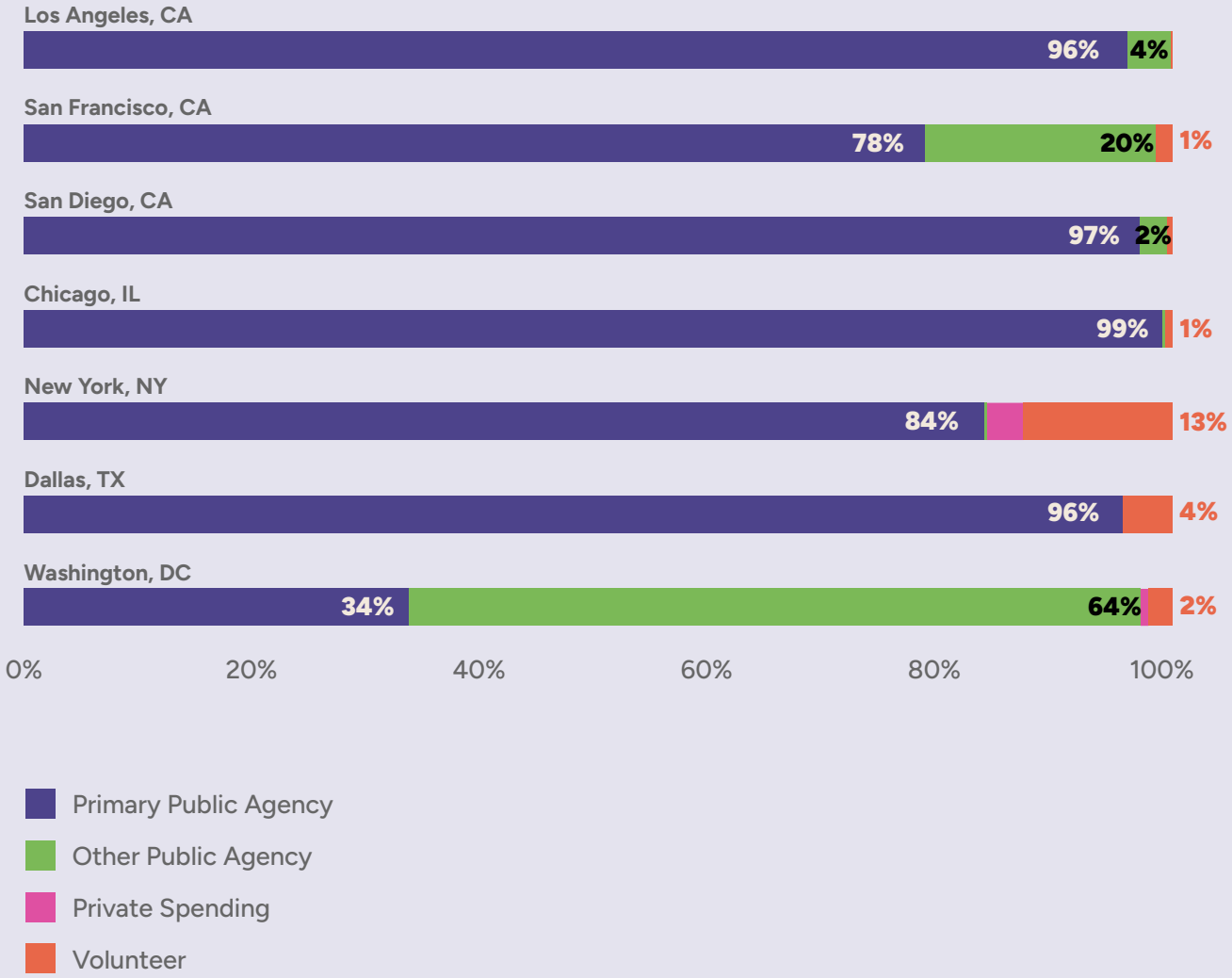


Figure 140. RAP's contributions make up a greater share of overall funding for recreation and parks in Los Angeles than the primary public agencies in San Francisco, New York, and Washington, DC contribute to their systems. Source: TPL City Park Facts, 2023.

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Figure 141. People sit out on blankets and play roundnet at Silver Lake Meadows. Source: Emilio Uranga.



Figure 142. A drone aerial image at Ernest E. Debs Regional Park. Source: Calvada Surveying, Inc., 2025.

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SITE PRIORITIZATION

In the coming decades, the extensive park system stewarded by the Department of Recreation and Parks (RAP) will continue to grow and change through capital improvement, operations and maintenance, investment in new parks, and expansion of existing parks.

To prioritize where RAP should invest first, a system of criteria based on community, agency, and stakeholder feedback as well as best practices were used to assess all existing and potential future park sites. These criteria are indicators of need for park investment across the City and cover not just direct park and recreation topics like park pressure and amenity conditions but also social and environmental equity, resilience, and alignment with other City/ County initiatives.

EXISTING RAP PARKS AND FACILITIES

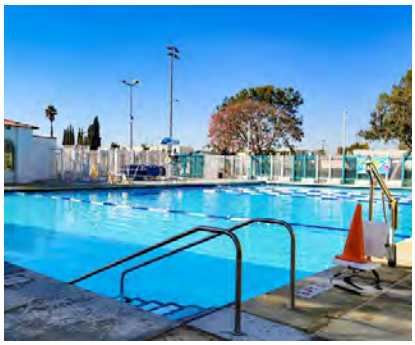


Figure 143. A lap swimming pool at Algin Sutton Recreation Center. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.



Figure 144. Open space amongst a grove of trees at Barnsdall Park. Source: Mary Alice Williams/The Robert Group, 2025.



Figure 145. A park sign at La Tierra de La Culebra Park. Source: Sarah Swansween/OLIN, 2025.



Figure 146. The North Atwater bridge crossing the LA River at North Atwater Park. Source: Jessica Henson/OLIN, 2025.



Figure 147. Park sign at Holmby Park. Source: Viraj Chauhan/Agency Artifact, 2025.



Figure 148. Restroom building at Hansen Dam. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

UNIVERSE OF SITES

The context and challenges of the parks and facilities in the RAP system vary greatly across the City. For RAP to prioritize future investments first requires having an up-to-date inventory of all the sites that RAP could potentially invest in–referred to here as the "universe of sites." The universe of sites includes RAP's existing parks as well as prospective sites where RAP might invest in developing new parks so that both can be prioritized side-by-side.

EXISTING RAP PARK SITES

RAP manages over 500 parks within city boundaries. For the purposes of site prioritization for future investment, camps outside of city boundaries (e.g., Camp Valcrest and Camp High Sierra) were excluded, and subparks (e.g., the Los Angeles Zoo and Botanic Gardens within Griffith Park) were not considered independently. With those exceptions and exclusions, 483 existing park sites were evaluated as a part of the Universe of Sites.

PROSPECTIVE PARK SITES

The PerSquareMile tool developed by GreenInfo Network and the UCLA Institute of the Environment and Sustainability was used to identify potential locations where RAP might invest in developing new parks.

The tool was created to understand access to parks and the outdoors at a granular level across California. It is designed to identify areas with the greatest number of people in need of nearby parks. By overlaying a one-square-mile grid that covers the City of Los Angeles with high-resolution population location data, the tool can pinpoint where residents lack access to parks within a half-mile of their homes.

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PROSPECTIVE PARK SITES

THIS MAP IDENTIFIES POTENTIAL PRIORITY SITES FOR ADDRESSING THE TOP 25% OF THE NEED FOR NEW PARKS (PROXIMITY) AND ADDITIONAL PARK ACREAGE (SUPPLY), AS PART OF THE POTENTIAL UNIVERSE OF SITES FOR THE PNA.

THIS ANALYSIS ALSO TAKES INTO ACCOUNT THOSE WHO LIVE IN DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITY AREAS (DAC) AS WELL AS THOSE WHO LIVE IN HIGH EXPOSURE AREAS BASED ON CALENVIROSCREEN (CES75+).

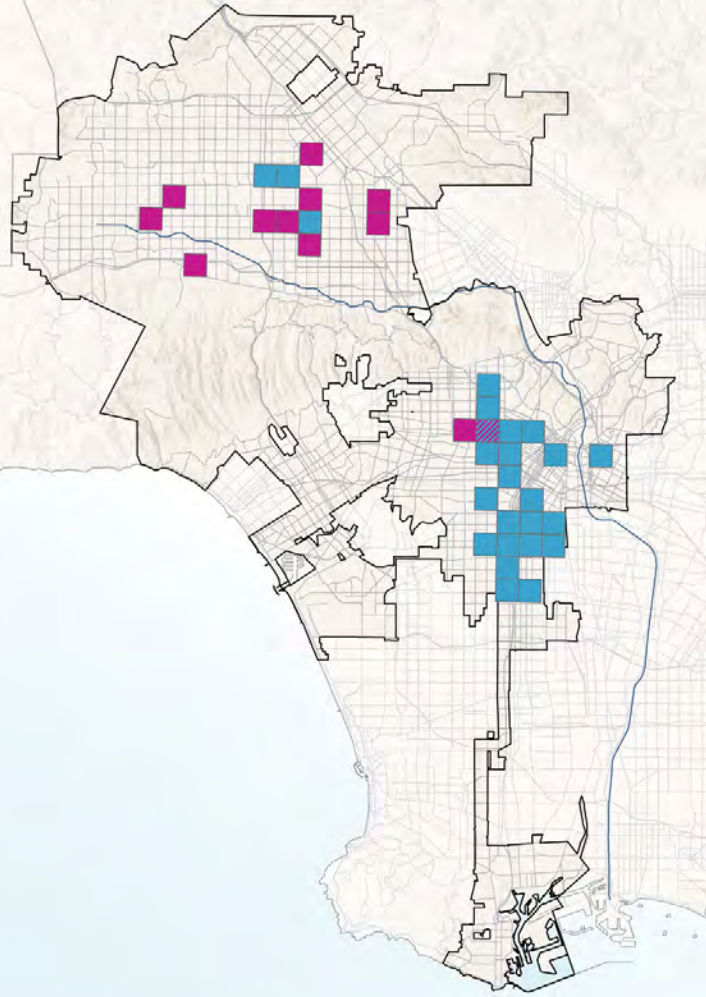


Figure 149. Thirty-six prospective park sites were added to the "Universe of Sites" using the PerSquare Mile tool. These sites were selected to help address both Park Access and Park Supply. Source: GreenInfo Network, OLIN, 2025.

For the PNA, the PerSquareMile tool was used to assess two metrics:

Park access - the number of people without a park within a 10-minute walk of their homes

Park supply - the number of park acres per thousand people

The square-mile grid cells chosen as prospective park sites contain top 25% of residents lacking in either the park access or park supply metrics and are also either in the top quartile of exposure based on their CalEnviroScreen4.0 (CES) or identified as a Disadvantaged Community (DAC). Through this process, 36 prospective park sites were added to the universe of sites alongside the 483 existing parks.

WITHIN THE GRID CELLS

Each PerSquare Mile grid cell has opportunities within it for additional parkland. These opportunities include entirely new parks, partnership or joint-use agreements with other entities, or adaptation of single-use infrastructure into multi-benefit sites. Within the 36 grid cells there are over 170 K-12 school campuses and 509 other public parcels that could be potential sites for future parks and recreation spaces. Five of the 36 grid cells contain public parcels already zoned as "open space."

THE "UNIVERSE OF SITES" INCLUDES EXISTING RAP FACILITIES AS WELL AS AREAS IDENTIFIED FOR PROSPECTIVE PARK SITES IN THE FUTURE.

PRIORITIZATION

To prioritize where RAP should invest first, each existing park and prospective park site in the universe of sites was assessed based on a set of criteria. These criteria are indicators of need for park investment across the City and cover topics from park need, park pressure, and conditions of park facilities as well as factors in social and environmental equity, resilience, and alignment with other City/County initiatives.

EVALUATION CRITERIA AND WEIGHTING

The 24 criteria in the PNA prioritization framework acknowledge the role of parks as critical infrastructure not just for recreation but for addressing equity, resiliency, and other City/County priorities. Many criteria touch on several of these themes (See Figure 150)

The criteria do not equally indicate the level of need in a community. To account for this, each criterion was given a weight based on input from the PNA Steering Committee–high, medium, or low. In the overall prioritization, the high weight criteria counted 3 times as much as the low weight criteria, and the medium weight criteria counted twice as much as the low weight criteria.

RELATING CRITERIA TO PNA GUIDELINES

RAP will use both the overall priority score as well as each existing or prospective park site's scores on specific criteria to plan for the future. Because conditions vary from site to site, the specific criteria scores can help RAP identify the most critical guidelines and recommendations to focus on at each site. For example, the tree species composition criterion, which measures the percentage of a site's tree canopy that is made up of native species, may lead RAP to focus on the guideline pertaining to native planting variety. See Section IV: Guidelines.

PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA

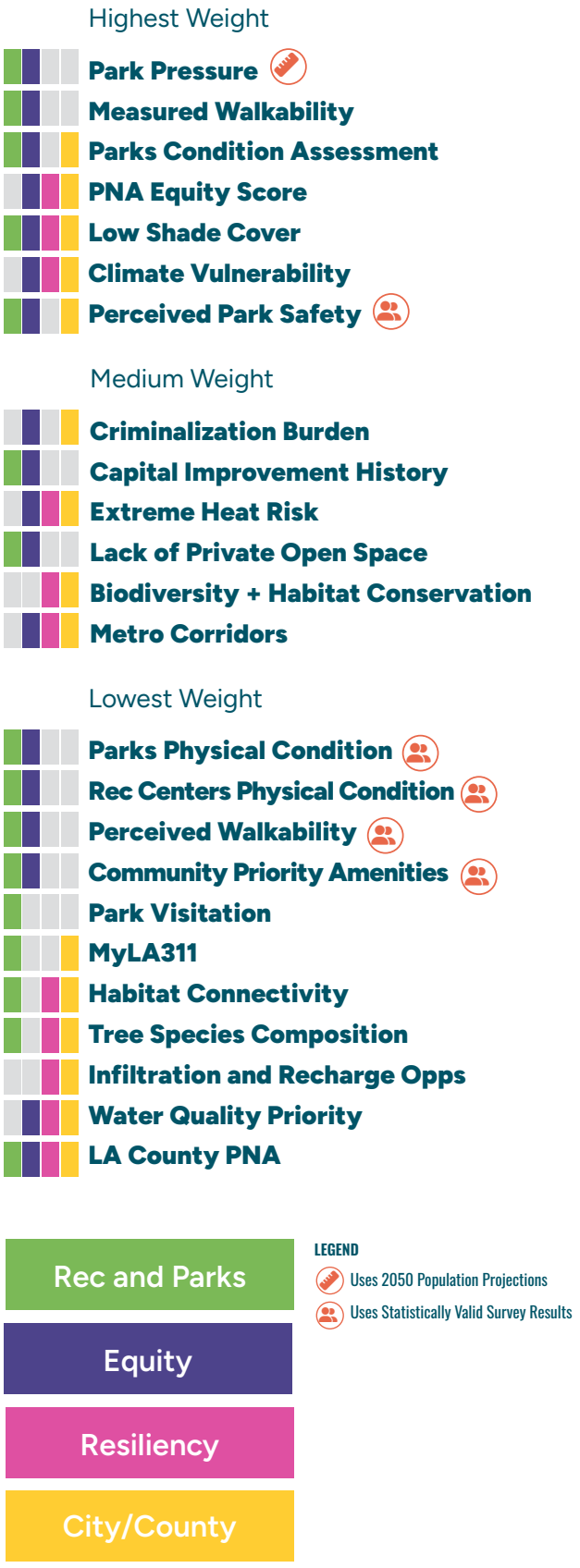


Figure 150. Twenty-four criteria were used in the site prioritization analysis. Source: OLIN. 2025.

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CRITERIA IN THE PNA PRIORITIZATION ARE FROM DATASOURCES ACROSS DIFFERENT SCALES OF MEASUREMENT

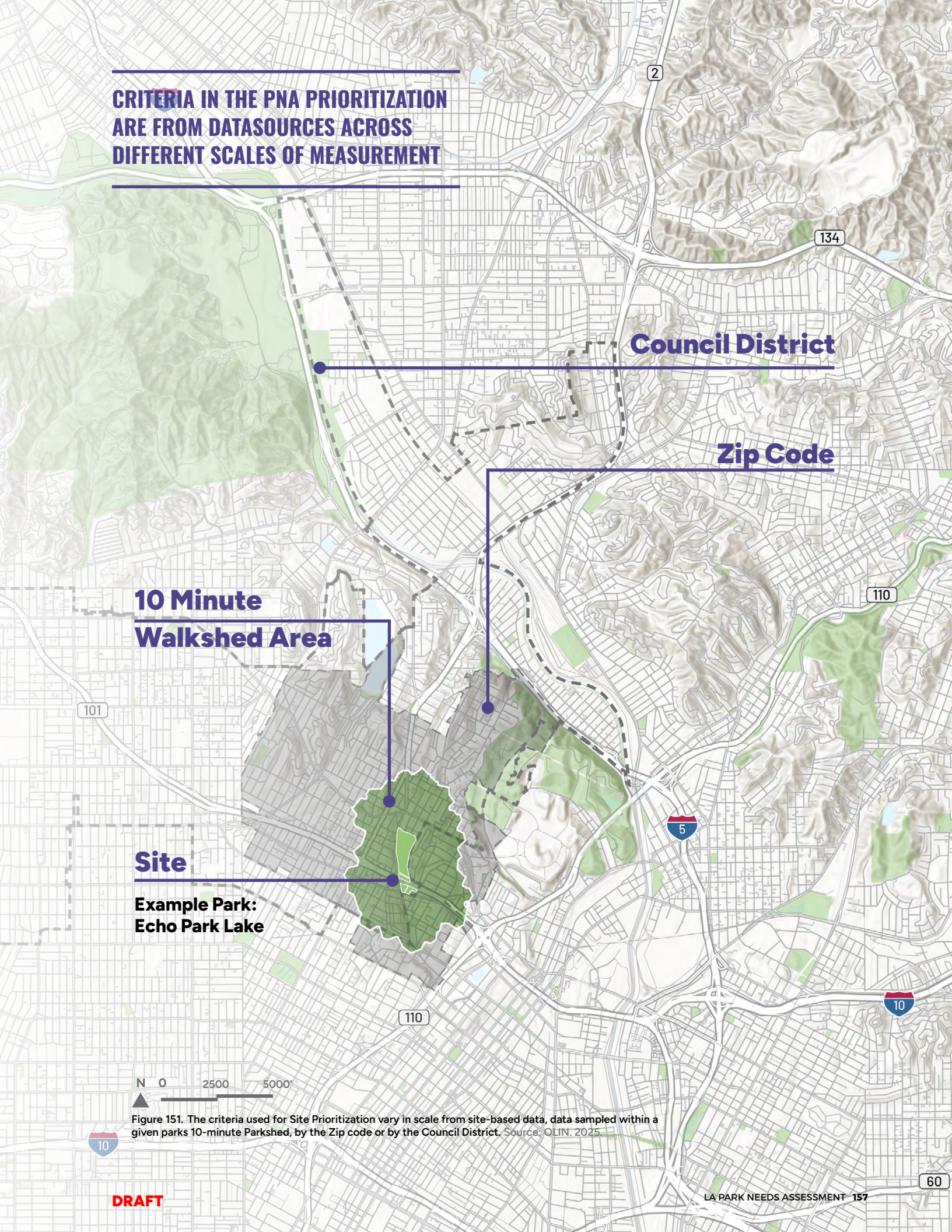
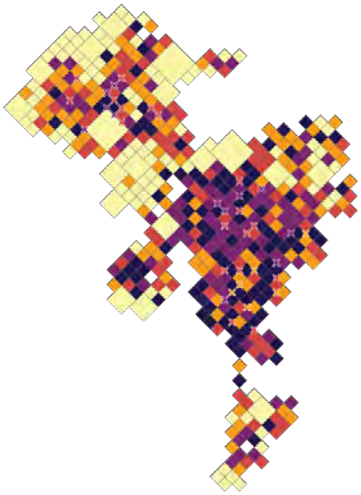


Figure 151. The criteria used for Site Prioritization vary in scale from site-based data, data sampled within a given parks 10-minute Parkshed, by the Zip code or by the Council District. Source: OLIN. 2025.

CRITERIA BREAKDOWNS

PARK PRESSURE

High-Weight Criteria



MEASURED WALKABILITY

High-Weight Criteria

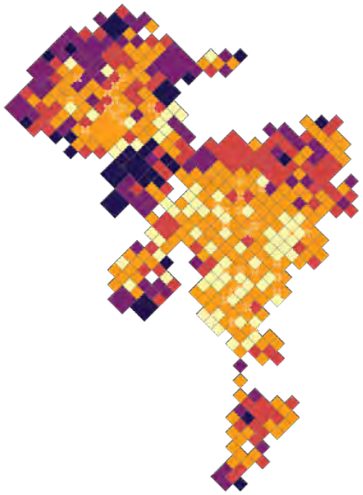




Figure 152. PNA Criteria: Park Pressure. Source: OLIN, 2025 using Data from: Walkshed from RAP Parks (RAP Access Points (2025) and LA County CAMS Road Segments), and Projected 2050 Population (Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) Connect SoCal 2024 Growth Projections)

Figure 153. PNA Criteria: Measured Walkability. Source: OLIN, 2025 using Data from: Walkshed from RAP Parks (RAP Access Points (2025) and LA County CAMS Road Segments) and idealized walkshed (Half-mile buffer from the boundary of RAP parks).

Dataset and/or source
Walkshed from RAP Parks (RAP Access Points (2025) and LA County CAMS Road Segments)[139], and Projected 2050 Population (Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) Connect SoCal 2024 Growth Projections)[140]

Description
Projected people per park-acre, using the number of people within a 10-minute walk of each site and the site's acreage. The number of people is based on 2050 population projections by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) at the Transportation Analysis Zone (TAZ) level. For prospective sites, 3 acres (the median size of a Community School Park) was used for this analysis.

Scale: Parkshed

Lowest Priority (0)
Lowest park pressure (lowest people per park acre)

Highest Priority (1)
Highest park pressure (highest people per park acre)

PerSquare Mile/Prospective Site Scoring Notes:
People per imagined park acre (3 acres) within imagined parkshed from center point of square

Dataset and/or source
Walkshed from RAP Parks (RAP Access Points (2025) and LA County CAMS Road Segments)[141] and idealized walkshed (Half-mile buffer from the boundary of RAP parks).

Description
How much of the area within a half mile is also within a 10-minute walk of each park, measured as the amount of overlap between A) a walkshed drawn by measuring a half-mile distance along streets from RAP facility access points and B) the area within a half-mile straight line buffer around the RAP facility access points.

Scale: Parkshed

Lowest Priority (0)
Highest amount of overlap between measured walkshed and buffer

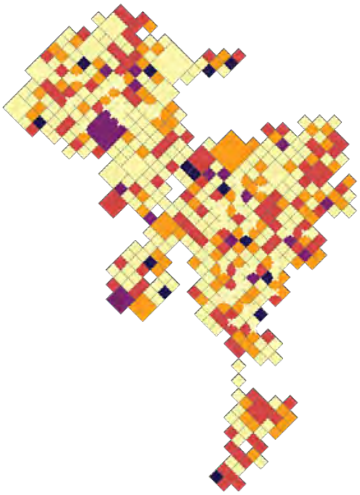
Highest Priority (1)
Lowest amount of overlap between measured walkshed and buffer

PerSquare Mile/Prospective Site Scoring Notes:
Median Score

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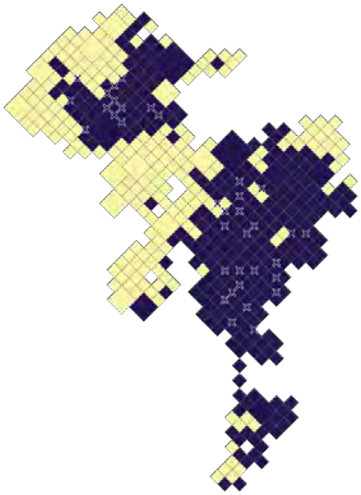
PARK CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT

High-Weight Criteria



SOCIAL EQUITY SCORE

High-Weight Criteria



LEGEND

RAP Site | Prospective Park Site | First Priority | Second Priority | Third Priority | Fourth Priority | Fifth Priority

Figure 154. PNA Criteria: Park Conditions Assessment. Source: OLIN, 2025 using Data from: Parks Conditions Assessment, City of LA Department of Recreation and Parks. 2024.

Figure 155. PNA Criteria: Social Equity Score. Source: OLIN, 2025 using Data from: CalEnviroScreen 4.0, 2021, CoLA Equity Index (2024), SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities.

Dataset and/or source
Parks Conditions Assessment, City of LA Department of Recreation and Parks. 2024.

Description
Condition of park amenities, based on RAP's annual Park Conditions Assessment (PCA). The PCA rates the following amenities as being in good, fair, or poor condition. This data is reported annually to the LA County Department of Parks and Recreation for Measure A funding. During 2024, RAP completed an assessment of about 34 types of recreational amenities at 355 sites. RAP completes this assessment annually.

Scale: Site

Lowest Priority (0)
Best average reported condition

Highest Priority (1)
Worst average reported condition

PerSquare Mile/Prospective Site Scoring Notes:
Score of 0 (Same as park with no amenities)

Dataset and/or source
CalEnviroScreen 4.0[142], 2021, CoLA Equity Index (2024)[143], SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities.[144]

Description
Whether the site falls in a block group that meets at least one of the following thresholds: at or above the 75th percentile of CalEnviroScreen 4.0. the top 50% of the City of LA Equity Index score any SB 535 identified tract

Scale: Site

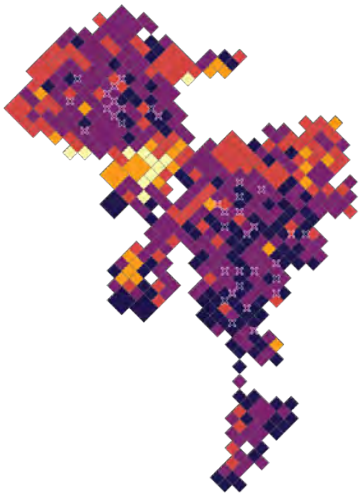
Lowest Priority (0)
Does not meet at least one of the above thresholds

Highest Priority (1)
Meets at least one of the above thresholds

PerSquare Mile/Prospective Site Scoring Notes:
Used square as site

LOW SHADE COVER

High-Weight Criteria



CLIMATE VULNERABILITY

High-Weight Criteria

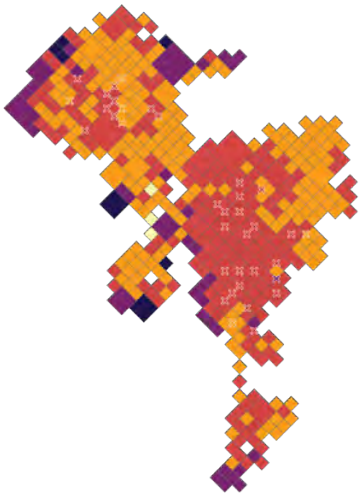




Figure 156. PNA Criteria: Low Shade Cover. Source: OLIN, 2025 using Data from: Walkshed from RAP Parks (RAP Access Points (2025) and LA County CAMS Road Segments), Tree Canopy Cover by Block Group (Tree People and Loyola Marymount University), and Park Landcover (City of LA Bureau of Public Works - Forest Management, 2025).

Dataset and/or source
Walkshed from RAP Parks (RAP Access Points (2025) and LA County CAMS Road Segments), Tree Canopy Cover by Block Group (Tree People and Loyola Marymount University)[145], and Park Landcover (City of LA Bureau of Public Works - Forest Management, 2025).

Description
Availability of shade within each park and within a 10-minute walk of each park, based on land cover data.

Scale: Parkshed

Lowest Priority (0)
Highest canopy cover inside the park and within a 10-minute walk of the park

Highest Priority (1)
Lowest canopy cover inside the park and within a 10-minute walk of the park

PerSquare Mile/Prospective Site Scoring Notes:
Used square as site

Figure 157. PNA Criteria: Climate Vulnerability. Source: OLIN, 2025 using Data from: LA County Chief Sustainability Office, LAC Climate Vulnerability Assessment.

Dataset and/or source
LA County Chief Sustainability Office, LAC Climate Vulnerability Assessment.[146]

Description
Number of climate risk factors each site is vulnerable to, based on mid-century (2050) RCP85 projections from LA County for risk of fire, inland flooding, coastal flooding, drought, severe heat, and extreme precipitation.

Scale: Site

Lowest Priority (0)
Least number of climate risk factors

Highest Priority (1)
Greatest number of climate risk factors

PerSquare Mile/Prospective Site Scoring Notes:
Used square as parkshed

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PERCEIVED PARK SAFETY

High-Weight Criteria

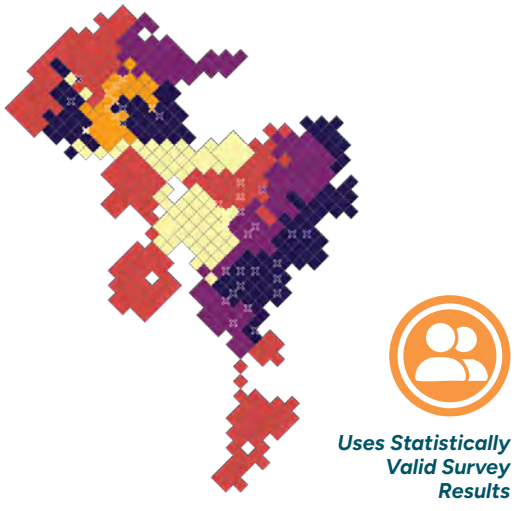


Figure 158. PNA Criteria: Perceived Park Safety. Source: OLIN, 2025 using Data from: PNA Statistically Valid Survey Results, 2025.

Dataset and/or source
PNA Statistically Valid Survey Results, 2025.

Description
Residents' perception of safety, based on the number of safety-related responses to the question "Please check all the reasons that prevent you or members of your household from visiting parks and recreation centers more often."

Scale: Council District

Lowest Priority (0)
Lowest percentage of respondents indicating a safety concern

Highest Priority (1)
Highest percentage of respondents indicating a safety concern

PerSquare Mile/Prospective Site Scoring Notes:
Used square as site

CRIMINALIZATION BURDEN

Medium-Weight Criteria

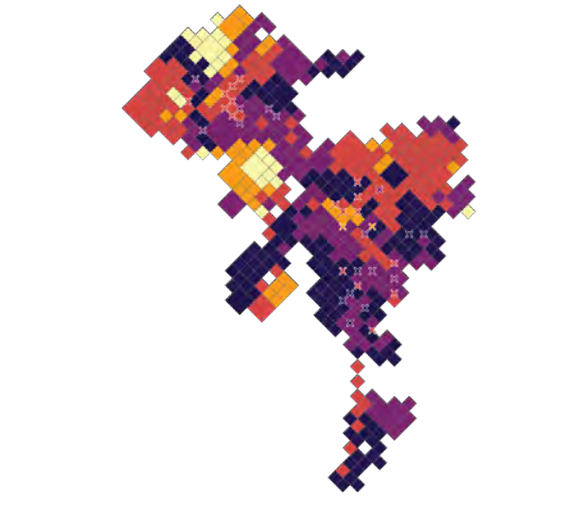


Figure 159. PNA Criteria: Criminalization Burden. Source: OLIN, 2025 using Data from: Justice Equity Need Index (JENI) Criminalization Risk (Catalyst California)

Dataset and/or source
Justice Equity Need Index (JENI) Criminalization Risk (Catalyst California)[147]

Description
Presence of conditions by ZIP code where the criminal justice system has historically taken a detention-first, prevention-last approach, based on JENI's Criminalization Risk analysis, which measures: Mental Health Hospitalizations (per 1,000 people); Substance Use-Related Hospitalizations (per 1,000 people); Homelessness Rate (per 1,000 people).

Scale: Site

Lowest Priority (0)
Lowest presence of detention-first, prevention-last conditions

Highest Priority (1)
Highest presence of detention-first, prevention-last conditions

PerSquare Mile/Prospective Site Scoring Notes:
Used square as site

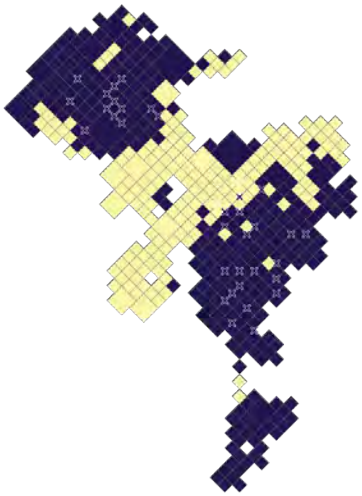
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT HISTORY

Medium-Weight Criteria



EXTREME HEAT RISK

Medium-Weight Criteria



LEGEND

RAP Site | Prospective Park Site | First Priority | Second Priority | Third Priority | Fourth Priority | Fifth Priority

Figure 160. PNA Criteria: Capital Improvement Project History. Source: OLIN, 2025 using Data from: RAP Prop K, Quimby, Grants and Non Grants Funding

Figure 161. PNA Criteria: Extreme Heat Risk. Source: OLIN, 2025 using Data from: LA County Chief Sustainability Office, LAC Climate Vulnerability Assessment.

Dataset and/or source
RAP Prop K, Quimby, Grants and Non Grants Funding

Description
Capital project investment per park acre from 2003-2024. Prospective sites and sites with no investment data are rated as having low historic investment.

Scale: Site

Lowest Priority (0)
Highest historic investment

Highest Priority (1)
Lowest historic investment

PerSquare Mile/Prospective Site Scoring Notes:
One (Same as a park that has had no money spent)

Dataset and/or source
LA County Chief Sustainability Office, LAC Climate Vulnerability Assessment.[148]

Description
The LA County CVA (Climate Vulnerability Assessment) categorizes Extreme Heat Risk for communities that are both exposed to, and at high social risk of the impacts of, extreme heat. These take into account the projected average and high temperatures as well as indicators such as ER hospitalization rates due to extreme heat exposure and other demographic and social risk factors.

Scale: Parkshed

Lowest Priority (0)
Highest projected exposure and susceptibility to extreme heat

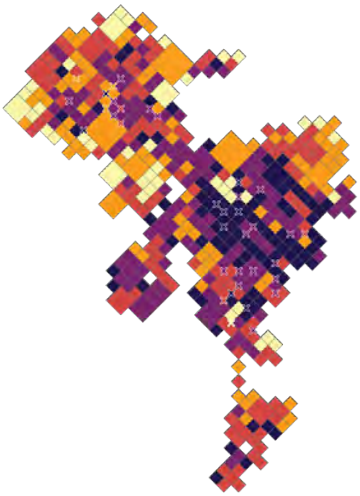
Highest Priority (1)
Highest projected exposure and susceptibility to extreme heat

PerSquare Mile/Prospective Site Scoring Notes:
Used square as parkshed

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LACK OF PRIVATE OPEN SPACE

Medium-Weight Criteria



BIODIVERSITY AND HABITAT CONSERVATION

Medium-Weight Criteria

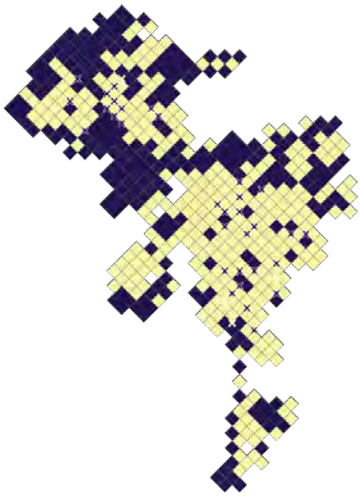




Figure 162. PNA Criteria: Lack of Private Open Space. Source: OLIN, 2025 using Data from: Walkshed from RAP Parks (RAP Access Points (2025) and LA County CAMS Road Segments), Impervious Cover by Residential Parcel (Tree People and Loyola Marymount University)

Figure 163. PNA Criteria: Biodiversity and Habitat Conservation. Source: OLIN, 2025 using Data from: Urban Habitat Quality Score. City of LA Department of Sanitation (LASAN).

Dataset and/or source
Walkshed from RAP Parks (RAP Access Points (2025) and LA County CAMS Road Segments), Impervious Cover by Residential Parcel (Tree People and Loyola Marymount University)[149]

Description
Percent Impervious land cover of residential parcels within a 10-minute walk of each park, calculated as the combined percentage of roads, buildings, driveways and other pavement.

Scale: Parkshed

Lowest Priority (0)
Lowest percentage of impervious landcover

Highest Priority (1)
Highest percentage of impervious landcover

PerSquare Mile/Prospective Site Scoring Notes:
Used square as parkshed

Dataset and/or source
Urban Habitat Quality Score. City of LA Department of Sanitation (LASAN).[150]

Description
Proximity to biodiverse and habitat rich areas, based on the presence of an area within a half-mile walk that is rated 7 or higher in LASAN's Biodiversity Index Urban Habitat Quality Score, which rates areas within the city on a scale from 1 to 10 from low to high quality habitat.

Scale: Site

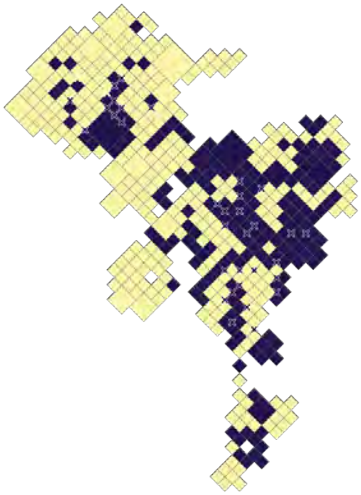
Lowest Priority (0)
Does not contain high quality habitat and is within a half mile of high quality habitat (already close by)

Highest Priority (1)
Contains high quality habitat (that should be maintained) or is further than a half mile from quality habitat (introduction of habitat is needed)

PerSquare Mile/Prospective Site Scoring Notes:
Used square as site

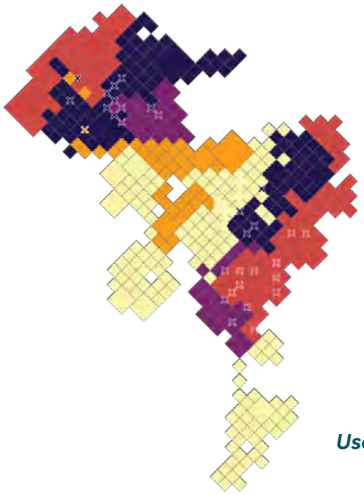
METRO CORRIDORS

Low-Weight Criteria



PARK PHYSICAL CONDITION

Low-Weight Criteria



Uses Statistically Valid Survey Results

LEGEND

RAP Site | Prospective Park Site | First Priority | Second Priority | Third Priority | Fourth Priority | Fifth Priority

Figure 164. PNA Criteria: Metro Corridors. Source: OLIN, 2025 using Data from: Walkshed from RAP Parks (RAP Access Points (2025) and LA County CAMS Road Segments), LA County Metropolitan Transit Authority (LAC MTA).

Figure 165. PNA Criteria: Park Physical Condition. Source: OLIN, 2025 using Data from: PNA Statistically Valid Survey Results, 2025.

Dataset and/or source
Walkshed from RAP Parks (RAP Access Points (2025) and LA County CAMS Road Segments), LA County Metropolitan Transit Authority (LAC MTA).

Description
Proximity to Metro Rail and Metrolink, as measured by being within a 10-minute walk of an existing station.

Scale: Site

Lowest Priority (0)
Sites outside of a 10-minute walk of an existing station

Highest Priority (1)
Sites within a 10-minute walk of an existing station

PerSquare Mile/Prospective Site Scoring Notes:
Used square as site

Dataset and/or source
PNA Statistically Valid Survey Results, 2025.

Description
Residents' perception of the physical condition of parks by council district, based on responses to the question "How would you rate the physical condition?" by those who have visited any RAP parks in the past 12 months. Responses were multiple choice: Excellent, Good, Fair, or Poor.

Scale: Council District

Lowest Priority (0)
Lowest percentage of respondents who rated the physical condition of parks as fair or poor

Highest Priority (1)
Highest percentage of respondents who rated the physical condition of parks as fair or poor

PerSquare Mile/Prospective Site Scoring Notes:
Used square as site

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RECREATION CENTER PHYSICAL CONDITION

Low-Weight Criteria

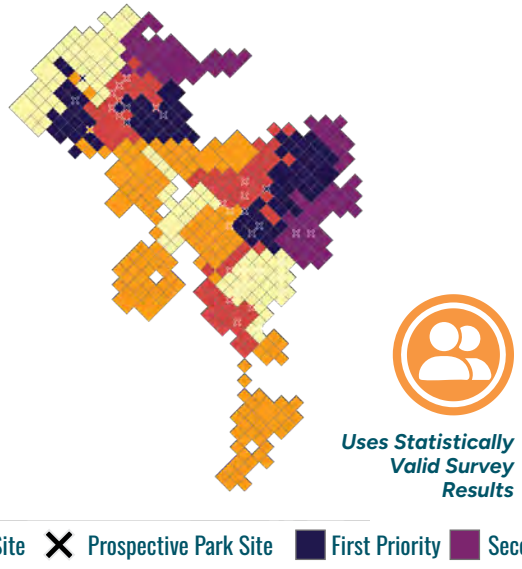


Figure 166. PNA Criteria: Recreation Center Physical Condition. Source: OLIN, 2025 using Data from: PNA Statistically Valid Survey Results, 2025.

Dataset and/or source
PNA Statistically Valid Survey Results, 2025.

Description
Residents' perception of the physical condition of recreation centers by council district, based on responses to the question "How would you rate the physical condition?" by those who have visited any RAP recreation center in the past 12 months. Responses were multiple choice: Excellent, Good, Fair, or Poor.

Scale: Council District

Lowest Priority (0)
Lowest percentage of respondents who rated the physical condition of recreation centers as fair or poor

Highest Priority (1)
Highest percentage of respondents who rated the physical condition of recreation centers as fair or poor

PerSquare Mile/Prospective Site Scoring Notes:
Used square as site

PERCEIVED WALKABILITY

Low-Weight Criteria

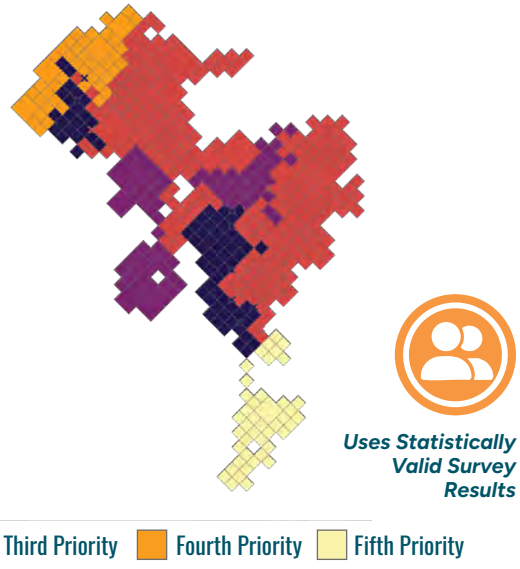


Figure 167. PNA Criteria: Perceived Walkability. Source: OLIN, 2025 using Data from: PNA Statistically Valid Survey Results, 2025.

Dataset and/or source
PNA Statistically Valid Survey Results, 2025.

Description
Residents' perception of walkability by council district, based on responses to the question "Do you feel there is a sufficient number of parks and/or recreation centers within walking distance of your residence?" Responses were collected as either "yes" or "no".

Scale: Council District

Lowest Priority (0)
Highest percentage of respondents who feel there are a sufficient parks and/or recreation centers within walking distance

Highest Priority (1)
Lowest percentage of respondents who feel there are sufficient parks and/or recreation centers within walking distance

PerSquare Mile/Prospective Site Scoring Notes:
Used square as site

ACCESS TO COMMUNITY PRIORITY AMENITIES

Low-Weight Criteria

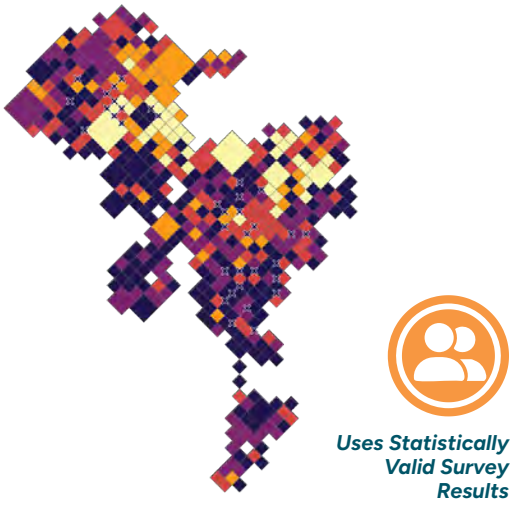


Figure 168. PNA Criteria: Access to Community Priority Amenities. Source: OLIN, 2025 using Data from: PNA Statistically Valid Survey Results, 2025.

Dataset and/or source
PNA Statistically Valid Survey Results, 2025.

Description
Availability of the top 5 indoor and outdoor facilities by council district, as identified by residents' responses to the question "Which four of the outdoor facilities [indoor facilities] listed above do you think are most important to you and the members of your household?", are available at each site.

Scale: Site

Lowest Priority (0)
Has all of residents' top 5 most important facilities

Highest Priority (1)
Has none of residents' top 5 most important facilities

PerSquare Mile/Prospective Site Scoring Notes:
One (Same as a park with no amenities)

PARK VISITATION

Low-Weight Criteria



Figure 169. PNA Criteria: Park Visitation. Source: OLIN, 2025 using Data from: Placer.ai data of park visitation

Dataset and/or source
Placer.ai[151] data of park visitation

Description
Estimated number of visits per acre between April 1, 2024 and March 31, 2025 based on Placer.ai's statistical extrapolation of aggregated, anonymized cell phone data. Roughly 50 parks do not have visitation data because Placer.ai's privacy policy precludes publishing data on sensitive locations such as schools and small sites with only playgrounds to protect younger park users.[152] These sites will be considered to have median visitation in the prioritization process.

Scale: Site

Lowest Priority (0)
Visitation around the median

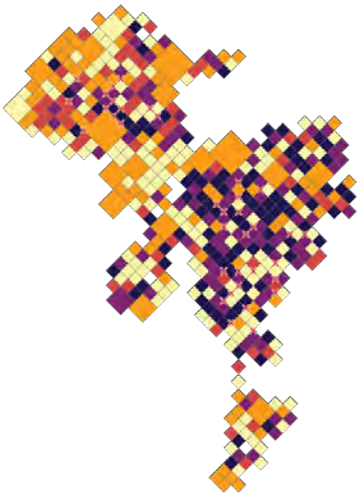
Highest Priority (1)
Visitation that is much higher (overuse) or much lower (underuse) than the median

PerSquare Mile/Prospective Site Scoring Notes:
Median value (same as Park with No Data)

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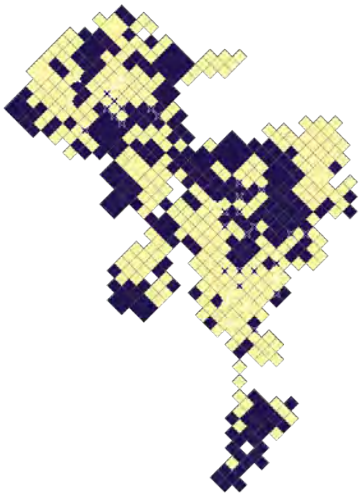
MYLA311 REQUESTS

Low-Weight Criteria



HABITAT CONNECTIVITY

Low-Weight Criteria



LEGEND

RAP Site | Prospective Park Site | First Priority | Second Priority | Third Priority | Fourth Priority | Fifth Priority

Figure 170. PNA Criteria: MyLA311 Requests. Source: OLIN, 2025 using Data from: City of LA MyLA311 requests (2025)

Figure 171. PNA Criteria: Habitat Connectivity. Source: OLIN, 2025 using Data from: Citywide Wildlife Connectivity. City of LA Department of Sanitation (LASAN).

Dataset and/or source
City of LA MyLA311 requests (2025)

Description
Number of MyLA311 requests per acre, based on published MyLA311 data from April 1, 2024 through March 31, 2025.

Scale: Site

Lowest Priority (0)
lowest number of MyLA311 requests per acre

Highest Priority (1)
highest number of MyLA311 requests per acre

PerSquare Mile/Prospective Site Scoring Notes:
Median value

Dataset and/or source
Citywide Wildlife Connectivity. City of LA Department of Sanitation (LASAN).[153]

Description
Proximity to a wildlife connectivity pinch point, based on the presence of a pinch point from the LASAN Biodiversity Index Citywide Wildlife Connectivity Score within a half-mile walk. The Biodiversity Index defines a pinch point as a bottleneck where further habitat loss could restrict movement.[154]

Scale: Site

Lowest Priority (0)
Is farther than a half mile from a pinch point

Highest Priority (1)
Contains or is within a half mile of a pinch point

PerSquare Mile/Prospective Site Scoring Notes:
Use square as site

TREE SPECIES COMPOSITION

Low-Weight Criteria



INFILTRATION AND RECHARGE OPPORTUNITIES

Low-Weight Criteria

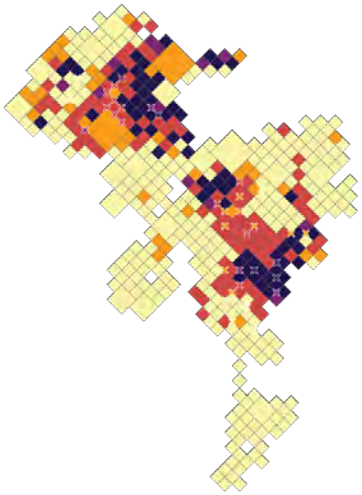




Figure 172. PNA Criteria: Tree Species Composition. Source: OLIN, 2025 using Data from: City of LA RAP, Tree Inventory and OLIN (2025).

Figure 173. PNA Criteria: Infiltration and Recharge Opportunities. Source: OLIN, 2025 using Data from: LADWP Stormwater Capture Master Plan, 2015.

Dataset and/or source
City of LA RAP, Tree Inventory and OLIN, 2025.

Description
Description: Percentage of trees in each park that are native species and viable, based on RAP's inventory of trees within their system. Approximately 40% of viable trees in this database are native species.

Scale: Site

Lowest Priority (0)
Highest percentage of trees that are native species

Highest Priority (1)
Lowest percentage of trees that are native species

PerSquare Mile/Prospective Site Scoring Notes:
Median Value

Dataset and/or source
LADWP Stormwater Capture Master Plan, 2015.

Description
Suitability for groundwater recharge and infiltration, based on the geophysical categories for infiltration in LADWP's Stormwater Capture Master Plan.

Scale: Site

Lowest Priority (0)
Lowest infiltration opportunity

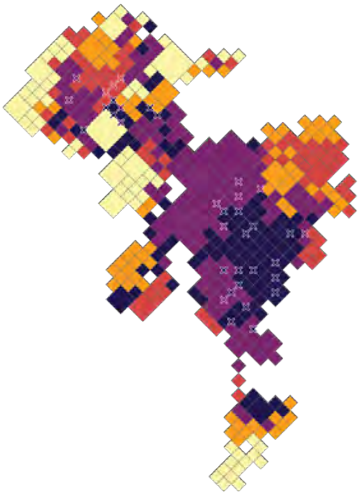
Highest Priority (1)
Highest infiltration opportunity

PerSquare Mile/Prospective Site Scoring Notes:
Use square as site

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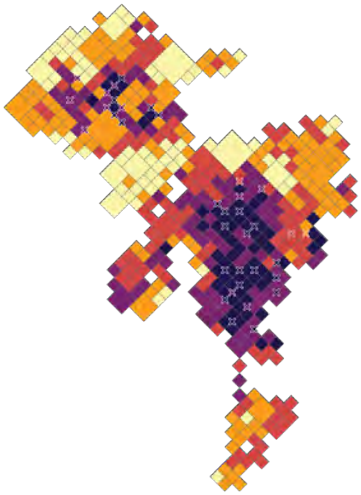
WATER QUALITY PRIORITY

Low-Weight Criteria



LA COUNTY PNA

Low-Weight Criteria



LEGEND

RAP Site | Prospective Park Site | First Priority | Second Priority | Third Priority | Fourth Priority | Fifth Priority

Figure 174. PNA Criteria: Water Quality Priority. Source: OLIN, 2025 using Data from: Walkshed from RAP Parks (RAP Access Points (2025) and LA County CAMS Road Segments), Water Quality Priority from LA County Public Works, Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) LSPC Model Input (2012) and Geosyntec (2018).

Dataset and/or source
Walkshed from RAP Parks (RAP Access Points (2025) and LA County CAMS Road Segments), Water Quality Priority from LA County Public Works, Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) LSPC Model Input (2012) and Geosyntec (2018).

Description
Priority of the watershed each site is in for water quality improvements, based on LA County Public Works' Water Quality Priority scores.

Scale: Site

Lowest Priority (0)
Within a watershed that has the lowest water quality need

Highest Priority (1)
Within a watershed that has the highest water quality need

PerSquare Mile/Prospective Site Scoring Notes:
Used square as parkshed

Figure 175. PNA Criteria: LA County Park Needs Assessment. Source: OLIN, 2025 using Data from: Detailed LA County Park Needs Assessment Park Need (LA County)

Dataset and/or source
Detailed LA County Park Needs Assessment Park Need (LA County)[155]

Description
Park need as identified by the 2016 LA County Park Needs Assessment, which considered a walkshed analysis, park pressure, and park conditions.

Scale: Parkshed

Lowest Priority (0)
Lowest park need score

Highest Priority (1)
Highest park need score

PerSquare Mile/Prospective Site Scoring Notes:
Used square as parkshed

RESULTS AND TAKEAWAYS

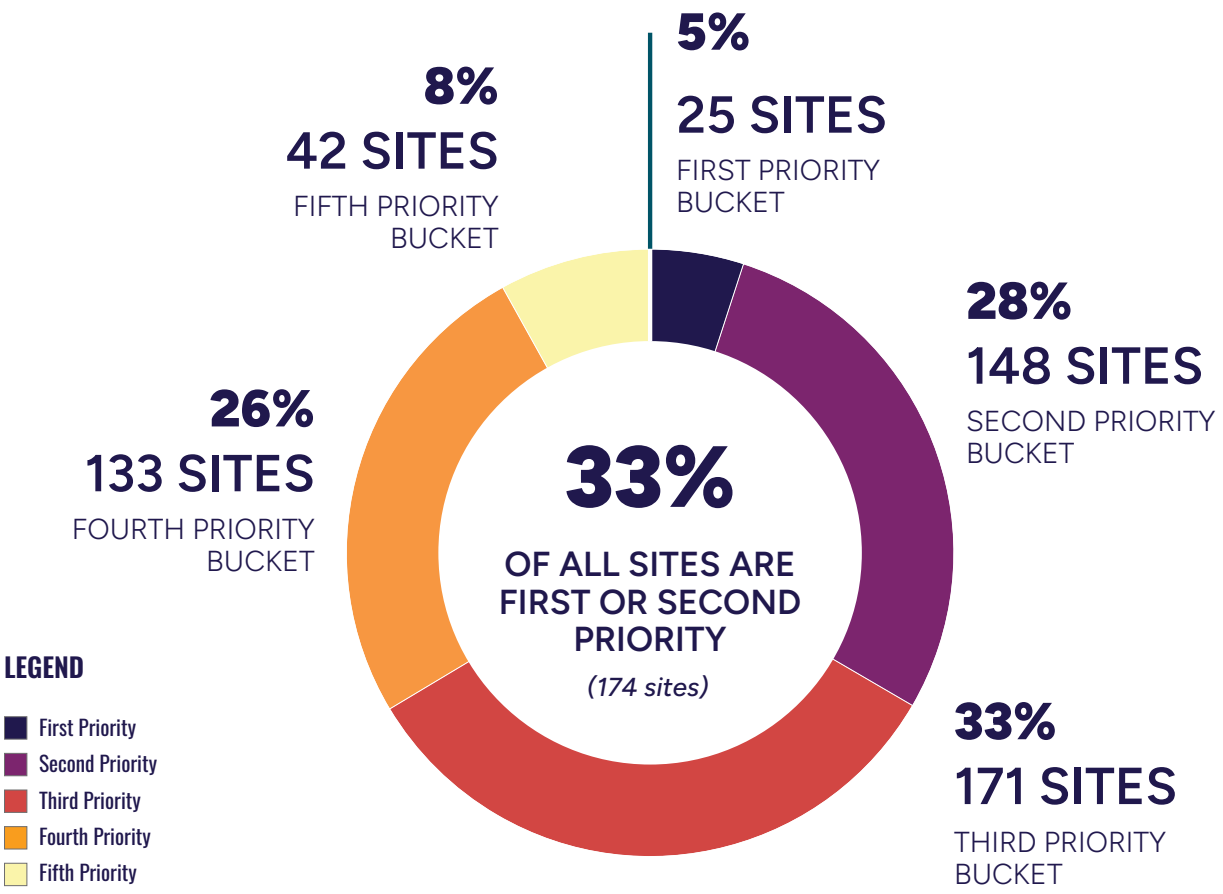


Figure 176. The 521 park and prospective park sites were ranked from First to Fifth Priority. Of those sites 33% are ranked as First or Second Priority.
Source: OLIN, 2025.

OVERALL RESULTS

Using the above criteria, each of the 519 sites in the universe of sites was sorted into one of five levels of priority.

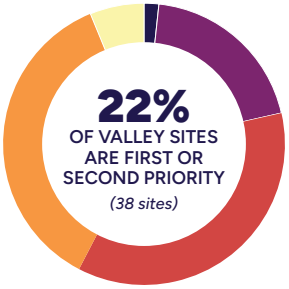
Of the 519 sites, 174 (33%) are first or second priority–including 38 (22%) of the Valley sites, 64 (48%) of the East/Central sites, 71 (49%) of the South sites, and 1 (2%) site in West LA. A full list of sites with their priority ranking can be found in the table starting on page 176.

PARKS AND PROSPECTIVE PARK SITES WERE PRIORITIZED BASED ON A SYSTEM OF COMMUNITY AND DATA DRIVEN CRITERIA

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PRIORITIZATION BY REGION

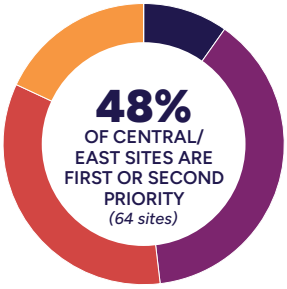
VALLEY



TOP 5 SITES:

- Los Angeles River Greenway - Mason to Vanalden
- PerSquare Mile - Van Nuys - Valley Glen
- PerSquare Mile - North Hollywood
- PerSquare Mile - Van Nuys East
- Caballero Creek Confluence Park

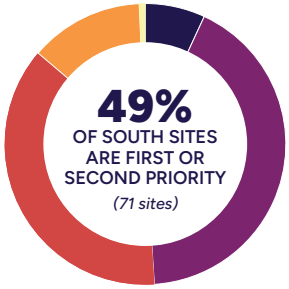
CENTRAL/EAST



TOP 5 SITES:

- Saint James Park
- San Julian Park
- PerSquare Mile - University Park North
- PerSquare Mile - Westlake
- Valencia Triangle

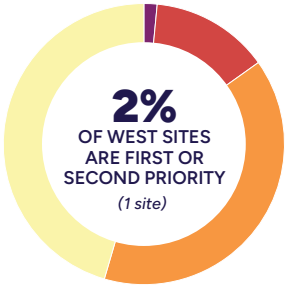
SOUTH



TOP 5 SITES:

- 11th Avenue Park
- South Victoria Avenue Park
- 97th Street Pocket Park
- Little Green Acres Park
- PerSquare Mile - N Hist South Central

WEST



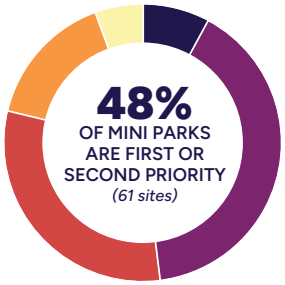
TOP 5 SITES:

- Culver-Slauson Park
- Isidore B Dockweiler State Beach
- Media Park
- Venice Beach
- Linnie Canal Park

Figure 177. When looking regionally, 22% or 38 of the Valley sites, 48% or 64 of the Central/East sites, 49% or 71 of the South sites, and 2% of 1 site in West LA are either first or second priority. Source: OLIN 2025.

PRIORITIZATION BY CLASSIFICATION

MINI-PARK



TOP 5 SITES:

- 11th Avenue Park
- Saint James Park
- South Victoria Avenue Park
- 97th Street Pocket Park
- Valencia Triangle

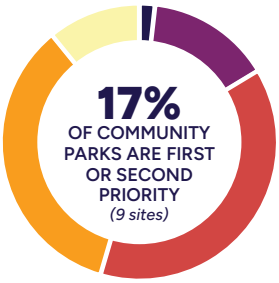
PROSPECTIVE SITE



TOP 5 SITES:

- University Park North
- Westlake
- Westlake-Koreatown
- Downtown
- N Hist South Central

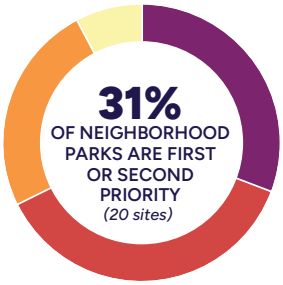
COMMUNITY PARK



TOP 5 SITES:

- Sixth Street Viaduct Park
- Hollenbeck Park
- Winnetka Recreation Center
- Sun Valley Park
- Wilmington Athletic Complex

NEIGHBORHOOD PARK



TOP 5 SITES:

- Caballero Creek Confluence Park
- Toberman Recreation Center
- Wabash Recreation Center
- Prospect Park
- Grand Hope Park

Figure 178. When looking at the classifications of the parks and prospective sites, mini parks and prospective sites made up the majority of first and second priority sites. Neighborhood parks also had many second priority sites. Source: OLIN 2025.

RESULTS BY REGION AND CLASSIFICATION

Looking across the City of LA, sites of highest priority sites are clustered in East, Central, and South LA as well as portions of the southern and eastern San Fernando Valley (see Figure 147 below).

Looking at the sites by classification, mini parks and prospective sites made up the majority of first and second priority sites. Many second priority sites were neighborhood parks.



SITE PRIORITIZATION RANKINGS

THE RANKINGS SHOW HIGH PRIORITY SITES CLUSTERED IN EAST, CENTRAL, AND SOUTH LA AS WELL AS THE SOUTHERN AND EASTERN SAN FERNANDO VALLEY.

LEGEND

- RAP Site
- Prospective Park Site
- First Priority
- Second Priority
- Third Priority
- Fourth Priority
- Fifth Priority

Figure 179. The site prioritization results show high priority sites clustered in the East, Central, and South LA. Also many sites within the Southern and Eastern San Fernando Valley are high priority sites. Source: OLIN, 2025.

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FIRST PRIORITY SITES

THESE SITES REPRESENT THOSE THAT SCORED THE HIGHEST OUT OF ALL 519 IN THE PRIORITIZATION FRAMEWORK. THEY RANGE IN CLASSIFICATION, SIZE, AND REGION.

105TH STREET POCKET PARK



Classification: Mini Park

Region: South

Acres: 0.11

11TH AVENUE PARK

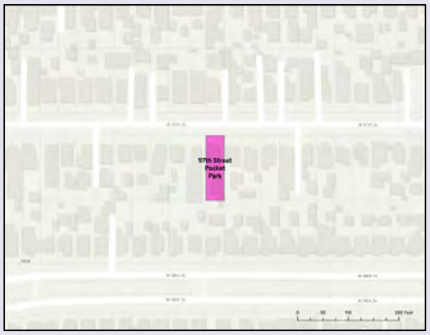


Classification: Mini Park

Region: South

Acres: 0.21

97TH STREET POCKET PARK



Classification: Mini Park

Region: South

Acres: 0.13

ARTS DISTRICT PARK



Classification: Mini Park

Region: Central/East

Acres: 0.51

CABALLERO CREEK CONFLUENCE PARK



Classification: Neighborhood Park

Region: Valley

Acres: 1.5

LEO POLITI ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (CSP)



Classification: Community School Park

Region: Central/East

Acres: 2.02

Continued on the following pages...

LITTLE GREEN ACRES PARK



Classification: Specialty Facility

Region: South

Acres: 0.23

LOS ANGELES RIVER GREENWAY - MASON TO VANALDEN



Classification: Greenway

Region: Valley

Acres: 6.22

ORD AND YALE STREET PARK



Classification: Mini Park

Region: Central/East

Acres: 0.6

PROSPECTIVE PARK SITE- DOWNTOWN



Classification: Neighborhood Park

Region: Central/East

Acres: 3

PROSPECTIVE PARK SITE - EAST VERMONT SQUARE

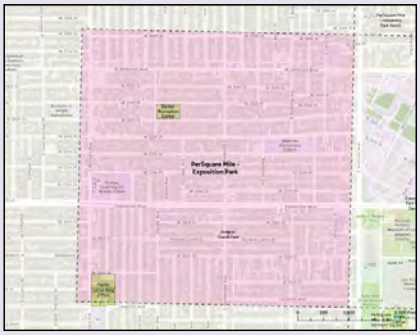


Classification: Neighborhood Park

Region: South

Acres: 3

PROSPECTIVE PARK SITE - EXPOSITION PARK



Classification: Neighborhood Park

Region: South

Acres: 3

PROSPECTIVE PARK SITE - N HIST SOUTH CENTRAL



Classification: Neighborhood Park

Region: South

Acres: 3

PROSPECTIVE PARK SITE - NORTH HOLLYWOOD



Classification: Neighborhood Park

Region: Valley

Acres: 3

PROSPECTIVE PARK SITE- PICO-UNION



Classification: Neighborhood Park

Region: Central/East

Acres: 3

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PROSPECTIVE PARK SITE - WESTLAKE-KOREATOWN



Classification: Neighborhood Park

Region: Central/East

Acres: 3

ROLLAND CURTIS PARK



Classification: Mini Park

Region: South

Acres: 0.09

SAINT JAMES PARK



Classification: Mini Park

Region: Central/East

Acres: 0.9

SAN JULIAN PARK



Classification: Specialty Facility

Region: Central/East

Acres: 0.29

SIXTH STREET VIADUCT PARK



Classification: Community Park

Region: Central/East

Acres: 12.52

SOUTH VICTORIA AVENUE PARK



Classification: Mini Park

Region: South

Acres: 0.26

VALENCIA TRIANGLE



Classification: Mini Park

Region: Central/East

Acres: 0.06

VERMONT MIRACLE PARK



Classification: Mini Park

Region: South

Acres: 0.22

FIRST PRIORITY

Rank	Title	Size (Acres)	PNA Classification	Region	Composite Score
22	105th Street Pocket Park	**0.11**	Mini Park	South	
1	11th Avenue Park	**0.21**	Mini Park	South	
5	97th Street Pocket Park	**0.13**	Mini Park	South	
11	Arts District Park	**0.51**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
25	Caballero Creek Confluence Park	**1.53**	Neighborhood Park	Valley	
12	LAR Greenway - Mason to Vanalden	**6.22**	Greenway	Valley	
20	Leo Politi Elementary School (CSP)	**2.02**	Community School Park	Cen/East	
13	Little Green Acres Park	**0.23**	Mini Park	South	
7	PerSquare Mile - Downtown	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Cen/East	
14	PerSquare Mile - East Vermont Square	**3.00**	Prospective Site	South	
17	PerSquare Mile - Exposition Park	**3.00**	Prospective Site	South	
15	PerSquare Mile - N Hist South Central	**3.00**	Prospective Site	South	
23	PerSquare Mile - North Hollywood	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Valley	
24	PerSquare Mile - Pico-Union	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Cen/East	
6	PerSquare Mile - University Park North	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Cen/East	
18	PerSquare Mile - Van Nuys - Valley Glen	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Valley	
8	PerSquare Mile - Westlake	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Cen/East	
9	PerSquare Mile - Westlake-Koreatown	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Cen/East	
21	Rolland Curtis Park	**0.09**	Mini Park	South	
2	Saint James Park	**0.90**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
3	San Julian Park	**0.29**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
16	Sixth Street Viaduct Park	**12.52**	Community Park	Cen/East	
4	South Victoria Avenue Park	**0.26**	Mini Park	South	
10	Valencia Triangle	**0.06**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
19	Vermont Miracle Park	**0.22**	Mini Park	South	

SECOND PRIORITY

Rank	Title	Size (Acres)	PNA Classification	Region	Composite Score
39	111th Place Pocket Park	**0.09**	Mini Park	South	
80	1st And Broadway Civic Center Park	**1.96**	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
123	4206 S Main St Maintenance Yard	**0.48**	Single Purpose Site	South	
119	49th Street Pocket Park	**0.19**	Mini Park	South	
93	61st Street Pocket Park	**0.12**	Mini Park	South	
67	6th & Gladys Street Park	**0.34**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
68	76th Street Pocket Park	**0.13**	Mini Park	South	
154	Algin Sutton Recreation Center	**16.46**	Community Park	South	
29	Aliso Triangle	**0.04**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
155	Alpine Recreation Center	**1.94**	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
69	Alvarado Terrace Park	**0.91**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
81	Amistad Park	**0.14**	Mini Park	Valley	
170	Anderson Memorial Senior Citizen Cntr	**1.62**	Neighborhood Park	South	
61	Angeles Mesa Park	**0.15**	Mini Park	South	
101	Arroyo Rosa De Castilla	**0.73**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
120	Augustus F Hawkins Natural Park	**8.12**	Large Neighborhood Park	South	
171	Bandini Canyon Park	**4.97**	Linear Park	South	
102	Boyle Heights Sports Center	**8.51**	Large Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
62	Brooklyn Heights Park	**0.20**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
70	Camellia Avenue Elem School (CSP)	**2.37**	Community School Park	Valley	
148	Canoga Park Senior Citizen Center	**0.77**	Single Purpose Site	Valley	
149	Carlton Way Park	**0.19**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
40	Central Avenue Jazz Park	**0.19**	Mini Park	South	
156	Central Recreation Center	**1.45**	Neighborhood Park	South	
113	Challengers Boys And Girls Club	**0.84**	Single Purpose Site	South	
86	Circle Park (5th Ave)	**0.17**	Mini Park	South	

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SECOND PRIORITY

Rank	Title	Size (Acres)	PNA Classification	Region	Composite Score
71	Circle Park (S Gramercy Pl)	**0.17**	Mini Park	South	
103	City Hall Park	**1.71**	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
172	Culver-Slauson Park	**3.27**	Large Neighborhood Park	West	
124	David M Gonzales Recreation Center	**6.80**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	
104	Denker Recreation Center	**2.81**	Neighborhood Park	South	
72	Dorothy J and Benjamin B Smith Park	**0.49**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
150	East Los Angeles Park	**0.32**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
63	Echo Park Community Center	**0.29**	Single Purpose Site	Cen/East	
73	El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historic Monument	**2.03**	Historic Landmark Site	Cen/East	
94	El Sereno Community Garden	**0.77**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
164	El Sereno Recreation Center	**13.94**	Community Park	Cen/East	
87	Elysian Park	**547.54**	Regional Park	Cen/East	
165	Ernest E Debs Regional Park	**318.62**	Regional Park	Cen/East	
157	Evergreen Recreation Center	**6.66**	Large Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
64	EXPO Center	**6.65**	Regional Park	South	
125	Exposition Park Rose Garden	**10.39**	Historic Landmark Site	South	
74	Francis Avenue Community Garden	**0.15**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
166	Fred Roberts Recreation Center	**2.90**	Neighborhood Park	South	
34	Fremont High School Pool	**0.64**	School Pool	South	
126	Fulton Avenue Park	**0.40**	Mini Park	Valley	
142	Gage and Avalon Triangle Pocket Park	**0.26**	Mini Park	South	
55	Grand Hope Park	**2.00**	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
41	Greenwood Square Park	**0.31**	Mini Park	Valley	
173	Grigsby Pocket Park	**0.28**	Mini Park	South	
143	Harbor View Memorial Park	**2.85**	Neighborhood Park	South	
88	Hartland Mini-Park	**0.07**	Mini Park	Valley	
35	Hazard Recreation Center	**24.99**	Large Community Park	Cen/East	
127	Hollenbeck Park	**18.30**	Community Park	Cen/East	
134	Hoover Pedestrian Mall	**2.16**	Greenway	South	
75	Hoover Recreation Center	**2.95**	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
144	Hoover-Gage Park	**0.21**	Mini Park	South	
42	Hope and Peace Park	**0.57**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
145	Inell Woods Park	**0.27**	Mini Park	South	
89	Jacaranda Park	**5.35**	Linear Park	South	
158	Julian C Dixon Park	**0.96**	Mini Park	South	
121	Ken Malloy Harbor Regional Park	**290.87**	Regional Park	South	
105	Keswick Park	**0.36**	Mini Park	Valley	
90	Kittridge Mini-Park	**0.09**	Mini Park	Valley	
159	LAPD SWAT Officer R.D.Simmons Pk	**8.08**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	
160	LAR & Aliso Creek Confluence Park	**2.59**	Linear Park	Valley	
151	Latham Park	**0.19**	Mini Park	South	
106	Lincoln Park	**42.81**	Regional Park	Cen/East	
128	Loren Miller Recreation Center	**2.42**	Neighborhood Park	South	
107	Los Angeles Maritime Museum	**2.5**	Historic Landmark Site	South	
65	Lou Costello Jr Recreation Center	**3.5**	Large Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
95	MacArthur Park	**29.87**	Large Community Park	Cen/East	
135	Madison West Park	**0.52**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
91	Marson Street Pocket Park	**0.29**	Mini Park	Valley	
136	Martin Luther King Jr Park	**6.53**	Large Neighborhood Park	South	
137	Mary McLeod Bethune Mid. Sch. (CSP)	**8.20**	Community School Park	South	
108	McKinley Avenue Park	**0.11**	Mini Park	South	
138	Monsignor Ramon Garcia Rec Center	**6.49**	Large Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
129	Montecito Heights Recreation Center	**22.53**	Large Community Park	Cen/East	
76	Normandie Recreation Center	**3.27**	Large Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	

SECOND PRIORITY

Rank	Title	Size (Acres)	PNA Classification	Region	Composite Score
50	North San Fernando Park	**0.24**	Mini Park	Valley	
82	Obama Global Prep Academy (CSP)	**3.00**	Community School Park	South	
56	Orchard Ave Park	**0.14**	Mini Park	South	
26	Ord And Yale Street Park	**0.60**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
109	Orthopedic Hospital UAP	**0.33**	Mini Park	South	
36	Parkview Photo Center	**0.96**	Single Purpose Site	Cen/East	
77	Parque Nativo Lopez	**0.72**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
83	Parthenia Park	**1.42**	Neighborhood Park	Valley	
78	Pecan Recreation Center	**4.28**	Large Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
122	Pershing Square	**4.44**	Community Park	Cen/East	
43	PerSquare Mile - Boyle Heights	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Cen/East	
57	PerSquare Mile - Central-Alameda	**3.00**	Prospective Site	South	
58	PerSquare Mile - Central-Alameda-N.	**3.00**	Prospective Site	South	
44	PerSquare Mile - E Hollywood-Ktown	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Cen/East	
139	PerSquare Mile - East Hollywood	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Cen/East	
37	PerSquare Mile - Florence	**3.00**	Prospective Site	South	
96	PerSquare Mile - Harvard Heights-Pico	**3.00**	Prospective Site	South	
66	PerSquare Mile - Harvard Park	**3.00**	Prospective Site	South	
27	PerSquare Mile - Historic South Central	**3.00**	Prospective Site	South	
59	PerSquare Mile - Koreatown	**3.00**	Prospective Site	South	
97	PerSquare Mile - North Hills	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Valley	
114	PerSquare Mile - Panorama City West	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Valley	
92	PerSquare Mile - Reseda	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Valley	
51	PerSquare Mile - South Panorama City	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Valley	
45	PerSquare Mile - South Park-Florence	**3.00**	Prospective Site	South	
30	PerSquare Mile - Sun Valley	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Valley	
46	PerSquare Mile - Tarzana-Encino	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Valley	
31	PerSquare Mile - Van Nuys Central	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Valley	
28	PerSquare Mile - Van Nuys East	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Valley	
60	PerSquare Mile - Van Nuys West	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Valley	
130	PerSquare Mile - Vermont Knolls	**3.00**	Prospective Site	South	
32	PerSquare Mile - Vermont-Slauson	**3.00**	Prospective Site	South	
47	PerSquare Mile - Vermont-South Park	**3.00**	Prospective Site	South	
131	PerSquare Mile - Windsor Square	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Cen/East	
33	PerSquare Mile - Winetka	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Valley	
79	Pio Union Community Garden	**0.29**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
52	Prospect Park	**2.71**	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
161	Ralph C Daniels Field Sports Center	**3.59**	Large Neighborhood Park	South	
115	Ramona Elementary School (CSP)	**1.48**	Community School Park	Cen/East	
110	Reseda Park	**29.68**	Large Community Park	Valley	
111	Reseda Skate Facility	**2.28**	Single Purpose Site	Valley	
48	Richardson Family Park	**0.32**	Mini Park	South	
132	Roosevelt High School Pool	**1.49**	School Pool	Cen/East	
167	Ross Snyder Recreation Center	**11.34**	Community Park	South	
98	Ross Valencia Community Park	**0.26**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
168	Runnymede Park	**5.93**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	
53	Selma Park	**0.22**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
112	Senator Bill Greene Memorial Park	**0.47**	Mini Park	South	
152	Sepulveda Basin Recreation Area	**1542.5**	Regional Park	Valley	
116	South Broadway Pocket Park	**0.13**	Mini Park	South	
99	South Palos Verdes Street Park	**0.41**	Mini Park	South	
54	Spring Street Park	**0.80**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
117	State Street Recreation Center	**2.62**	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
162	Strathern Park, West	**9.38**	Greenway	Valley	

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SECOND PRIORITY

Rank	Title	Size (Acres)	PNA Classification	Region	Composite Score
140	Sun Valley Park	**17.26**	Community Park	Valley	
38	Toberman Recreation Center	**2.74**	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
118	Trinity Recreation Center	**2.06**	Neighborhood Park	South	
84	Van Nuys Multipurpose Center	**1.4**	Neighborhood Park	Valley	
146	Vanalden Park	**10.89**	Community Park	Valley	
169	Vermont Gage Park	**0.31**	Mini Park	South	
49	Wabash Recreation Center	**1.87**	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
153	Wall Street Community Park	**0.10**	Mini Park	South	
163	Watts Senior Citizen Center	**1.30**	Neighborhood Park	South	
100	West Adam Heights Park	**0.09**	Mini Park	South	
85	Western And Gage Community Park	**0.15**	Mini Park	South	
141	Wilmington Athletic Complex	**18.87**	Community Park	South	
147	Wilmington Town Square	**0.48**	Mini Park	South	
133	Winnetka Recreation Center	**15.95**	Community Park	Valley	

THIRD PRIORITY

Rank	Title	Size (Acres)	PNA Classification	Region	Composite Score
198	109th Street Recreation Center	**3.17**	Large Neighborhood Park	South	
314	Albert Piantanida Intergen. Cntr	**2.66**	Neighborhood Park	Valley	
187	Allegheny Park	**1.05**	Neighborhood Park	Valley	
199	Andres + Maria Cardenas Rec Cntr	**0.70**	Neighborhood Park	Valley	
333	Andres Pico Adobe Park	**2.20**	Historic Landmark Site	Valley	
252	Arroyo Seco Park	**87.46**	Regional Park	Cen/East	
214	Ascot Hills Park	**92.44**	Regional Nature Park	Cen/East	
253	Baldwin Hills Recreation Center	**10.87**	Community Park	South	
254	Banning High School Pool	**0.52**	School Pool	South	
248	Barnsdall Park	**14.59**	Historic Landmark Site	Cen/East	
255	Bellaire Avenue Park	**0.14**	Mini Park	Valley	
304	Bellevue Recreation Center	**9.11**	Large Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
305	Benny H Potter W. Adams Ave Mem Pk	**1.62**	Neighborhood Park	South	
256	Betty F Day Park	**0.12**	Mini Park	South	
223	Brand Park	**17.75**	Community Park	Valley	
343	Budd Wiener Park	**0.79**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
176	Cabrillo Beach	**40.07**	Beach	South	
234	Campo De Cahuenga	**0.73**	Historic Landmark Site	Valley	
283	Carey Ranch Park	**23.80**	Large Community Park	Valley	
306	Carlin G Smith Recreation Center	**2.64**	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
321	Charles F Lummis Home + Gardens	**1.75**	Historic Landmark Site	Cen/East	
322	Chatsworth Park South	**73.07**	Regional Nature Park	Valley	
177	Chesterfield Square Park	**1.89**	Neighborhood Park	South	
224	Chevy Chase Park	**2.44**	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
266	Country Club Heritage Park	**0.08**	Mini Park	South	
188	Cypress Park Club House	**0.18**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
307	Cypress Recreation Center	**3.49**	Large Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
189	De Garmo Park	**1.64**	Linear Park	Valley	
257	De Longpre Park	**1.4**	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
200	Delano Recreation Center	**4.45**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	
235	Devonshire Arleta Park	**1.82**	Neighborhood Park	Valley	
215	Devonwood Park	**4.84**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	
249	Downey Recreation Center	**10.87**	Community Park	Cen/East	
236	Drew Street Park	**0.12**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
216	Drum Barracks Civil War Museum	**0.92**	Historic Landmark Site	South	
296	East Wilmington Greenbelt Comm Cntr	**0.85**	Mini Park	South	
201	East Wilmington Vest Pocket Park	**0.13**	Mini Park	South	

THIRD PRIORITY

Rank	Title	Size (Acres)	PNA Classification	Region	Composite Score
237	Echo Park	**28.41**	Regional Park	Cen/East	
202	Echo Park Deep Pool	**2.07**	Single Purpose Site	Cen/East	
229	El Dorado Avenue Park	**1.18**	Linear Park	Valley	
284	El Sereno Arroyo Playground	**2.35**	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
190	El Sereno Senior Citizen Center	**0.91**	Single Purpose Site	Cen/East	
344	Elysian Valley Recreation Center	**1.99**	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
250	Everett Park	**0.53**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
323	Fernangeles Recreation Center	**9.26**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	
267	Fox And Laurel Park	**0.28**	Mini Park	Valley	
238	Garden Grove Elementary School (CSP)	**3.00**	Community School Park	Valley	
285	Genesee Avenue Park	**0.75**	Mini Park	South	
191	Gilbert W Lindsay Recreation Center	**14.62**	Community Park	South	
268	Gladys Jean Wesson Park	**0.21**	Mini Park	South	
324	Glassell Park Rec Cen. + Youth Cen.	**12.69**	Community Park	Cen/East	
297	Glenhurst Park	**0.29**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
276	Greayer's Oak Park	**0.60**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
269	Green Meadows Recreation Center	**7.64**	Large Neighborhood Park	South	
258	Griffith Park	**4574**	Regional Park	Valley	
192	Hansen Dam Recreation Area	**1449.5**	Regional Park	Valley	
325	Harbor City Park	**11.07**	Community Park	South	
340	Harbor Highlands Park	**3.24**	Large Neighborhood Park	South	
174	Harvard Elementary School (CSP)	**1.22**	Community School Park	Cen/East	
239	Heritage Square	**4.16**	Historic Landmark Site	Cen/East	
275	Hollywood Recreation Center	**3.12**	Large Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
286	Howard Finn Park	**3.66**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	
308	Hubert H Humphrey Memorial Park	**9.99**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	
178	Isidore B Dockweiler State Beach	**228.31**	Beach	West	
259	Jackie Tatum / Harvard Rec Center	**12.88**	Community Park	South	
230	Jaime Beth Slavin Park	**6.95**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	
179	James Slauson Recreation Center	**3.63**	Large Neighborhood Park	South	
251	Jim Gilliam Recreation Center	**17.63**	Community Park	South	
309	John Quimby Park	**3.82**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	
315	Kagel Canyon Park	**3.46**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	
326	La Mirada Park	**0.17**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
287	La Tierra de la Culebra	**0.56**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
240	Lacy Street Neighborhood Park	**0.37**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
203	Lafayette Recreation Center	**9.72**	Large Neighborhood Park	South	
204	Lanark Recreation Center	**19.20**	Community Park	Valley	
241	LAR Greenway - Brown's Creek	**3.66**	Greenway	Valley	
270	LAR Greenway - Coldwater to Whitsett	**2.30**	Greenway	Valley	
327	LAR Greenway - Sepulveda to Kester	**2.59**	Greenway	Valley	
217	LAR Greenway / Elysian Valley Bikeway	**4.82**	Greenway	Cen/East	
260	Larissa Parkway	**0.22**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
261	Las Palmas Senior Citizen Center	**1.14**	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
205	Laurel and Hardy Park	**0.32**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
218	Leimert Plaza	**1.14**	Neighborhood Park	South	
328	Leland Recreation Center	**15.76**	Community Park	South	
288	Lemon Grove Recreation Center	**3.87**	Large Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
271	Leslie N Shaw Park	**0.66**	Mini Park	South	
206	Lexington Avenue Pocket Park	**0.17**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
277	Limekiln Canyon Park	**95.78**	Canyon Park	Valley	
329	Lincoln Heights Recreation Center	**2.88**	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
298	Lincoln Heights Youth Center	**0.74**	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
310	Linnie Canal Park	**0.13**	Mini Park	West	

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THIRD PRIORITY

Rank	Title	Size (Acres)	PNA Classification	Region	Composite Score
316	Little Landers Park	**1.14**	Historic Landmark Site	Valley	
278	Los Angeles Sister Cities Plaza	**0.33**	Mini Park	South	
311	Louise Park	**6.48**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	
299	Lummis Public Forest Park	**0.29**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
219	Madison Ave Park and Comm Garden	**0.56**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
312	Mascot Park	**0.19**	Mini Park	South	
207	Mecca Avenue Park	**0.18**	Mini Park	Valley	
272	Media Park	**1.08**	Neighborhood Park	West	
193	Mount Carmel Recreation Center	**3.41**	Large Neighborhood Park	South	
262	Mount Olympus Park	**9**	Neighborhood Nature Park	Cen/East	
225	Nevin Avenue Park	**0.26**	Mini Park	South	
220	North East Valley Multipurpose Center	**2.07**	Neighborhood Park	Valley	
330	North Hollywood Recreation Center	**55.60**	Regional Park	Valley	
226	North Weddington Recreation Center	**10.21**	Community Park	Valley	
317	Northridge Middle School (CSP)	**11.58**	Community School Park	Valley	
300	Old Mission Trail	**13.60**	Linear Park	Valley	
318	Open Magnet Charter School (CSP)	**2.80**	Community School Park	West	
319	Oro Vista Park	**8.23**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	
334	Pacific Region Headquarters	**2.62**	Single Purpose Site	South	
263	Panorama City Recreation Center	**6.00**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	
194	Patton St Pocket Park	**0.40**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
180	PerSquare Mile - Arleta	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Valley	
221	Pio Pico Middle School (CSP)	**3.54**	Community School Park	South	
208	Point Fermin Park	**39.13**	Community Park	South	
264	Ritchie Valens Paxton Rec Center	**25.77**	Large Community Park	Valley	
242	Rockwood Community Park	**0.43**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
243	Roger W Jessup Park	**14.41**	Community Park	Valley	
273	Rose Hill Recreation Center	**2.26**	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
274	Rosecrans Recreation Center	**10.55**	Community Park	South	
335	Runyon Canyon Park	**141.50**	Canyon Park	Valley	
181	Saint Andrews Recreation Center	**8.58**	Large Neighborhood Park	South	
331	San Juan Garage	**0.12**	Single Purpose Site	West	
289	San Pedro Plaza Park	**3.51**	Linear Park	South	
244	San Pedro Welcome Park	**0.40**	Mini Park	South	
227	SE Valley Roller & Skateboard Park	**2.20**	Single Purpose Site	Valley	
279	Seily Rodriguez Park	**0.34**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
336	Seoul International Park	**3.47**	Large Neighborhood Park	South	
290	Sepulveda Recreation Center	**10.59**	Community Park	Valley	
182	Shatto Recreation Center	**5.45**	Large Neighborhood Park	South	
228	Sheldon-Arleta Park	**45.16**	Regional Park	Valley	
291	Sherman Oaks Castle Park	**4.98**	Single Purpose Site	Valley	
231	South LA Wetlands Park	**9.01**	Large Neighborhood Park	South	
232	South Los Angeles Sports Activity Cntr	**0.74**	Single Purpose Site	South	
209	South Park Recreation Center	**18.25**	Community Park	South	
292	South Seas House Park	**1.03**	Historic Landmark Site	South	
337	South Weddington Park	**14.48**	Community Park	Valley	
183	Stetson Ranch Park	**28.31**	Large Community Park	Valley	
245	Stonehurst Recreation Center	**13.71**	Community Park	Valley	
210	Strathern Park - North	**12.74**	Community Park	Valley	
293	Sycamore Grove Park	**15.87**	Community Park	Cen/East	
280	Tarzana Recreation Center	**5.57**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	
175	Telfair Park	**1.29**	Neighborhood Park	Valley	
246	Tiara Street Park	**1.56**	Neighborhood Park	Valley	
294	Tobias Avenue Park	**1.61**	Neighborhood Park	Valley	

THIRD PRIORITY

Rank	Title	Size (Acres)	PNA Classification	Region	Composite Score
338	Triangle Park	**0.09**	Mini Park	West	
281	Tujunga Greenbelt	**8.22**	Greenway	Valley	
332	Tujunga Infiltration Galleries	**47.37**	Regional Park	Valley	
247	Unidad Park	**0.32**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
184	Valley Plaza Park	**77.64**	Large Community Park	Valley	
211	Van Ness Recreation Center	**7.81**	Large Neighborhood Park	South	
212	Van Nuys Recreation Center	**3.89**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	
282	Venice Beach	**160.75**	Beach	West	
295	Verdugo Hills Pool	**0.75**	School Pool	Valley	
185	Vermont Square Park	**3.01**	Large Neighborhood Park	South	
195	Vernon Branch Library Pocket Park	**0.15**	Mini Park	South	
186	Victory-Vineland Recreation Center	**6.48**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	
301	Vineyard Recreation Center	**0.93**	Mini Park	South	
341	Vista Del Mar Park	**1.41**	Neighborhood Park	West	
342	Warner Ranch Park	**16.68**	Community Park	Valley	
233	Washington Irving Pocket Park	**0.13**	Mini Park	South	
320	Watts Cultural Crescent	**2.96**	Linear Park	South	
302	Watts Serenity Park	**1.12**	Neighborhood Park	South	
196	Watts Skate Park	**0.79**	Single Purpose Site	South	
197	West Lakeside Street Park	**6.16**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	
213	Westside Neighborhood Park	**3.98**	Linear Park	South	
222	White Point Park Nature Preserve	**95.00**	Regional Nature Park	South	
265	Whitnall Highway Park	**10.52**	Linear Park	Valley	
339	Will Rogers State Beach	**102.90**	Beach	West	
313	Woodbridge Park	**4.71**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	
303	Yucca Community Center	**0.97**	Mini Park	Cen/East	

FOURTH PRIORITY

460	Aliso Canyon Park	**60.45**	Canyon Park	Valley	
350	Alizondo Drive Park	**6.65**	Linear Park	Valley	
359	Alma Park	**2.26**	Neighborhood Park	South	
453	Amoroso Triangle	**0.03**	Mini Park	West	
360	Angels Gate Park	**70.44**	Regional Park	South	
406	Averill Park	**10.75**	Community Park	South	
351	Banning Park	**21.09**	Large Community Park	South	
407	Bee Canyon Park	**22.21**	Canyon Park	Valley	
385	Bell Canyon Park	**122.78**	Regional Nature Park	Valley	
440	Bill Rosendahl Del Rey Park	**4.82**	Large Neighborhood Park	West	
366	Branford Recreation Center	**13.38**	Community Park	Valley	
367	Bridewell Armory	**1.90**	Single Purpose Site	Cen/East	
368	Browns Creek Park	**51.99**	Canyon Park	Valley	
408	Buena Vista Park	**8.71**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	
369	Caplow Property	**16.96**	Community Nature Park	Valley	
416	Carthay Circle Park	**0.97**	Greenway	West	
370	Chatsworth Oaks Park	**2.90**	Neighborhood Park	Valley	
371	Chatsworth Park North	**24.15**	Large Community Park	Valley	
386	Chatsworth Reservoir Site	**149.54**	Regional Park	Valley	
417	Cheviot Hills Recreation Center	**182.61**	Large Community Park	West	
372	Claude Pepper Senior Citizen Center	**0.40**	Single Purpose Site	South	
418	Cleland Avenue Bicentennial Park	**0.92**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
441	Cleveland High School Pool	**0.79**	School Pool	Valley	
409	Cohasset-Melba Park	**2.00**	Neighborhood Park	Valley	
352	Corbin Canyon Park	**40.51**	Regional Nature Park	Valley	

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FOURTH PRIORITY

Rank	Title	Size (Acres)	PNA Classification	Region	Composite Score
373	Costanso Fire Station 84 Park	**0.36**	Mini Park	Valley	
477	Crescent Place Triangle	**0.02**	Mini Park	West	
429	Dearborn Park	**9.12**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	
466	Deervale-Stone Canyon Park	**79.40**	Regional Nature Park	Valley	
442	Del Rey Lagoon	**10.99**	Community Park	West	
381	Eagle Rock City Hall	**0.32**	Historic Landmark Site	Cen/East	
392	Eagle Rock Hillside Park	**27.58**	Community Nature Park	Cen/East	
461	Eagle Rock Historical Landmark	**2.17**	Historic Landmark Site	Cen/East	
467	Eagle Rock Recreation Center	**20.68**	Large Community Park	Cen/East	
410	East Wilmington Greenbelt Park	**3.96**	Linear Park	South	
443	Eddleston Park	**6.31**	Neighborhood Nature Park	Valley	
361	El Escorpion Park	**61.29**	Regional Nature Park	Valley	
411	Eleanor Green Roberts Aquatic Center	**0.75**	Single Purpose Site	South	
450	Fairfax Senior Citizen Center	**0.38**	Single Purpose Site	West	
378	Fallbrook Park	**0.30**	Mini Park	Valley	
353	Fehlhaber-Houk Park	**1.16**	Neighborhood Park	Valley	
393	Felicia Mahood Multipurpose Center	**0.82**	Single Purpose Site	West	
362	Franklin-Ivar Park	**0.93**	Mini Park	Valley	
394	Gaffey Street "Field of Dreams"	**17.95**	Community Park	South	
468	Garvanza Park	**5.59**	Large Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
412	Granada Hills Recreation Center	**17.76**	Community Park	Valley	
426	Granada Hills Youth Recreation Center	**18.22**	Community Park	Valley	
354	Guardia Park	**3.08**	Large Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
395	Haines Canyon Park	**52.38**	Regional Nature Park	Valley	
413	Harbor Gateway Park	**0.08**	Mini Park	South	
473	Harold A Henry Park	**1.60**	Neighborhood Park	West	
434	Highland Park Recreation Center	**5.41**	Large Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
382	Highland Park Senior Citizen Center	**3.81**	Large Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
454	Holleigh Bernson Memorial Park	**12.51**	Community Park	Valley	
396	Holmby Park	**8.52**	Large Neighborhood Park	West	
474	Irving Schacter Park	**0.31**	Mini Park	West	
444	Jane and Bert Boeckmann Park	**50.11**	Regional Park	Valley	
345	Jessie Owens Mini-Park	**1.64**	Neighborhood Park	Valley	
397	Juntos Family Park	**1.64**	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
363	Knapp Ranch Park	**69.11**	Regional Park	Valley	
398	LA Center for Enriched Studies	**7.44**	School Pool	South	
455	La Tuna Canyon Park	**73.61**	Regional Nature Park	Valley	
399	Lake Street Park	**1.52**	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
400	Lanark Shelby Mini-Park	**0.27**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
451	LAR Greenway - Laurel Canyon Gwy	**3.04**	Greenway	Valley	
419	LAR Greenway - Laurelgrove Ped Bridge	**0.03**	Greenway	Valley	
469	Laurel Canyon Mulholland Park	**1.71**	Neighborhood Park	Valley	
445	Laurel Canyon Park	**23.44**	Large Community Park	Valley	
427	Lookout Point Park	**1.39**	Neighborhood Park	South	
428	Mae Boyar Recreation Center	**2.23**	Neighborhood Park	Valley	
470	Marco Triangle	**0.03**	Mini Park	West	
355	Martin J Bogdanovich Recreation Cntr	**13.52**	Community Park	South	
346	Mason Recreation Center	**17.07**	Community Park	Valley	
364	McGroarty Park and Cultural Art Center	**16.89**	Historic Landmark Site	Valley	
420	Moon Canyon Park	**4.49**	Neighborhood Nature Park	Cen/East	
462	Moonshine Canyon Park	**25.88**	Canyon Park	Valley	
383	Norman O Houston Park	**9.50**	Large Neighborhood Park	South	
387	Normandale Recreation Center	**8.32**	Large Neighborhood Park	South	
347	North Hills Community Park	**3.89**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	

FOURTH PRIORITY

Rank	Title	Size (Acres)	PNA Classification	Region	Composite Score
421	Northridge Recreation Center	**24.02**	Large Community Park	Valley	
456	Nowita Triangle	**0.03**	Mini Park	West	
463	Oakridge Residence	**9.34**	Historic Landmark Site	Valley	
446	O'Melveny Park	**695.71**	Regional Nature Park	Valley	
457	Orcutt Ranch Horticultural Center	**24.10**	Historic Landmark Site	Valley	
471	Palisades Park (Pacific Palisades)	**26.43**	Community Nature Park	West	
401	Palisades Park (Porter Ranch)	**113.65**	Canyon Park	Valley	
447	Palisades-Asilomar Park	**1.44**	Greenway	West	
402	Peck Park	**74.52**	Regional Park	South	
403	Pilson Property	**14.59**	Community Nature Park	Valley	
348	Pio Pico Library Pocket Park	**0.55**	Mini Park	South	
422	Porter Ranch Park	**40.96**	Canyon Park	Valley	
458	Porter Ridge Park	**17.78**	Community Park	Valley	
459	Queen Anne Recreation Center	**5.23**	Large Neighborhood Park	South	
423	Ramona Hall Community Center	**1.43**	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
349	Rancho Cienega Park	**28.97**	Large Community Park	South	
414	Reynier Park	**1.03**	Neighborhood Park	South	
374	Rio de Los Angeles State Park	**39.39**	Large Community Park	Cen/East	
379	Robert L Burns Park	**1.68**	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
435	Roscoe-Valley Circle Park	**44.35**	Regional Nature Park	Valley	
436	Sean Brown Park	**5.97**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	
356	Serrania Avenue Park	**36.54**	Large Community Park	Valley	
415	Silver Lake Meadows Park	**3.45**	Large Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
430	Silver Lake Recreation Center	**3.93**	Large Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
388	Stoney Point Park	**29.06**	Community Nature Park	Valley	
424	Sunland Park	**14.32**	Community Park	Valley	
384	Sylmar Recreation Center	**19.78**	Community Park	Valley	
431	Temescal Canyon Park	**37.59**	Canyon Park	West	
432	Titmouse Park	**0.29**	Mini Park	West	
448	Tommy Lasorda's Field of Dreams	**1.80**	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	
476	Trask Triangle Park	**0.24**	Mini Park	West	
375	Valley Glen Community Park	**5.70**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	
464	Van Norman Lakes Reservoir	**10.90**	Community Park	Valley	
449	Van Nuys Sherman Oaks War Mem Park	**65.18**	Large Community Park	Valley	
425	Venice High School Pool	**1.47**	School Pool	West	
389	Venice Reservoir Site	**14.33**	Community Park	West	
357	Verdugo Mountain Park	**587.97**	Regional Nature Park	Valley	
390	Veterans' Barrington Park	**13.73**	Community Park	West	
376	Via Dolce Park	**0.14**	Mini Park	West	
452	Viking Park	**10.07**	Community Park	Valley	
391	Wattles Garden Park	**47.58**	Canyon Park	Valley	
465	West Hills Sport Center	**15.05**	Community Park	Valley	
404	Westminster Park	**2.24**	Neighborhood Park	West	
437	Westwood Gardens Park	**0.29**	Mini Park	West	
433	Westwood Recreation Center	**26.70**	Large Community Park	West	
377	Wilbur-Tampa Park	**7.29**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	
405	William S Hart Park - Dog Park	**0.83**	Mini Park	Valley	
358	Wilmington Recreation Center	**7.31**	Large Neighborhood Park	South	
438	Woodbine Park	**0.67**	Mini Park	West	
472	Woodland Hills Recreation Center	**18.76**	Community Park	Valley	
365	Woodside Triangle	**0.17**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
439	York Blvd Pocket Park	**0.29**	Mini Park	Cen/East	
380	Yosemite Recreation Center	**10.00**	Community Park	Cen/East	
475	Zelzah Park	**9.74**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	

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FIFTH PRIORITY

Rank	Title	Size (Acres)	PNA Classification	Region	Composite Score
506	Barrington Recreation Center	**4.91**	Large Neighborhood Park	West	
507	Beverly Glen Park	**85.74**	Regional Nature Park	West	
496	Briarwood Park	**10.75**	Community Park	West	
488	Castle Peak Park	**3.09**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	
497	Club Circle Park	**0.30**	Mini Park	West	
518	Coldwater Canyon Park	**41.16**	Regional Park	Valley	
509	Crestwood Hills Recreation Center	**15.78**	Community Park	West	
519	De Neve Square Park	**0.61**	Mini Park	West	
503	El Paseo De Cahuenga Park	**1.29**	Neighborhood Park	Valley	
491	Encino Park	**5.27**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	
489	Gateway Triangle	**0.04**	Mini Park	West	
478	George Wolfberg Park at Potrero Canyn	**35.49**	Canyon Park	West	
505	Lazy J Ranch Park	**8.43**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	
479	Los Angeles High Memorial Park	**2.51**	Neighborhood Park	West	
508	Mandeville Canyon Park	**131.20**	Regional Nature Park	West	
492	Mar Vista Recreation Center	**18.51**	Community Park	West	
483	Marco Place Parkway	**0.03**	Mini Park	West	
484	Moorpark Park	**3.22**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	
498	Mulholland View Site No 16	**0.21**	Mini Park	Valley	
480	Oakwood Recreation Center	**3.63**	Large Neighborhood Park	West	
493	Palisades Recreation Center	**17.54**	Community Park	West	
485	Palms Recreation Center	**4.81**	Large Neighborhood Park	West	
514	Pan Pacific Park	**32.18**	Large Community Park	West	
499	Penmar Golf Course	**52.70**	Community Park	West	
513	Penmar Recreation Center	**12.01**	Community Park	West	
500	Poinsettia Recreation Center	**6.29**	Large Neighborhood Park	West	
481	Rena Park	**1.28**	Neighborhood Park	South	
494	Rinaldi Park	**0.08**	Mini Park	Valley	
516	Rivas Canyon Park	**25.76**	Community Nature Park	West	
495	Robertson Recreation Center	**1.24**	Neighborhood Park	West	
515	Rustic Canyon Park	**44.69**	Regional Nature Park	West	
510	Rustic Canyon Recreation Center	**8.95**	Large Neighborhood Park	West	
511	San Vicente Mountain Park	**31.45**	Community Nature Park	West	
501	Santa Ynez Canyon Park	**337.84**	Canyon Park	West	
504	Shadow Ranch Park	**12.03**	Community Park	Valley	
486	Steers Property	**21.35**	Community Nature Park	West	
487	Stoner Recreation Center	**8.66**	Large Neighborhood Park	West	
482	Studio City Recreation Center	**8.46**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	
517	Sullivan Canyon Park	**23.29**	Community Nature Park	West	
490	Taxco Trails Park	**2.45**	Neighborhood Park	Valley	
502	Venice of America Centennial Park	**0.89**	Mini Park	West	
512	Westchester Recreation Center	**23.58**	Large Community Park	West	

Acronyms

LAR - LA River
Cny - Canyon
Cntr - Center
CSP - Community School Park
Rec - Recreation



Figure 180. Opening day at Hope and Peace playground. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

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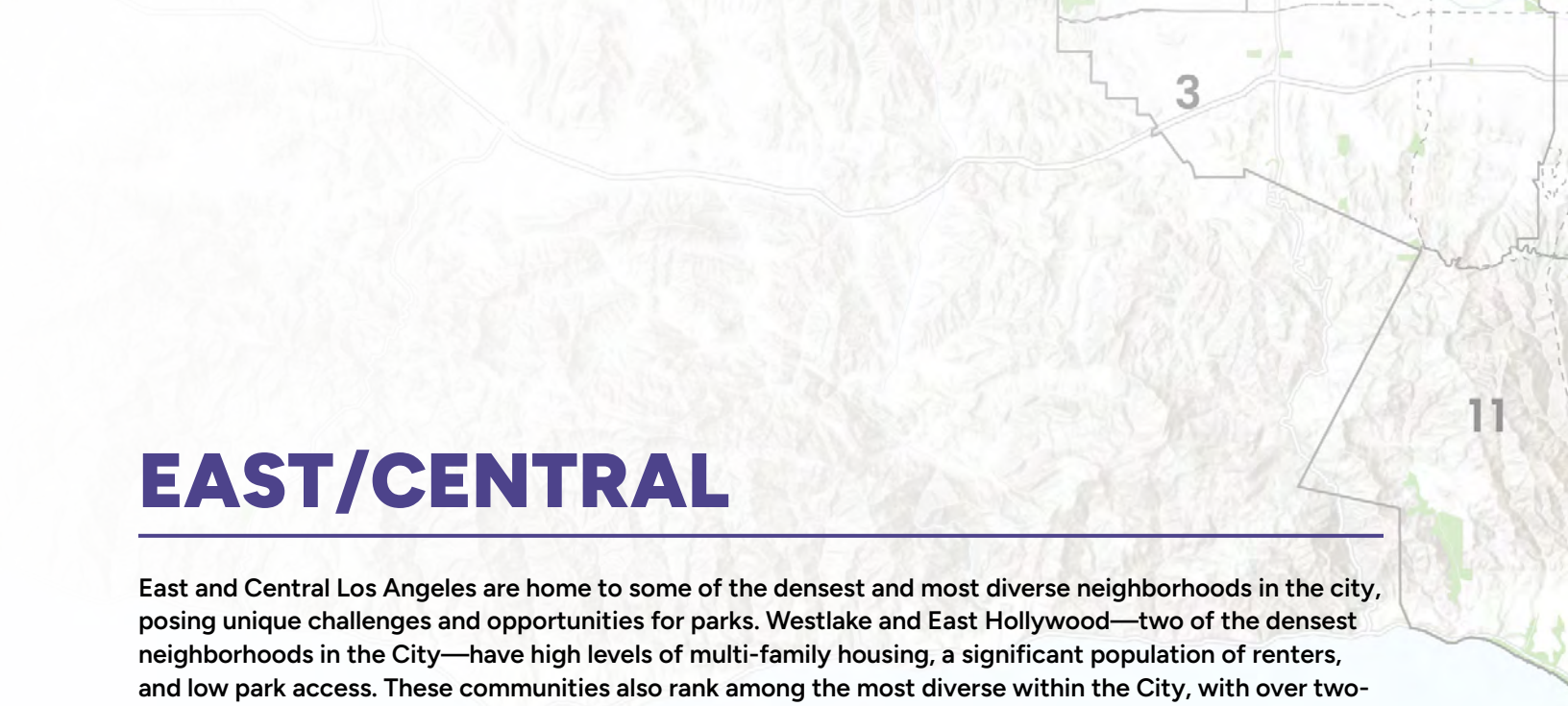




Figure 181. A nature trail at Peck Park Community Center. Source: Jessica Henson/OLIN.

REGIONAL SNAPSHOTS

To help document how needs vary in different parts of Los Angeles, the Park Needs Assessment summarizes key parks, neighborhoods, Council Districts, as well as key issues and engagement findings within four geographic regions–West, Valley, South, and East/Central.



EAST/CENTRAL

East and Central Los Angeles are home to some of the densest and most diverse neighborhoods in the city, posing unique challenges and opportunities for parks. Westlake and East Hollywood—two of the densest neighborhoods in the City—have high levels of multi-family housing, a significant population of renters, and low park access. These communities also rank among the most diverse within the City, with over two-thirds of residents born in another country.

East and Central Los Angeles are also home to some of the most iconic—and most contested—city parks. Maintenance and service issues experienced at MacArthur Park, Echo Park, and Elysian Park are emblematic of the many roles that the parks in Los Angeles play. Homelessness, street vending, and safety are key challenges within these parks and neighborhoods.

EAST/CENTRAL LA NEIGHBORHOODS AND COUNCIL DISTRICTS

EAST AND CENTRAL LOS ANGELES, AS DEFINED WITHIN THIS REPORT, ENCOMPASSES CITY COUNCIL DISTRICT 1, CITY COUNCIL DISTRICT 13, AND CITY COUNCIL DISTRICT 14.

COUNCIL DISTRICT 1

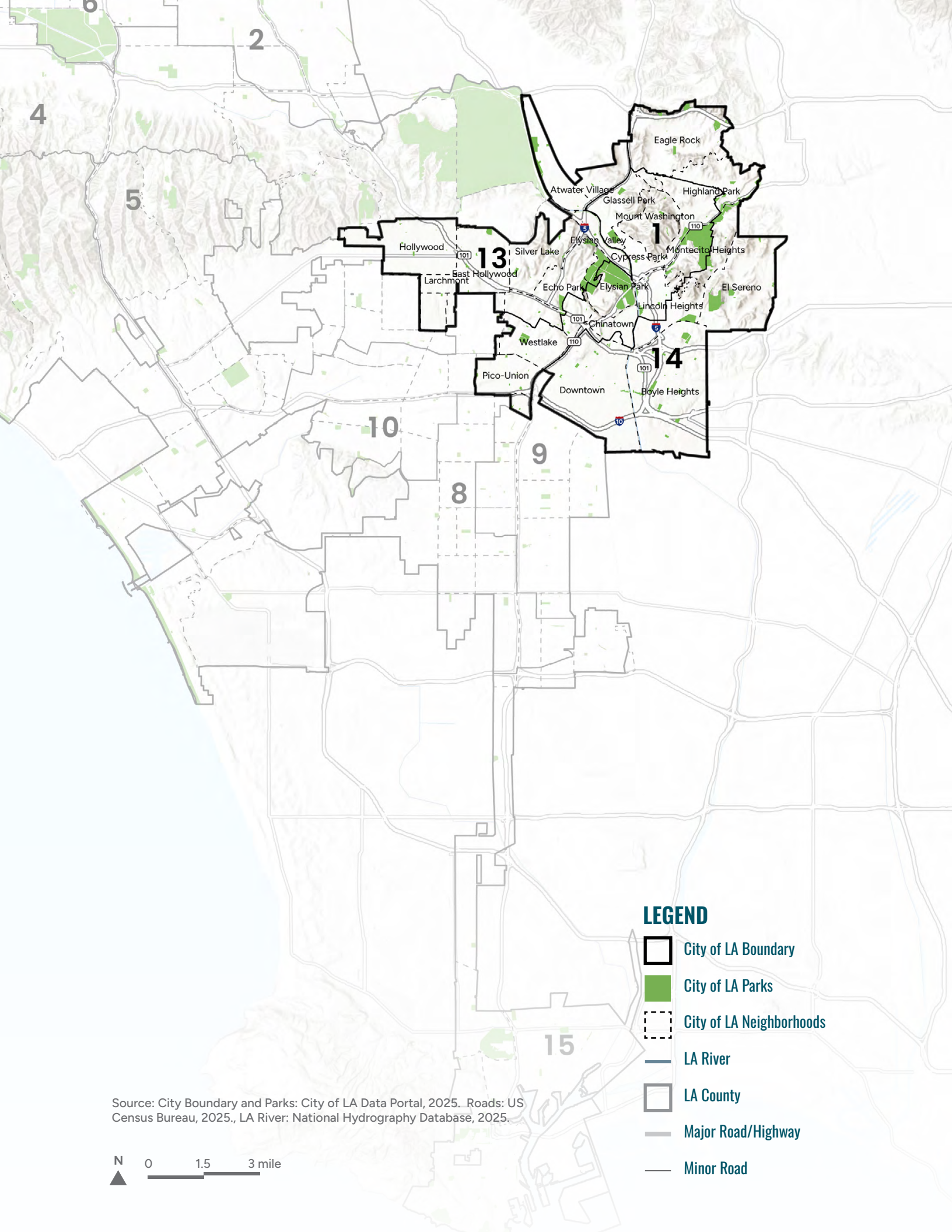
- Glassell Park
- Highland Park
- Chinatown
- Mount Washington
- Echo Park
- Elysian Park
- Westlake
- Pico Union
- Angelino Heights
- Lincoln Heights
- MacArthur Park

COUNCIL DISTRICT 13

- Atwater Village
- East Hollywood
- Echo Park
- Elysian Valley
- Glassell Park
- Historic Filipinotown
- Hollywood, Larchmont Village
- Little Armenia
- Melrose Hill
- Rampart Village
- Ridgewood-Wilton
- Silver Lake
- Spaulding Square
- St. Andrews Square
- Sunset Square
- Thai Town
- Verdugo Village
- Virgil Village
- Western-Wilton, Westlake
- Wilshire Center
- Windsor Square

COUNCIL DISTRICT 14

- Downtown LA
- Boyle Heights
- El Sereno
- Lincoln Heights
- Highland Park
- Garvanza
- Monterey Hills
- Glassell Park
- Eagle Rock


6
2
4
5
10
9
8
15
Eagle Rock
Atwater Village
Glassell Park
Highland Park
Mount Washington
Elysian Valley
1
Cypress Park
Montecito Heights
Hollywood
13
Silver Lake
East Hollywood
Larchmont
Echo Park
Elysian Park
El Sereno
Lincoln Heights
Chinatown
Westlake
14
Pico-Union
Downtown
Boyle Heights
LEGEND
City of LA Boundary
City of LA Parks
City of LA Neighborhoods
LA River
LA County
Major Road/Highway
Minor Road
Source: City Boundary and Parks: City of LA Data Portal, 2025. Roads: US Census Bureau, 2025., LA River: National Hydrography Database, 2025.
N
0
1.5
3 mile

EAST/CENTRAL

ONGOING CITY INITIATIVES

In Council District 1, a particular focus is MacArthur Park and includes programs like mobile overdose response teams, a peace ambassador program, and community clean teams that employ local community members in maintaining the park. Council District 13 is particularly focused on Echo Park, where a pilot street vending district is currently in development to assist in formalizing a self-governance structure for street vendors within the park. In Council District 14, densification of neighborhoods like Boyle Heights is causing residents to be concerned about even greater pressure on existing parks and amenities.

SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES AND ENGAGEMENT FINDINGS

- Increasing Need for Parkspace + Access
- Displacement and Green Gentrification Issues
- Improved Maintenance, Safety, and Facilities

Downtown Los Angeles is home to Skid Row, changing the character of parks such as San Julian Park and Gladys Park, which serve as key meeting points for service providers and community members who are experiencing homelessness. Shade inequity is stark here, making parks even more important lifelines for residents.

Displacement and green gentrification are of concern to community members, particularly in communities such as Boyle Heights where strong advocacy groups have tirelessly fought to maintain their communities in place. The LA River, and associated future development, cuts through many neighborhoods in East and Central Los Angeles, providing a key opportunity to increase park access in ways that benefit communities without leading to green gentrification.

Like residents in other parts of the City, community members within East and Central Los Angeles expressed concerns about maintenance, safety, availability of and access to restrooms, inadequate shade, and more diverse recreational opportunities. Community members also voiced the need for programs to serve neurodiverse individuals and seniors—which is of significance particularly in Westlake where many community members are over the age of 65.

In Boyle Height, community members identified a need for a more equitable way to allocate park funding, since the current funding structure, primarily defined by Quimby requirements, is failing to prioritize investments that address the park needs of these park poor, but densifying neighborhoods.

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Popular Parks in East/Central LA



Figure 182. Overlooking the lake at Echo Park. 2025. Source: OLIN

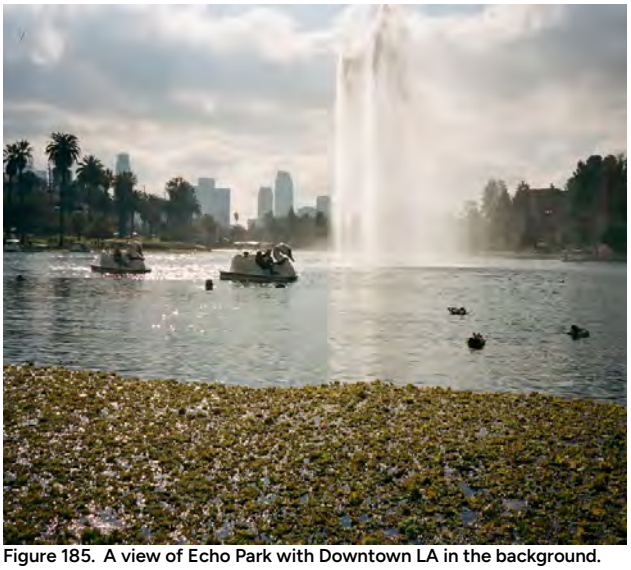


Figure 185. A view of Echo Park with Downtown LA in the background. 2025. Source: Agency Artifact



Figure 186. A view of a path and shade structure at Ernest E Debs Regional Park. Source: RAP



Figure 183. The Frank Glass and Grace E. Simons Memorial Sculpture at Elysian Park. 2025. Source: KDI



Figure 187. MacArthur Park with Downtown LA in the background. Source: vesperstock/Shutterstock



Figure 184. A person looks at The Wall: Las Memorias AIDS Monument at Lincoln Park. Source: RAP

EAST/CENTRAL

144
City Parks

6,315
Acres of Parkland

760,946
Residents

270 Sports Fields and Courts

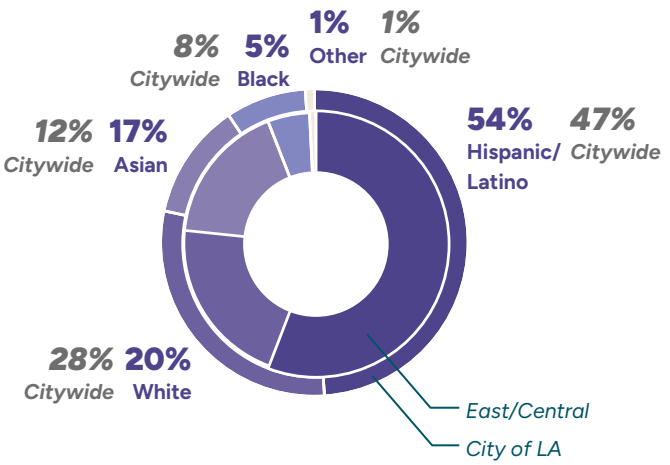
146 Playgrounds

56 Recreation & Community Centers

12 Pools & Splashpads

33% Average Canopy Coverage in Parks

DEMOGRAPHICS



Top 3 languages spoken:

Spanish, English, Korean

$70,094 Median HH income
$81,173 ***Citywide***

151,357 Income below poverty level
624,523 ***Citywide***

37.1 Median age
37.5 ***Citywide***

What we heard..

"Putting more park lands in areas in downtown where people live."

"There is a nice variety and some large tracks of land devoted to parks. New parks like the one near Chinatown are well-maintained. Hiking trails are more plentiful than I expected."

"Staff are almost always amazing and are there to help kids and have fun!"

"Few live near the largest park. We need to build places more thoughtfully"

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Current and Future Needs: Survey Results

Central/East region respondents feel similarly to the city as a whole about the physical conditions of City of LA parks but worse about recreation centers.

Parks

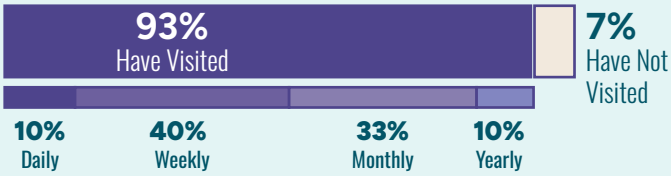


Rec Centers

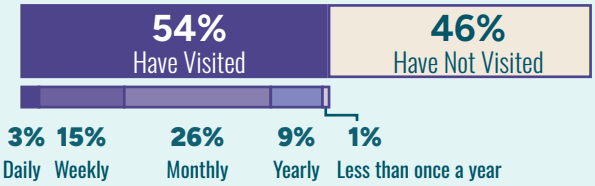


Most Central/East region respondents have visited a City of LA park in the past year, while only about half have visited a City of LA recreation center.

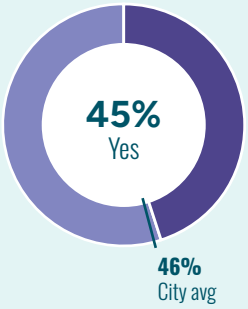
Parks



Rec Centers

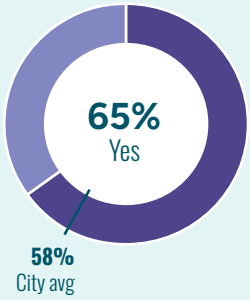


Walking Distance



Fewer than half of Central/East region respondents feel that there are enough parks and recreation centers within walking distance of their homes.

Bond Measure



About two-thirds of Central/East region respondents support a bond, levy, or tax to fund parks and recreation facilities.

Top 3 Most Important...

Outdoor Facilities

1. Unprogrammed green spaces
2. Natural areas & wildlife habitats
3. Non-paved, multi-use trails

Indoor Facilities

1. Swimming pool
2. Walking/jogging track
3. Exercise & fitness equipment

Programs

1. Special events/festivals
2. Arts & crafts classes
3. Fitness/wellness programs

Top barriers to visiting parks and recreation centers more often:

49%
People experiencing homelessness there

40%
Do not know where to go/what is offered

38%
Facilities are not well-maintained; Too far from our residence; Lack of public restrooms

33%
No visible patrolling presence



SOUTH

South Los Angeles is one of the city's most historically significant and culturally rich regions, encompassing a wide array of neighborhoods with deep community ties, vibrant local identity, and longstanding calls for equity in public services. Many of these neighborhoods—including Watts, Florence-Firestone, and South Park—have high proportions of Black and Latinx residents, a predominance of renters, and a growing youth population.

South LA contains some of the most active and heavily utilized parks in the City—such as Exposition Park, and South Park. These spaces serve as critical infrastructure for recreation, culture, public gathering, and social services. At the same time, they face ongoing challenges related to safety, maintenance, and amenity availability, particularly in communities that have experienced decades of disinvestment. Concerns around environmental justice, public safety, and displacement are deeply intertwined with how parks are used and perceived in the area.

SOUTH LA NEIGHBORHOODS AND COUNCIL DISTRICTS

SOUTH LOS ANGELES, AS DEFINED WITHIN THIS REPORT, ENCOMPASSES CITY COUNCIL DISTRICT 8, CITY COUNCIL DISTRICT 9, CITY COUNCIL DISTRICT 10, AND CITY COUNCIL DISTRICT 15.

COUNCIL DISTRICT 8

- West Adams
- Hyde Park
- Vermont Square
- Chesterfield Square

COUNCIL DISTRICT 9

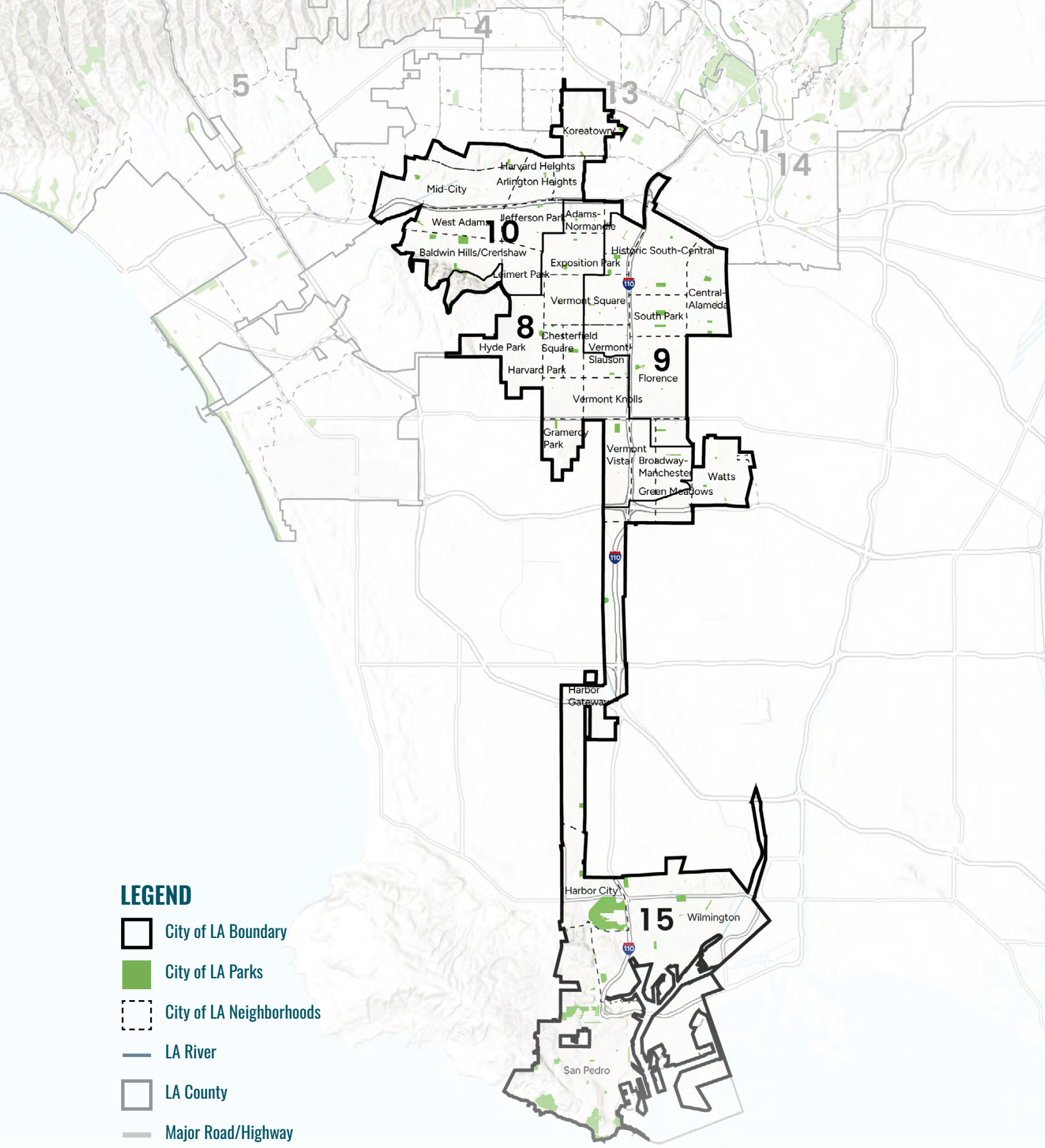
- Historic South Central
- Florence
- Green Meadows
- South Park

COUNCIL DISTRICT 10

- Jefferson Park
- Harvard Heights
- Koreatown

COUNCIL DISTRICT 15

- Watts
- Wilmington
- San Pedro
- Harbor Gateway



LEGEND

- City of LA Boundary
- City of LA Parks
- City of LA Neighborhoods
- LA River
- LA County
- Major Road/Highway
- Minor Road

Source: City Boundary and Parks: City of LA Data Portal, 2025. Roads: US Census Bureau, 2025., LA River: National Hydrography Database, 2025.

N

0 1.5 3 mile

SOUTH

ONGOING CITY INITIATIVES

Across South Los Angeles, Council Districts 8, 9, 10, and 15 are advancing a range of initiatives centered on equity, safety, and cultural relevance in public spaces. Shared priorities include universal design, ADA compliance, and greater community involvement in capital improvement projects. There is broad support for climate-resilient design, shade infrastructure, and culturally relevant programming, alongside common concerns over permitting delays and the need for improved coordination between the City and community organizations.

In Council District 8, initiatives like Destination Crenshaw and community-led designs in Leimert Park and Hyde Park reflect a focus on cultural preservation and public art. Investments seek to add shade, sidewalks, and nearby affordable housing to support long-term community stability. There is also interest in workforce development connected to park improvements.

In Council District 9, there is a focus on safety, cleanliness, and youth engagement through efforts like the Clean & Safe South LA Program and upgrades to South Park and Green Meadows Recreation Center. Community members want basic amenities such as restrooms, drinking water, and shaded play areas, as well as community-centered safety approaches.

In Council District 10, there is an investment in park infrastructure across Jefferson Park and West Adams and focus on enhancing accessibility in aging facilities. There is a strong push to modernize permitting for events and ensure new projects reflect the diversity and needs of the community.

In Council District 15, the Watts Rising Collaborative promotes climate resilience and green job creation. Investments in Ken Malloy Harbor Regional Park and Wilmington Recreation Center aim to improve open space access and mitigate air quality issues. Residents prioritize clean, shaded, and well-maintained parks, along with improved access to trails and regional facilities.

SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES AND ENGAGEMENT FINDINGS

Overcrowding and Increasing Strain on Limited Parks

Heightened Environmental Burdens and Health Risks

Underfunded Programs, Staffing, Services, and Safety

Residents in South Los Angeles have expressed a growing concern around the impacts of rapid development and infill housing. Rising density is placing increasing demand and pressure on public infrastructure, including parks. Many parks serve multiple neighborhoods and are used heavily throughout the day, which leads to overcrowding, physical deterioration, and limited opportunities for passive or quiet recreation. This pressure is compounded by the fact that South LA has significantly less park acreage per resident than many other parts of the city.

Existing parks often lack the funding and staffing resources to serve the diverse needs of their communities. From after-school youth programs to senior fitness classes and family cultural events, the demand for inclusive programming far outweighs capacity. Residents have voiced frustration over barriers to park access for people with disabilities, insufficient vendor support for community events,

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and outdated facilities that no longer meet the needs of local families. These gaps in resources and infrastructure limit parks' social, recreational, and economic potential.

Safety in public parks is a recurring concern. Reports of gang activity, drug use, and crime in and around park areas have led to reduced participation—especially for women, children, and elders. While some districts have begun deploying alternative safety approaches, such as community ambassadors or trained outreach staff, the lack of consistent, trusted presence in public space continues to be a barrier. Additionally, permitting processes for community-led programming are often seen as opaque, slow, or restrictive, further discouraging neighborhood activation.

Cultural inclusion and language access remain persistent challenges. South LA is home to a racially and linguistically diverse population—approximately 55–60% Latino, 25–30% Black, and 10–15% other ethnicities. Despite this, many programs lack multilingual staff or materials, and few events explicitly reflect local cultural traditions. This disconnect contributes to social exclusion, particularly for immigrant families and non-English-speaking elders. Residents have repeatedly called for programming that celebrates community identity, expands language access, and increases representation in decision-making.

Environmental and health burdens add another layer of urgency. The urban heat island effect is especially intense in South LA due to low tree canopy coverage, expanses of pavement, and proximity to industrial zones. Parks often lack shaded seating, green buffers, or splash pads to provide relief from the heat. Neighborhoods such as Wilmington, San Pedro, Florence, and South Central are further impacted by nearby freeways, oil extraction fields, and port activity—leading to elevated air and noise pollution. These conditions contribute to high rates of asthma, respiratory illness, and heat-related illness, disproportionately affecting children, elders, and those living in low-income housing without access to cooling infrastructure.

Popular Parks in South LA



Figure 188. Exposition Park. 2025. Source: OLIN



Figure 190. Ken Malloy Harbor Regional Park. Source: RAP



Figure 189. South Park. Source: RAP



Figure 191. White Point Park Nature Reserve. Source: RAP

SOUTH

136
City Parks

1,143
Acres of Parkland

1,029,060
Residents

338
Sports Fields and Courts

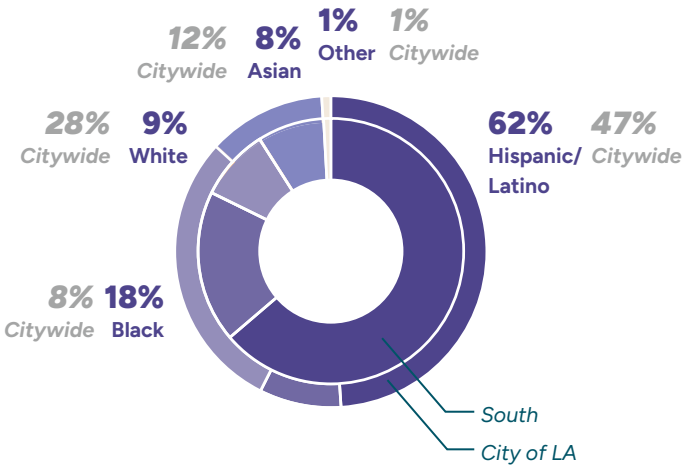
166
Playgrounds

59
Recreation & Community Centers

19
Pools & Splashpads

26%
Average Canopy Coverage in Parks

DEMOGRAPHICS



Top 3 languages spoken:

Spanish, English, Korean

$62,668
Median HH income

$81,173
Citywide

219,333
Income below poverty level

624,523
Citywide

35.3
Median age

37.5
Citywide

What we heard..

"Solve the quality disparity!

Why can't every park have that Griffith Park 'feel' no matter the acreage."

"...Los Angeles should focus on improving park maintenance, safety, and cleanliness—especially in underserved areas like Harbor City. Investing in updated equipment, better lighting, enhanced landscaping, and expanded programming for all age groups would make parks more attractive, increase usage, and boost neighborhood desirability."

"Rec teams for kids are great and accessible! We live 2 blocks from Queen Anne's and its very accessible and affordable."

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Current and Future Needs: Survey Results

South region respondents feel worse than the city about the physical condition of City of LA parks, but more positive about recreation centers.

Parks

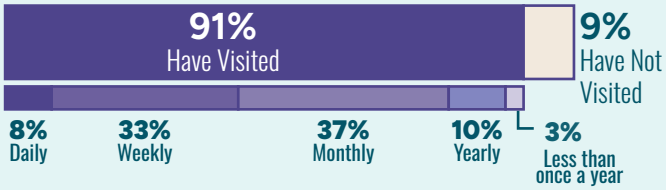


Rec Centers

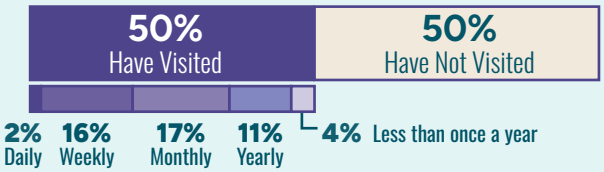


Most South region respondents have visited a City of LA park in the past year, while only half have visited a City of LA recreation center.

Parks



Rec Centers

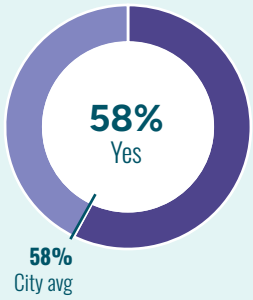


Walking Distance



Fewer than half of South region respondents feel that there are enough parks and recreation centers within walking distance of their homes.

Bond Measure



More than half of South region respondents support a bond, levy, or tax to fund parks and recreation facilities.

Top 3 Most Important...

Outdoor Facilities

1. Unprogrammed green spaces
2. Paved, multi-use trails
3. Swimming pool

Indoor Facilities

1. Swimming pool
2. Walking/jogging track
3. Exercise & fitness equipment

Programs

1. Fitness/wellness programs
2. Special events/festivals
3. Nature experiences or environmental education; Arts & crafts classes; Recreation

Top barriers to visiting parks and recreation centers more often:

43%
People experiencing homelessness there

39%
Too far from our residence

35%
Do not know where to go/what is offered

29%
Facilities are not well-maintained

VALLEY

The Valley is a wide area ringed by the Santa Monica Mountains to the South, the Verdugo Mountains and San Gabriel Mountains to the East, the Simi Hills to the West, and the Santa Susana Mountains to the North.

Though the Valley developed as a suburban, garden-home style fabric and generally maintains its low density, it is rapidly urbanizing as single-family homes are converted into multi-family developments. Even with some of the most expensive neighborhoods and enclaves, the Valley is generally considered more affordable than many other parts of the City with a slower pace and a rich sense of community.

The Valley includes some of the City's largest and most popular recreation areas including the Hansen Dam Recreation Area, Runyon Canyon, and Griffith Park, as well as regional facilities such as the Sepulveda Basin Recreation Area. It also includes many well-loved neighborhood park spaces such as the North Hollywood Recreation Center, Reseda Park, and Limekiln Canyon Park.

Though the Valley has many acres of parkland, there are issues around access to and interconnectivity of parks. Parks are quite far from some residents, leading to a need for better trails and enhanced streetscapes to connect parks and greenspaces. There is also a need for more accessible routes and facilities within parks.

VALLEY NEIGHBORHOODS AND COUNCIL DISTRICTS

THE VALLEY, AS DEFINED WITHIN THIS REPORT, ENCOMPASSES CITY COUNCIL DISTRICT 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, AND 12.

COUNCIL DISTRICT 2

- North Hollywood
- Studio City
- Sun Valley
- Valley Glen
- Valley Village
- Van Nuys

COUNCIL DISTRICT 3

- Canoga Park
- Reseda
- Tarzana
- Winnetka
- Woodland Hills

COUNCIL DISTRICT 4

- Encino
- Sherman Oaks
- Studio City
- Laurel Canyon
- Hollywood
- Hollywood Hills
- Los Feliz
- Griffith Park

COUNCIL DISTRICT 6

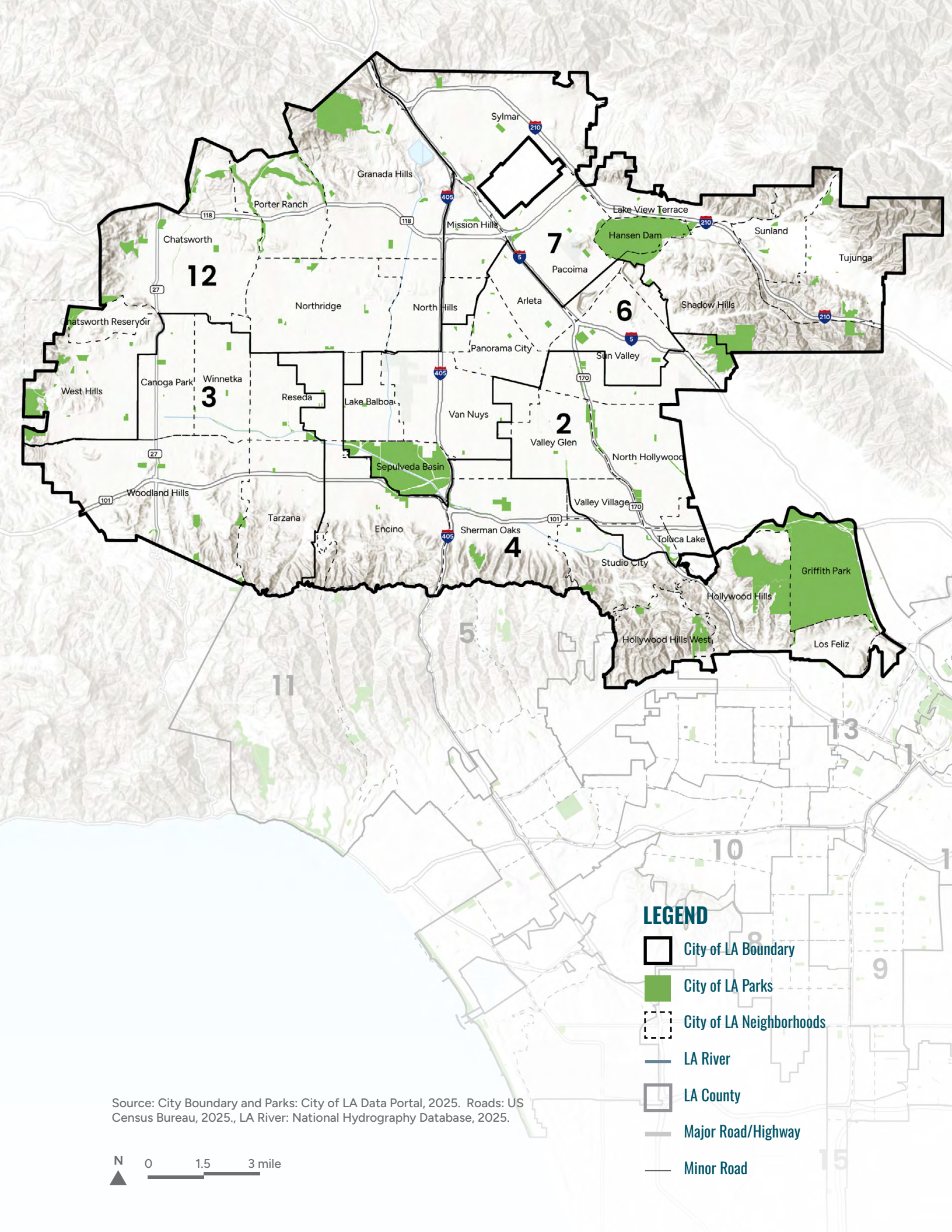
- Van Nuys
- Arleta
- Lake Balboa
- Sun Valley
- Panorama City
- North Hills
- Sepulveda Basin

COUNCIL DISTRICT 7

- Sylmar
- Mission Hills
- Pacoima
- Lake View Terrace
- Sunland-Tujunga
- North Hills
- Shadow Hills
- La Tuna Canyon

COUNCIL DISTRICT 12

- Chatsworth
- Granada Hills
- North Hills
- Northridge
- Porter Ranch
- Reseda
- West Hills


Sylmar
Granada Hills
Porter Ranch
Chatsworth
12
Mission Hills
7
Pacoima
Lake View Terrace
Hansen Dam
Sunland
Tujunga
Northridge
North Hills
Arleta
6
Shadow Hills
Chatsworth Reservoir
Panorama City
Sun Valley
West Hills
Canoga Park
Winnetka
3
Reseda
Lake Balboa
Van Nuys
2
Valley Glen
North Hollywood
Sepulveda Basin
Woodland Hills
Valley Village
Tarzana
Encino
Sherman Oaks
4
Toluca Lake
Studio City
Griffith Park
Hollywood Hills
Hollywood Hills West
Los Feliz
5
11
13
1
10
9
15
LEGEND
City of LA Boundary
City of LA Parks
City of LA Neighborhoods
LA River
LA County
Major Road/Highway
Minor Road
Source: City Boundary and Parks: City of LA Data Portal, 2025. Roads: US Census Bureau, 2025., LA River: National Hydrography Database, 2025.
N
0
1.5
3 mile

VALLEY

ONGOING CITY INITIATIVES

Council Districts in the Valley have varied relationships to their infrastructure and parks.

In Council District 2, parks symbolize stability and are seen as providing critical social services, such as childcare, capacity for disaster response, as well as services for the unhoused community.

Council District 3 includes the future site of the Warner Center planned development. Community members have expressed concerns about park density and pressure in response to future densification and development.

In Council District 4, Griffith Park is undergoing renovations to roads and transit access. In the wake of recent regional fires, attention in Council District 4 is turning towards resiliency to fire risk and climate vulnerability in neighborhoods and parks. Council District 4 is also interested in expanding programs within their park spaces and understanding broader trends of amenities and usership for community members.

In Council District 6, there is a focus on prioritizing infrastructure including transit, street repairs, and energy-related infrastructure. This district includes the 1,500-acre Sepulveda Basin Recreation Area, which RAP leases from the US Army Corps of Engineers. A vision plan for the basin, completed in 2023 with support from Council Districts 4 and 6, outlines a cohesive, multi-benefit framework for the basin over the next 25 years. In anticipation of hosting several Olympic competitions in 2028, existing park spaces will be upgraded and new trails and facilities will be added.

Council Districts 7 and 12 include robust equestrian communities. In Council District 7, expanded safety and trails for horses are being constructed, and grants are funding the construction of new parks and playground upgrades.

Popular Parks in the Valley

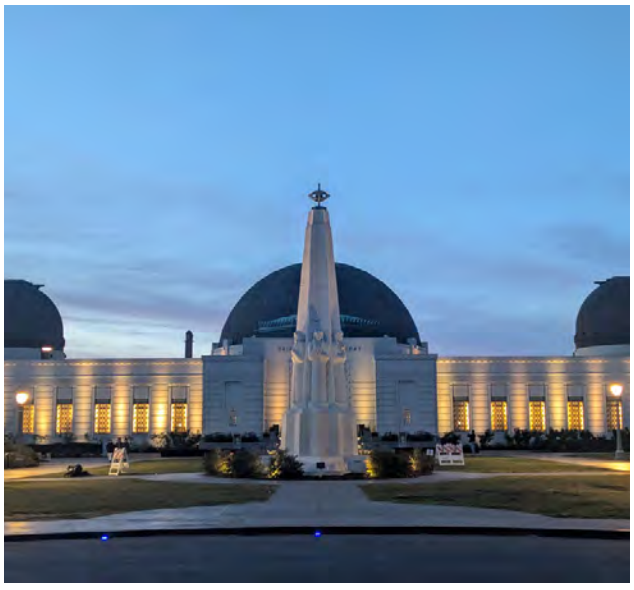


Figure 192. Griffith Observatory. 2025. Source: OLIN



Figure 193. Runyon Canyon. 2025. Source: Agency Artifact

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SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES AND ENGAGEMENT FINDINGS

- Need for Increased Interconnectivity
- Parks are Resilience Infrastructure
- Valley Densification is Increasing Park Pressure

Community members in the Valley have raised concerns about safety and maintenance in parks. Resilience is another key theme among Valley neighborhoods. During the COVID pandemic, many Valley parks were used as safe testing and vaccination locations.

During extreme heat advisories, many residents turn to aquatic facilities, water features like splash pads, and air conditioned recreation centers to cool off. Parks in this region are seen by residents as resilience assets that help keep them safe, stable, and healthy.

Rapid urbanization is also a concern in the Valley. As areas that were historically made up of single family homes with private yards become more dense, the region's parks are facing increased pressure.



Figure 194. Hansen Dam. 2025. Source: OLIN



Figure 195. O'Melveny Park. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks

VALLEY

211 City Parks

14,192 Acres of Parkland

1,536,275 Residents

506 Sports Fields and Courts

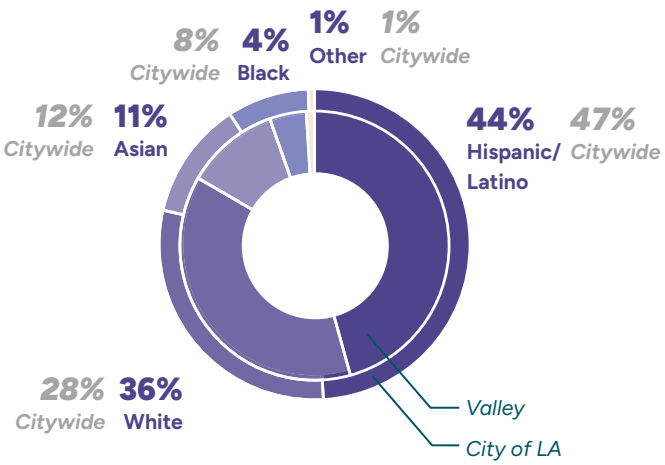
176 Playgrounds

59 Recreation & Community Centers

24 Pools & Splashpads

31% Average Canopy Coverage in Parks

DEMOGRAPHICS



Top 3 languages spoken:

English, Spanish, Other Indo-European

$91,231 Median HH income

$81,173 *Citywide*

202,762 Income below poverty level

624,523 *Citywide*

39.3 Median age

37.5 *Citywide*

What we heard..

"...I also wish we could have parks that were meant to benefit people in the community rather than as a way to gentrify areas which ultimately displaces people instead of improving their access to parks."

"Support parks equally. If the parks in poorer neighborhoods had the same care and put into them as the more affluent parks, it would be a huge difference. Our poor parks are used, i just hate that I have to worry about my children's physical safety."

"...Making friends in the community is so important."

Favorite Memory: "Leading birdwalk with an arts group in the Sepulveda Basin Wildlife Area..."

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Current and Future Needs: Survey Results

Valley region respondents feel worse than the city as a whole about the physical condition of City of LA parks and recreation centers.

Parks

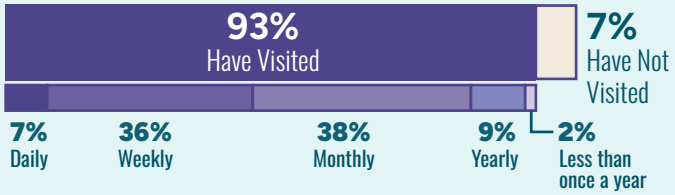


Rec Centers

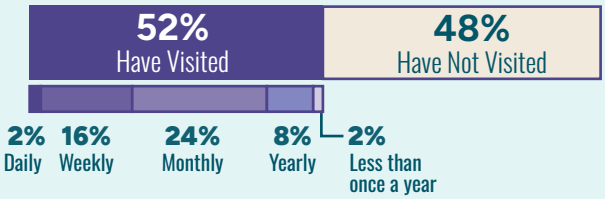


Most Valley region respondents visit a City of LA park at least once a month, while only a little more than half have visited a City of LA recreation center.

Parks



Rec Centers

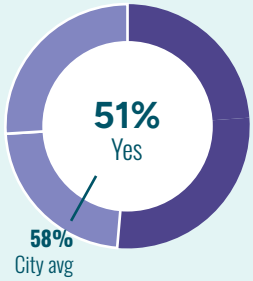


Walking Distance



Fewer than half of Valley region respondents feel that there are enough parks and recreation centers within walking distance of their homes.

Bond Measure



A little over half of Valley residents support a bond, levy, or tax to fund parks and recreation facilities.

Top 3 Most Important...

Outdoor Facilities

1. Unprogrammed Green Spaces
2. Natural Areas and Wildlife Habitats
3. Non-Paved, Multi-Use Trails

Indoor Facilities

1. Walking/Jogging Track
2. Exercise and Fitness Equipment
3. Swimming Pool

Programs

1. Special Events/Festivals
2. Fitness/Wellness Programs
3. Seniors (age 50 and over)

Top barriers to visiting parks and recreation centers more often:

50%
People experiencing homelessness there

33%
Too far from our residence

33%
Do not know where to go/what is offered

32%
Facilities are not well-maintained

WEST

Though West Los Angeles includes some of LA's more economically affluent neighborhoods such as Century City, Pacific Palisades, and Hancock Park, it also includes students near UCLA in Westwood, the thriving Japanese community of Sawtelle, and the rich energy of Koreatown. West LA stretches to Western Ave on its eastern edge, north into the Santa Monica Mountains up to the Pacific Palisades, west to Will Rogers State Beach, and south to Dockweiler Beach, encompassing LAX.

West Los Angeles includes a wide variety of parks, from the recreational fields of Rancho Cienega Park and Cheviot Hills Park, to the popular Pan Pacific Park near the Grove, to the sands of Venice Beach. In addition to the variety of parks, West LA neighborhoods also benefit from their proximity to state parks, beaches, trails in the Santa Monica Mountains, Baldwin Hills, the Ballona Wetlands, and parks in nearby Beverly Hills, Culver City, West Hollywood, and Santa Monica. After the 2025 Palisades wildfires, fire risk, resilience and recovery are priority concerns. As in much of Los Angeles, communities in West LA are concerned about people experiencing homelessness occupying limited park space, maintenance and upkeep concerns, and safety.

WEST LA NEIGHBORHOODS AND COUNCIL DISTRICTS

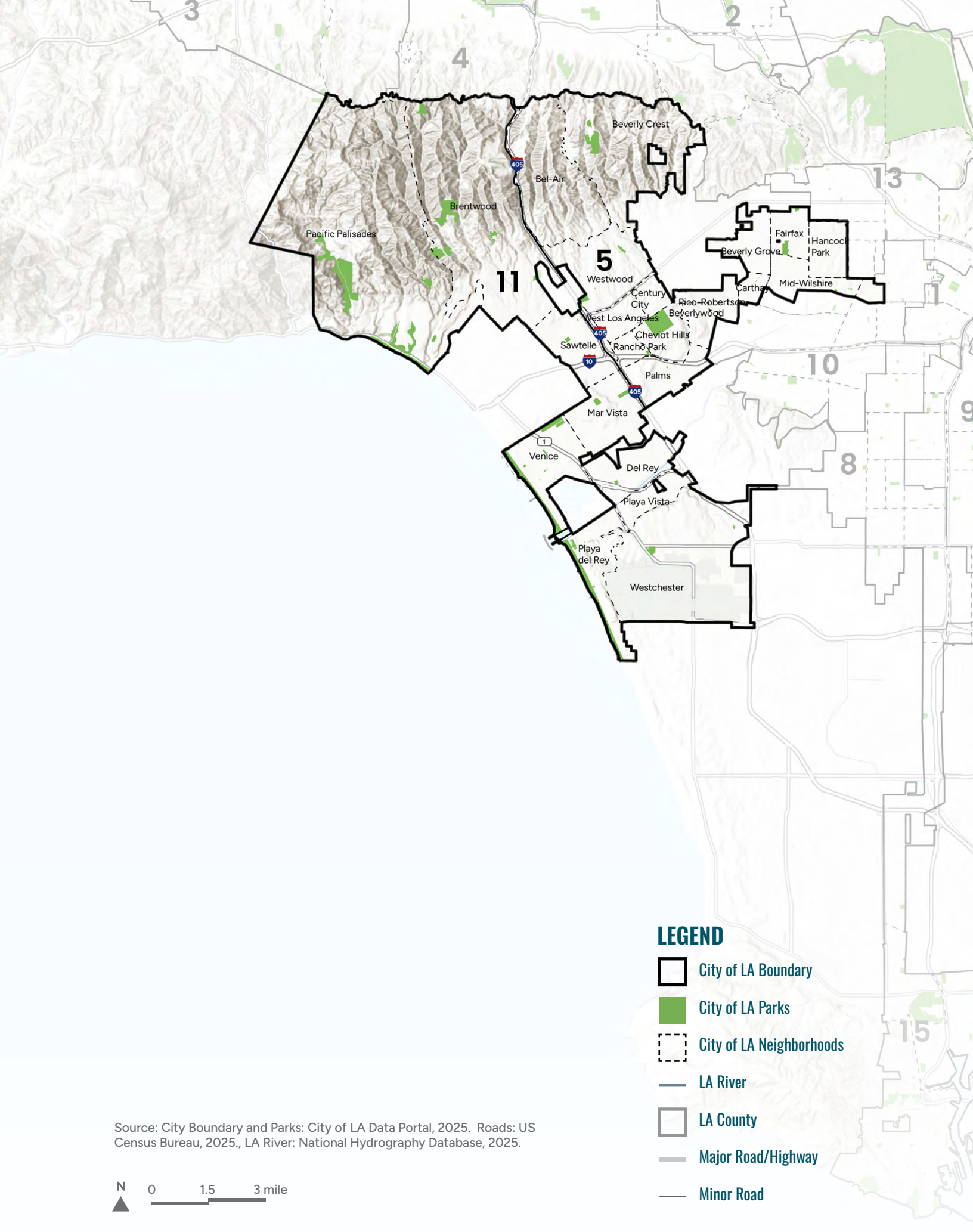
WEST LOS ANGELES, AS DEFINED WITHIN THIS REPORT, ENCOMPASSES CITY COUNCIL DISTRICT 5 AND CITY COUNCIL DISTRICT 11.

COUNCIL DISTRICT 5

- Bel Air
- Beverly Crest
- Beverlywood
- Beverly Grove
- Carthay Circle
- Century City
- Cheviot Hill, Comstock Hills
- Encino
- Fairfax
- Hollywood
- Melrose
- Larchmont
- Oak Forest Canyon
- Palms
- Pico-Robertson
- Roscomare
- Westside Village
- Westwood
- Westwood Gardens

COUNCIL DISTRICT 11

- Brentwood
- Del Rey
- Mar Vista
- Marina del Rey
- Pacific Palisades
- Playa del Rey
- Playa Vista
- Venice
- West LA
- Westchester



Source: City Boundary and Parks: City of LA Data Portal, 2025. Roads: US Census Bureau, 2025., LA River: National Hydrography Database, 2025.

WEST

ONGOING CITY INITIATIVES

As part of the ongoing "All About Parks!" initiative, Council District 5 received 1,200 responses to a park needs survey that was conducted within the district in 2024. The survey asked for broad feedback on barriers to park access as well as amenity usage and needs, and detailed feedback on up to 3 existing parks. Council District 5 plans to release this data publicly and is working to utilize the findings in conjunction with equity and Quimby considerations to develop their own prioritization of park improvements.

In the aftermath of the devastating Palisades Fire which occurred in January 2025, there is a heavy focus on recovery in Council District 11. This includes disaster response, impacts on the community, and rebuilding of community infrastructure and assets. Palisades Park Recreation Center was destroyed. The condition of other recreation and parks assets varies.

SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES AND ENGAGEMENT FINDINGS

- More Parks Within Walking Distance
- Accessibility
- Cleanliness, Maintenance and Safety

As in other parts of Los Angeles, residents in West LA would like more neighborhood parks and, specifically, more parks within walking distance.

Parks in West LA are well used, but residents have expressed concerns about cleanliness, maintenance, and safety. They would like to see increased staffing to enhance maintenance, security, and interpretive opportunities, such as rangers providing native plant and ecosystem education. They would also like to see more investment in graffiti removal, sidewalk and trail repair, and bathroom cleanliness. Better lighting and repairs, as well as extended park hours would make parks feel more welcoming.

Seniors are well represented among park users and have advocated for expansion of senior centers and senior recreational programming. Accessibility is another concern for seniors and more broadly.

DRAFT

Popular Parks in West LA



Figure 196. Cheviot Hills Recreation Center. Source: RAP



Figure 199. Venice Beach. Source: Pandora Pictures/Shutterstock



Figure 200. Pan Pacific Park. 2025. Source: OLIN



Figure 197. Venice Beach. Source: Vlad Mikhailov/Shutterstock



Figure 201. Mar Vista Recreation Center. Source: RAP



Figure 198. Santa Ynez Canyon Park. Source: RAP

WEST

71
City Parks

1,931
Acres of Parkland

513,946

286
Sports Fields and Courts

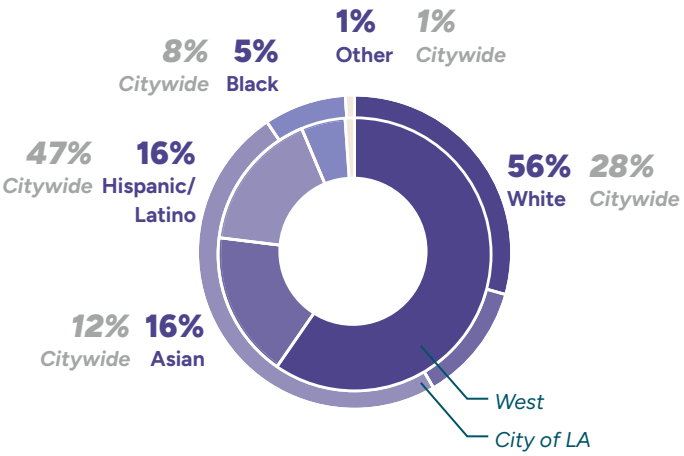
63
Playgrounds

24
Recreation & Community Centers

9
Pools & Splashpads

37%
Average Canopy Coverage in Parks

DEMOGRAPHICS



Top 3 languages spoken:

English, Spanish, Other Indo-European

$117,676
Median HH income

$81,173
Citywide

51,072
Income below poverty level

624,523
Citywide

39.4
Median age

37.5
Citywide

What we heard..

"A lot more trees and shade in existing parks. More parks in dense areas. More walking/hiking paths."

"Stoner Recreation Center -- this recreation center needs a major facelift, the facilities are old including the outdoor playground and the grass field area is poorly maintained."

"Diversity, equity and inclusion. My local park is a welcoming place"

Favorite memory: "Taking my children to folklórico classes to dance and build a community."

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Current and Future Needs: Survey Results

West region respondents feel better than the city as a whole about the physical condition of City of LA parks and recreation centers.

Parks

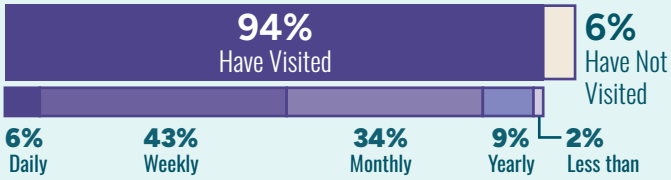


Rec Centers

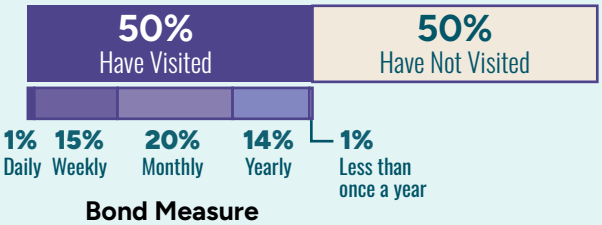


Most West region respondents visit a City of LA park at least monthly in the past year, while only half have visited a City of LA recreation center.

Parks



Rec Centers

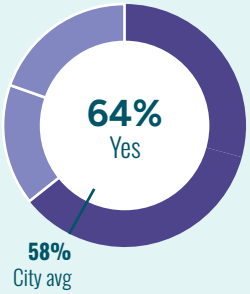


Walking Distance



Fewer than half of West region respondents feel that there are enough parks and recreation centers within walking distance of their homes.

Bond Measure



Over 60% of West residents support a bond, levy, or tax to fund parks and recreation facilities.

Top 3 Most Important...

Outdoor Facilities

1. Unprogrammed Green Spaces
2. Natural Areas and Wildlife Habitats
3. Non-Paved, Multi-Use Trails

Indoor Facilities

1. Exercise and Fitness Equipment
2. Swimming Pool
3. Weight Rooms/Gyms

Programs

1. Fitness/Wellness Programs
2. Special Events/Festivals
3. Natural Experiences/Environmental Education

Top barriers to visiting parks and recreation centers more often:

48%
People experiencing homelessness there

39%
Do not know where to go/what is offered

39%
Too far from our residence

30%
Facilities are not well-maintained

SUMMARY: COMMUNITY NEEDS

Do you want to revisit the key points of this section of the PNA? Check out these key summary points!

BENCHMARKING

- Understanding where Los Angeles stands relative to peer cities provided a foundation for setting realistic and ambitious new targets that will better serve residents' needs.
- Comparisons of park and recreation amenities, budget, staffing, and acreage identified where Los Angeles is exceeding or being exceeded by other regional and national cities that have similar demographic or economic characteristics, similar climate, and more highly ranked park systems.
- Los Angeles was benchmarked against:
  - San Francisco
  - San Diego
  - Dallas
  - Chicago
  - New York
  - Washington, DC
- Los Angeles generally has fewer recreation amenities per person and spends less public money on its recreation and parks system than its peers.

SITE PRIORITIZATION

- To determine where RAP should prioritize investment over the coming decades, a system of criteria based on community, agency, and stakeholder feedback as well as best practices were used to assess a "Universe of Sites."
- The Universe of Sites includes all 489 existing and 36 prospective park sites.
- The prospective park sites were identified by the PerSquare Mile tool developed by GreenInfo Network and the UCLA Institute of the Environment and Sustainability. The chosen sites contain the top 25% of residents lacking in either park access or park acreage and are also either disadvantaged or vulnerable communities.
- The criteria used to prioritize the universe of sites are indicators of need for park investment across the City and cover topics from park need, park pressure, and conditions of park facilities as well as factors in social and environmental equity, resilience, and alignment with other City/County initiatives.
- Each site was sorted into one of five levels of priority. Of the 521 sites:
  - 25 (5%) are first priority
  - 148 (28%) are second priority
  - 171 (33%) are third priority
  - 133 (26%) are fourth priority
  - 42 (8%) are fifth priority

- The 26 first priority sites are:
  - 105th Street Pocket Park
  - 11th Avenue Park
  - 97th Street Pocket Park
  - Arts District Park
  - Caballero Creek Confluence Park
  - LAR Greenway - Mason to Vanalden
  - Leo Politi Elementary School (CSP)
  - Little Green Acres Park
  - PerSquare Mile - Downtown
  - PerSquare Mile - East Vermont Square
  - PerSquare Mile - Exposition Park
  - PerSquare Mile - N Hist South Central
  - PerSquare Mile - North Hollywood
  - PerSquare Mile - Pico-Union
  - PerSquare Mile - University Park North
  - PerSquare Mile - Van Nuys - Valley Glen
  - PerSquare Mile - Westlake
  - PerSquare Mile - Westlake-Koreatown
  - Rolland Curtis Park
  - Saint James Park
  - San Julian Park
  - Sixth Street Viaduct Park
  - South Victoria Avenue Park
  - Valencia Triangle
  - Vermont Miracle Park

REGIONAL SNAPSHOTS

- Regional snapshots help document how needs vary in different parts of Los Angeles.
  - East and Central Los Angeles are home to some of the most iconic—and most contested—city parks. Maintenance and service issues experienced at MacArthur Park, Echo Park, and Elysian Park are emblematic of the many roles that the parks in Los Angeles play. Homelessness, street vending, and safety are key challenges within these parks and neighborhoods.
  - South LA contains some of the most active and heavily utilized parks in the City. While critical spaces for recreation, culture, public gathering, and social services, they face ongoing challenges related to safety, maintenance, and amenity availability, particularly in communities that have experienced decades of disinvestment.
  - Though the Valley has many acres of parkland, there are issues around access to and interconnectivity of parks. Parks are quite far from some residents, leading to a need for better trails and enhanced streetscapes to connect parks and greenspaces. There is also a need for more accessible routes and facilities within parks.
  - West Los Angeles includes a wide variety of parks and benefits from proximity to state parks, beaches, regional trails, and facilities in nearby cities. With the recent Palisades wildfires, fire risk, resilience and recovery are priority concerns. As in much of Los Angeles, communities in West LA are concerned about people experiencing homelessness occupying limited park space, maintenance, and safety.

04



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SECTION IV:
GUIDELINES

In addition to identifying park needs in Los Angeles, the Park Needs Assessment defines key principles that should guide the implementation of projects and the ongoing operation of parks. This critically provides RAP staff and partners with a path to addressing the needs that have been identified.

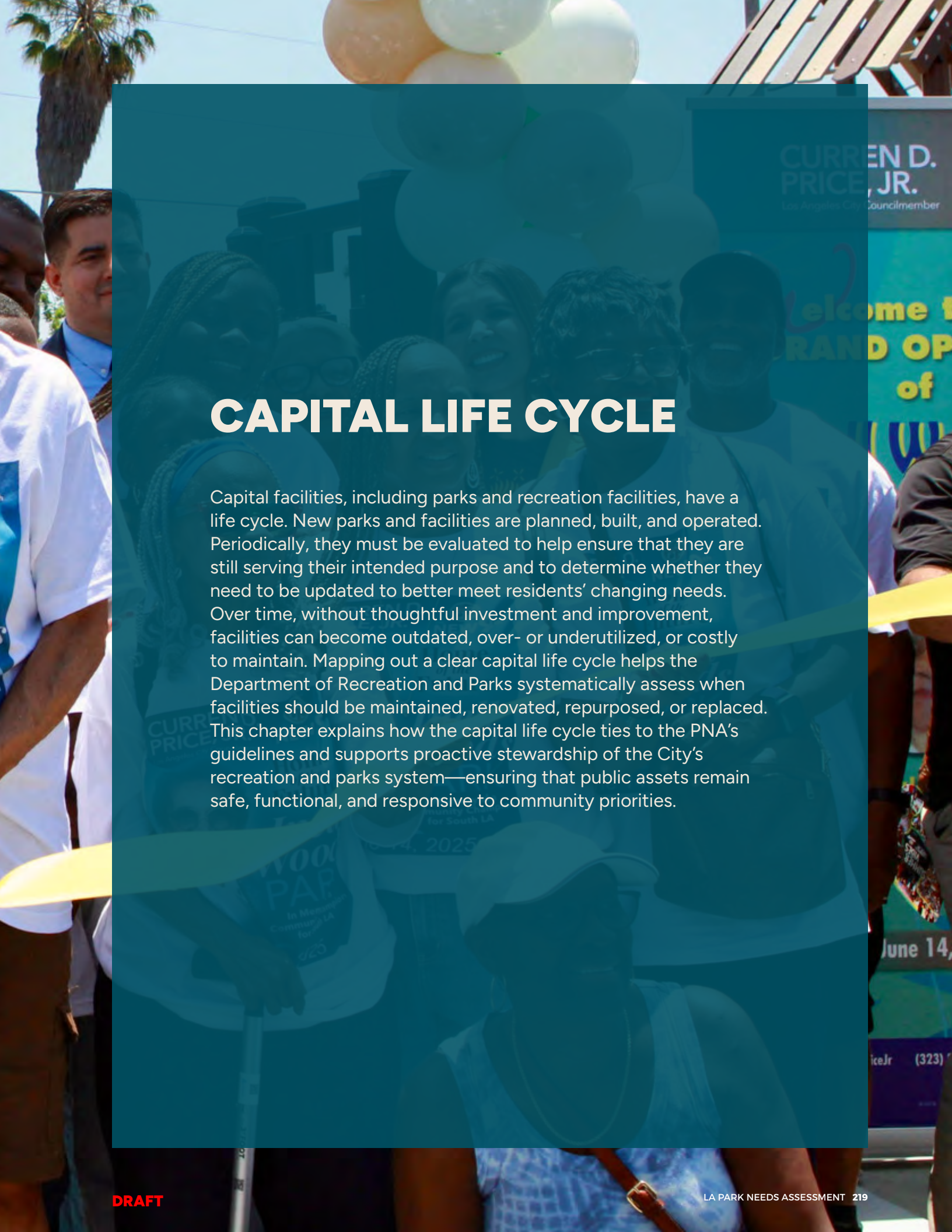
The guidelines put forth here bring together countless hours of conversations with experts in accessibility, engagement, design, construction, sustainability, and operations from RAP and the community.

Each member of the RAP team and the public can refer to these guidelines to help create the park system Angelenos imagine. Guidelines are not a replacement for the expertise of competent and talented RAP staff, planners, designers, engineers, or engagement specialists, but they are important to help ensure a minimum level of quality in the park system.



Figure 202. **Inell Woods Park ribbon cuting.** Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, accessed 2025.

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CAPITAL LIFE CYCLE

Capital facilities, including parks and recreation facilities, have a life cycle. New parks and facilities are planned, built, and operated. Periodically, they must be evaluated to help ensure that they are still serving their intended purpose and to determine whether they need to be updated to better meet residents' changing needs. Over time, without thoughtful investment and improvement, facilities can become outdated, over- or underutilized, or costly to maintain. Mapping out a clear capital life cycle helps the Department of Recreation and Parks systematically assess when facilities should be maintained, renovated, repurposed, or replaced. This chapter explains how the capital life cycle ties to the PNA's guidelines and supports proactive stewardship of the City's recreation and parks system—ensuring that public assets remain safe, functional, and responsive to community priorities.

CAPITAL LIFE CYCLE

	Acquisition	Vision Planning	Design	Construction	Operation	Evaluation
Park Classifications	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Site Planning Guidelines	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Engagement Guidelines	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Level of Service Standards	✓	✓			✓	✓

Figure 203.Overview of the park development process phases and their alignment with classifications, site planning, ongoing engagement, and level of service standards. Source: OLIN, 2025.

ACQUISITION

New parks are needed in the City. For some parks, their life cycle begins with acquisition from other government agencies or developers, private donations, or purchase. This process should be closely linked to ongoing consideration of park access and supply needs.

VISION PLANNING

The vision planning process solidifies the goals and physical armature for a park, based on community engagement to help ensure the site layout and facilities meet the parks and recreation needs of the community.

DESIGN

Following a vision plan, the City develops construction drawings for needed onsite and offsite improvements. In addition to the development of park amenities, plantings, and structures, these improvements may include water delivery systems, utility infrastructure improvements, and stormwater enhancements.

DRAFT

The life cycle of a park does not stop at construction. Parks need to be periodically evaluated to ensure they stay relevant.



Figure 206. Operation|RAP maintenance staff are critical to the daily operations of the city's recreation and park facilities. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, 2025.

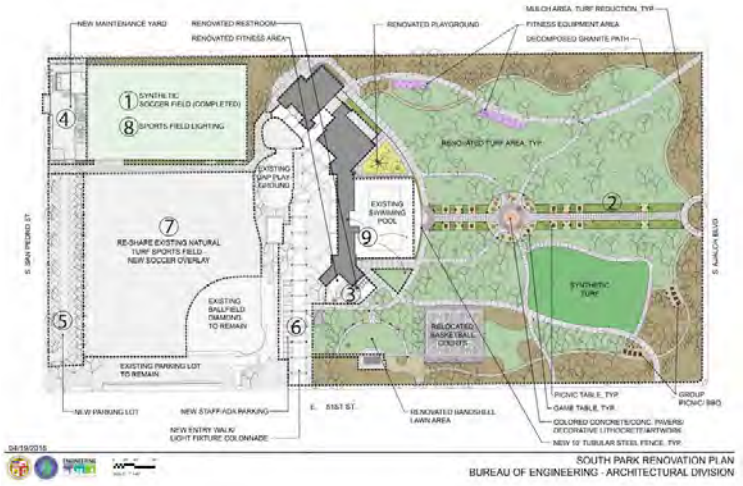


Figure 205. Design|Site plan for South Park renovation, showing key improvements including turf upgrades, playgrounds, and recreational facilities. Source: City of Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering, 2018.



Figure 204. Acquisition|The City of LA purchased the 42-acre Taylor Yard site in 2017 and is working to develop it into a new park. Source: City of Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering, accessed 2025.

CONSTRUCTION

The City secures a contractor or contractors needed to build the park through a traditional bid process. The City works with the contractor throughout the construction process to complete the project.

OPERATION

The City operates the park or facility with staff to support residents' ongoing use.

EVALUATION

Periodically, the City evaluates whether a park or facility is still serving its intended purpose. If not, improvements may be needed.



Figure 207. Aerial drone view of Venice Beach.
Source: Calvada Surveying, Inc., 2025

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SITE PLANNING

Site planning guidelines provide a clear and consistent roadmap for designing new parks and recreation facilities, refreshing existing sites, and evaluating whether improvements are needed. These guidelines ensure that parks across Los Angeles are not only functional and beautiful but also aligned with community expectations. In a city as large, diverse, and dynamic as Los Angeles, thoughtful site planning is essential to creating parks that serve a wide range of community needs while maximizing the potential of each unique site. These guidelines help establish consistent principles for design, connectivity, sustainability, and access, so that every site—regardless of size or location—supports a vibrant, inclusive, and resilient public space network.

WHEN AND HOW TO USE THE SITE PLANNING GUIDELINES

The site planning guidelines can be used across various phases of capital projects.

ACQUISITION

Use the guidelines as a checklist to understand how well a site can currently be accessed and the relationship a site has with surrounding uses, including other public spaces.

VISION PLANNING

Use the guidelines as a checklist for vision plan development. Pay particular attention to guidelines that address specific site-based needs.

DESIGN

Use the guidelines as a checklist for concept plan and design development. Pay particular attention to guidelines that address specific site-based needs.

CONSTRUCTION

Use the guidelines as a checklist for Park and Facility Construction. Pay particular attention to the guidelines that address future-use adaptability and communal gathering spaces.

OPERATION

Not Applicable

EVALUATION

Use the guidelines to periodically evaluate site conditions and determine whether the design holds up to the aspirations of the guidelines.

SITE PLANNING GUIDELINES

The following site planning guidelines are meant to ensure that park and recreation facility sites are well integrated into their surroundings and provide the best experiences for visitors. They address overall design, site context, access and connectivity, wayfinding, and various zones of use within the site. The guidelines are intended to inform:

- **the development of framework and site plans;**
- **the periodic evaluation of parks and recreation facilities to assess functionality and performance; and**
- **the design of refreshed or new parks.**

Following the list of site planning guidelines are diagrams showing how they apply to a prototypical park of each classification.



Figure 208. New parks like Jane & Bert Boeckman Park bring new experiences to the city. Sources: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, accessed 2025

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Figure 209. The new RAP sign installed at Laurel Grove Park.
Sources: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, accessed 2025

DESIGN

SYSTEM WIDE LANGUAGE

Use a consistent design language throughout the system, while maintaining flexibility.

Signage and wayfinding elements should be easy to read, graphics-based, and consistent from one park or recreation facility to another—especially for community, neighborhood, and mini parks. Regional parks provide opportunities for more unique design expressions. Having a consistent design language helps identify a park or recreation facility as being part of the Los Angeles parks and recreation system and helps users feel more comfortable visiting parks or recreation facilities they may be unfamiliar with. Consistency does not, however, preclude unique identity features.

DESIGN VOCABULARY

Ensure the vocabulary of design is appropriate for the scale and materials of the landscape and existing infrastructure.

Particularly on larger sites, landscape and architectural design elements should respond to the scale and aesthetic of their community context. For example, playgrounds, shelters, and rain gardens in regional parks should be sized differently than those in mini parks.

COHESIVE SITE LAYOUT

Consider the holistic design and layout of a space.

Facilities should move beyond just a collection of individual elements; they should be grouped to create spaces with complementary uses. Rather than a single tree, consider a grove of trees that frames a picnic space. Rather than a pavilion separate from a play area, consider how children and their caregivers might use the two together.

PARK CORE

Locate key park and recreation elements together, creating a hub/core for the space.

Particularly on larger sites, key elements should form a central hub for users—a nexus of activity. As a high traffic area, a park core should be accessible from primary and secondary pathways and its adjacent use zones should support community programming.

INDOOR-OUTDOOR CONNECTIONS

Consider recreation centers and parks as extensions of one another during capital improvements.

Recreation centers and parks are not separate elements. Considering their adjacencies can lead to better indoor-outdoor connections spatially and programmatically. Architectural elements should

be flexible in their connection between indoors and outdoors. Large communal porches, detached pavilions connected by large roofs, and shade structures attached to larger buildings are great strategies for integrating the park landscape and architecture. Rather than buildings being bastions within the park, they should welcome park users in and participate in the life of the park. Building exteriors should be considered as another type of "interior" or "room" and embrace the natural climate and landscape of Los Angeles.

NATIVE PLANTING VARIETY

Move beyond mown turf grass and include a variety of native plantings to create inviting spaces within parks.

Plantings should include native perennials, grasses, shrubs, and trees. This is an opportunity to strengthen Los Angeles's relationship with natural systems and to develop new approaches for City-owned and -managed parks. Planting variety will help the City adapt to climate change, sustain ecosystem services, invite educational programming opportunities, and provide for the recreational use and enjoyment for generations to come. Consider partnering with local native nurseries to provide plants and specialized training for park staff and community members on native plant care and maintenance.

PARK USER EQUITY

Design spaces and experiences for all.

Spaces designed to include those with disabilities are accessible for all park users, and an accessible-first approach should be considered when improving or designing park elements. Design spaces to have ample seating, generous pathways, and varied experiences that are accessible and usable for all. Consider flexible and multi-use spaces that support park users, vendors, mobility hubs, community events, and changing neighborhood priorities. Focus on making primary experiences all-inclusive. Ensure that both universally accessible and non accessible areas have shade.

Design recreation areas to encourage use by multiple genders and age groups.

Use gender-equity best practices when designing recreational amenities by breaking up monolithic active recreation spaces to include seating and gathering spaces that can accommodate flexible uses, and consider striping fields for multiple sports.

CULTURAL & HISTORIC FEATURES

Preserve culturally and historically significant features.

Cultural and historic features, such as historic structures or routes, add interest and preserve experiences that are rare or unique. These features become destinations themselves and attract local and regional visitors. Parks and recreation facilities with culturally or historically significant features provide opportunities for interpretation and education.

WATER CONSERVATION

Promote water conservation in the design of landscape features and water-based amenities.

Follow the local water efficiency ordinance, and consider additional ways to conserve water at park facilities. Drought tolerant and native plantings can help reduce local water use. Track requirements of Assembly Bill 1572 to remove non-functional turf at park facilities. Water-based features, such as splash pads and pools, should continue to follow water-efficient practices and operate seasonally in the warmer months.



Figure 211. Shaded playground and seating areas at Evergreen Recreation Center in Los Angeles, providing sun protection and accessible play equipment for community use. Sources: María Lamadrid, 2025

CONTEXT

PSU

PARK SUPPORTIVE USES

Ensure a mix of surrounding uses that support parks and recreation facilities.

A mix of residential, commercial, and civic uses expands the park user base, particularly at street intersections where people are traveling in multiple directions, and encourages activity through a longer part of the day. The number and mix of uses may vary by size, type, and location.

BUILDING FRONTAGE

Ensure that buildings adjacent to and across the street from parks and recreation facilities have frontages or entrances designed to face them.

Buildings with active ground floor uses that face parks and recreation facilities help frame the space and provide "eyes on the park." Such visibility from adjacent uses enhances the perception of safety. Building entrances adjacent to a park or recreation facility provide a built-in user-base. In addition, proximity to parks and recreation facilities is correlated with higher property values—benefiting property owners.

COUNTY AND REGIONAL PARK CONNECTIVITY

Connect to adjacent Los Angeles County and regional parks.

City parks and recreation facilities should be thought of as parts of a unified regional system along with County and regional parks. Clear connections between facilities help expand park and recreation access to all residents.

PUBLIC PROPERTY/INSTITUTIONAL

Connect to adjacent public properties or institutional facilities.

Facilities like schools, libraries, and museums offer community programming and information, resources, and recreation opportunities for residents that complement those of parks and recreation facilities.

STREETSCAPE ENHANCEMENTS

Surround parks and recreation facilities with enhanced streetscapes.

Streets surrounding parks and recreation facilities should be treated as extensions of those facilities. Trees, planters, rain gardens, lighting, and other features provide a visual cue to all street users that a park or recreation facility is nearby.

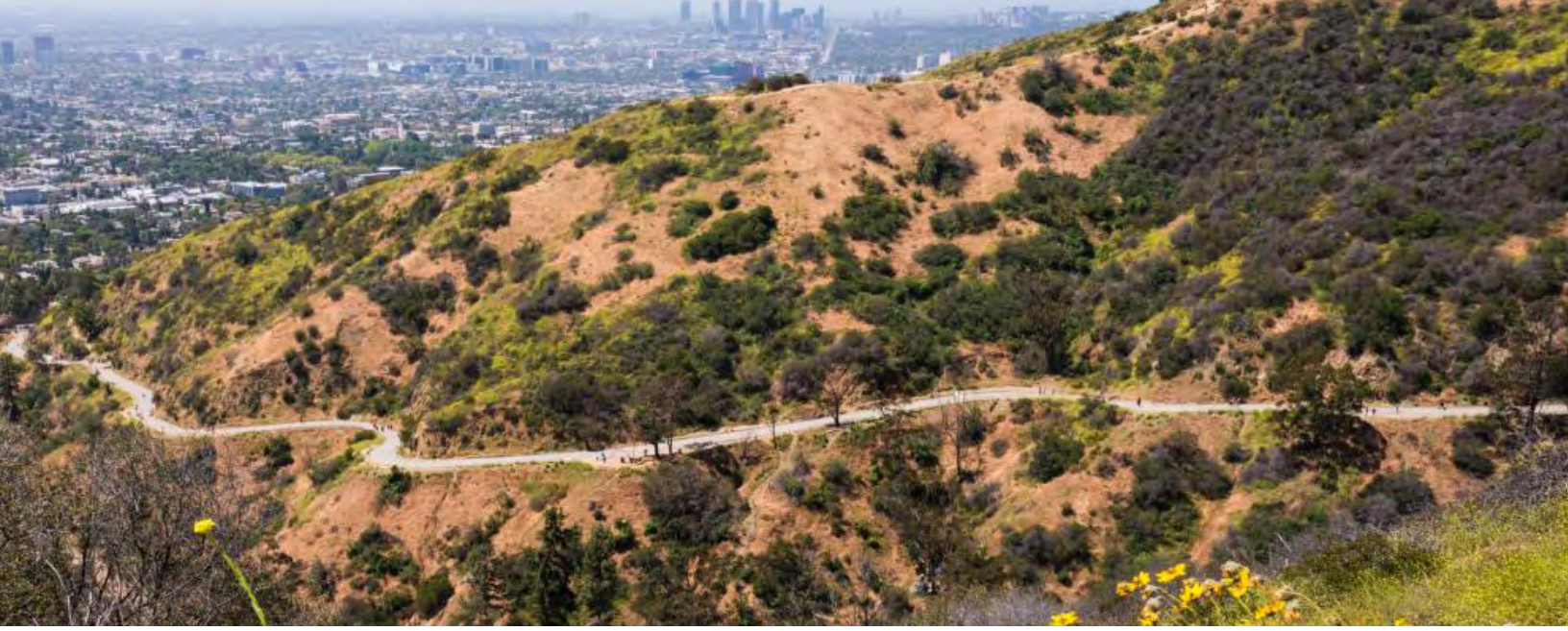


Figure 212. Loop trail at Runyon Canyon Park supports exploration, circulation, and wellness.
Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, accessed 2025

CONNECTIVITY

STREET GRID CONNECTIVITY

Maintain physical and visual connections to the street grid.

Parks and recreation facilities should be thoughtfully integrated into the fabric of surrounding neighborhoods. They should be sited to minimize disruptions to the street grid, which is integral to a functional transportation network. Where streets do not continue through a park or recreation facility site, efforts should be made to maintain physical and visual connections, such as gateways, sight lines, or walking paths through the site in line with those streets.

SEAMLESS PUBLIC SPACE

Ensure seamless connections between parks and recreation facilities and other adjacent public spaces.

Residents do not typically perceive differences in ownership, but they do perceive differences in experiences and missing connections. Barriers and breaks in access limit attractiveness and viability. Regional ecosystems also do not observe jurisdictional boundaries and must be thought of as integrated, functional systems.

TRAIL MODE SEPARATION

Separate trails into paths for horses, cyclists, and pedestrians.

On larger sites, where space allows, separating trails for horses, cyclists, and pedestrians can enhance safety and reduce conflicts among users moving at different speeds. This separation also reinforces the sense that trail users are within a park or recreation environment. Differentiated trail materials can further support this approach; for example, a walking path might be surfaced with stone fines, while an adjacent bike trail could be paved with asphalt and an equestrian trail might use packed dirt or stone suited to horse hooves.

LOOP TRAIL

Provide a loop trail for people to explore, circulate, and recreate.

Loop trails provide opportunities for people to explore parts of a park or recreation facility site that they may not otherwise be aware of with confidence, knowing that they will end up where they started. When they are a specifically measured length, loop trails allow users to easily walk, jog, bike, or skate to a number of steps or miles they may be targeting for exercise and wellness.

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Figure 213. Internal walking trail at Debs Park allow users to explore the park.
Source: Calvada Surveying, Inc., 2025

INTERNAL WALKING TRAIL

Connect features in parks to each other using circulation.

Walking trails in parks allow users to explore the various features of a park and connect to adjacent uses. They also help keep users off of any sensitive native vegetation or planted areas. Walking trails can offer different difficulty levels to accommodate a variety of age groups, exercise goals, and unique park experiences.

TRAIL CONNECTION

Maintain connections to the paved trail network.

Trail users are park and recreation facility users. Parks and recreation facilities can serve as trailheads, trail destinations, or locations to stop and rest along a trail. Parks and recreation facilities may also host critical trail links, leading to a more connected system.

SAFE ROUTES/PASSAGES

Create safe routes to parks and recreation facilities.

Critical to equitable access and connectivity is ensuring people have safe ways to get to parks and recreation facilities from home, schools, libraries, transit stops, and other destinations within their neighborhoods. Well-lit, well-paved sidewalks and trails, partnerships with community organizations and public agencies, and opportunities to overcome physical and perceived barriers should be prioritized.



Figure 214. The main gateway welcomes visitors to Pan Pacific Park.
Sources: Max Dickson, 2025

WAYFINDING

GATEWAYS (PRIMARY AND SECONDARY)

Create gateway features at major entrances to parks and recreation facilities.

Gateway features clearly indicate major entrances and signal to visitors that they are welcome to enter. Architectural, landscape, art, and signage features may be used to indicate a gateway. The placement and design of gateway features can guide users to use specific routes through park and recreation facility sites.

PATH HIERARCHY

Ensure on-site paths have a clear hierarchy.

Establish a hierarchy of paths that offer a range of experiences for diverse users, access to destinations, and connections to surrounding circulation networks. Provide consistent widths and surface materials based on path hierarchy and user.

UNIVERSAL WAYFINDING SIGNAGE

Ensure universal design for wayfinding systems.

Accessible and consistent wayfinding systems improve spatial orientation and reduce user anxiety. Wayfinding signage should be clear, concise, and accessible in order to address the diverse cognitive, physical, and sensory needs of park users. Signage should be at an appropriate height to ensure wheelchair users can interact with wayfinding elements. Consistent and clear symbols, fonts, typeface size, and high contrast colors create a cohesive visual language and enhance navigation. Signage should be abundant and should locate primary amenities such as bathrooms, monuments, and support facilities.

Incorporate signage elements that can be used by those with visual impairments.

Wayfinding signage should include tactile elements, braille, and audible cues, use sans serif or other legible boldface font types, and use high-contrast colors.

Prioritize the use of pictograms in the communication of park policies.

Park policies guide appropriate park use across Los Angeles. Graphic pictograms communicate these policies more effectively than text-heavy signage, especially in Los Angeles' multilingual communities. Clear visual communication that is universally understandable helps park visitors quickly understand expectations and supports a welcoming environment.

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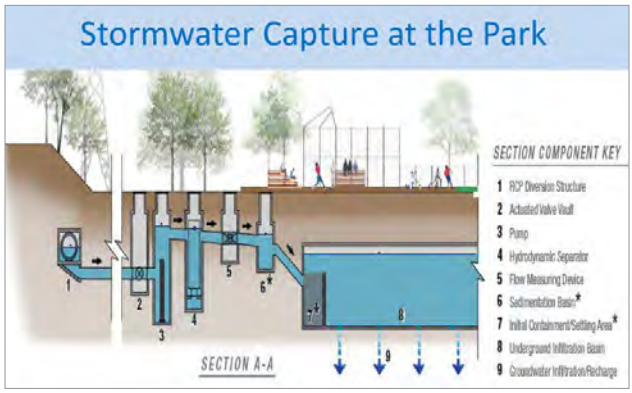


Figure 215. Stormwater system at the park. Sources: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, accessed 2025

INFRASTRUCTURE

REGIONAL WATER PARTNERSHIPS

Identify opportunities for regional partnerships that can contribute to local sustainable water supplies, mitigate flood risk, and improve water quality.

Capturing stormwater and dry weather runoff at parks and recreation facilities may support multiple benefits including increasing local water supply, improving water quality in waterways, and mitigating flood risk.

As large open space areas in an urban landscape, parks offer opportunities to divert and capture stormwater and urban runoff. This may be achieved with infiltration facilities to recharge groundwater, capture and use facilities for a local source of water supply, and diversion to downstream regional water recycling systems. Local flooding may also be mitigated through diverting stormwater flows to parks. Additional funding may be available to implement stormwater capture systems at a regional scale through partnerships with other City agencies and the County.

BIKE PARKING

Provide adequate places for cyclists to secure their bikes.

Bike parking should be in visible and convenient places in parks and near recreation facilities. In order to make bike racks accessible, they should be installed within at least 50 feet of a facility's entrance. This ensures accessibility, safety, and security while reducing the potential for bikes getting locked to trees, signposts, handrails, fences, and other non-rack structures.

TRANSIT STOP

Connect parks and recreation facilities to transit.

As with trails, transit users are park and recreation facility users and vice versa. Gateways may relate directly to a bus stop or to a rideshare drop-off, providing a sense of place and spaces to welcome and send off visitors.

SHARED PARKING

Pursue shared parking strategies to eliminate or reduce on-site surface parking.

In high density areas land is limited and on-site parking further reduces park space. Rather than dedicating valuable space to parking, alternatives such as on-street parking or shared parking agreements may offer more efficient and context-sensitive solutions. This can be especially impactful when recreation and park facilities are adjacent to each other or other public facilities that offer parking options.

ON-SITE PARKING

When needed, integrate on-site parking with park and recreation facility site design.

On larger sites, like regional and community parks, on-site parking should be thoughtfully integrated with the site and natural elements. Green infrastructure elements and canopy trees should be included to help reduce the impact of parking on stormwater and urban heat island effects.

ACCESSIBLE VAN PARKING AND DROP-OFF

Provide adequate spaces for accessible parking and drop-off.

Parks should have designated areas for van parking and drop-off in accordance with ADA guidelines as well as accessible paths to park facilities from these areas. This ensures all users have safe and equitable access to all park amenities. For parks without on-site parking, designated zones for accessible parking and drop-off may be located at the curb.

SAFE CROSSINGS

Provide safe ways to cross streets that surround parks.

A welcoming park can feel inaccessible if bordered by dangerous, high traffic streets. Sidewalks and marked, safe crossings—whether at intersections or mid-block—encourage access and allow pedestrians, cyclists, horseback riders, and other users to feel comfortable that they are protected when accessing recreation and park facilities.

COMFORT FACILITIES

Provide amenities that support the use of parks and recreation facilities.

In order for parks and recreation facilities to function optimally, it is critical to include amenities such as restrooms, water fountains, electricity, and Wi-Fi to support their use. These amenities should be open and maintained consistently. Appropriate support facilities may vary by park or facility type.

Provide facilities that support park programming and community needs.

Parks host temporary art, vending, events, and programming that respond to the community and neighborhoods they serve. It is important to include any facilities that would support the diverse programming needs in current and future park development and ensure proper maintenance allows for the seamless use of these amenities by organizers.

MAINTENANCE FACILITIES

Consider areas for facilities that support maintenance needs.

On larger sites, like regional parks, it may be beneficial to store necessary equipment to make maintaining and caring for a park easier. These maintenance facilities may also serve as satellite storage areas to optimize maintenance of other nearby parks.



Figure 216. Water fountains are provided at Echo Park to support the use of nearby recreation facilities.
Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, accessed 2025

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Figure 217. The cherry grove with shade structure at Anthony C. Beilenson Park offers a comfortable setting and immersive ecological experience.
Sources: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, accessed 2025

ZONES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS

Ensure appropriate shade, seating, and other universal elements throughout all zones.

Shade from trees or structures creates a more comfortable and safe environment. As Los Angeles faces more and more extreme heat days, shade coverage and other cooling methods in parks will need to evolve and expand. Trees reduce the impacts of urban heat island on hot days, while also sequestering carbon and helping to reduce soil erosion through their root systems. Shade structures should be used in places where trees are limited and where trees conflict with the particular park use.

Abundant and varied seating that allows people of all ages and abilities to comfortably inhabit public spaces should be a priority. Seating near recreational or programmed areas is important, particularly for older caregivers.

Identity features help tie a park or recreation facility to the neighborhood it is in, reflect a community's uniqueness, and become a signature for the facility. Public art, sculptures, decorative arches, or water fountains are examples of identity features that may attract users and serve as landmarks for meeting people or giving directions.

Follow local stormwater and flood control requirements for effective on-site stormwater controls. Low Impact Development (LID) Best Management Practices (BMPs) are required when 500 square feet or more of impervious surfaces within parks such as sidewalks, parking lots, and buildings are added or replaced. Additional flood mitigation controls may be required in certain locations.

Drainage, water quality, and flood management should be discussed early in the design process to improve local drainage and downstream water quality, as well as ease of access and maintenance. Considerations could include the footprint of required LID BMPs with overall park design, cost effective drainage design, and peak flood flow management features.

IU

INTENSIVE USE AREAS

Design spaces that can accommodate intensive use.

Parks and recreation facilities may attract large numbers of users due to the density of their surroundings, their integration into pedestrian and bicycle travel routes, and their use as event and gathering spaces. This high level of usage can impact the integrity of the space. Areas that are expected to be heavily used—for example, near entrances or gathering spaces—should be designed to accommodate that level of use, perhaps incorporating more hardscape areas or more resilient landscape plantings, but still be designed to feel comfortable even when large events are not occurring.

PG

PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING AREAS

Provide flexible open spaces that can be used as gathering spaces.

Parks and recreation facilities often serve as community gathering spaces, from small gatherings to large events. Areas should be designed to be flexible enough to accommodate these events while serving as space for informal play, picnicking, or other casual uses between events. These spaces may include both paved and soft surfaces and include amenities such as amphitheaters for performances. Infrastructure to support these gatherings, such as power and water hookups, Wi-Fi, and equipment storage for vendors and event holders may be needed.

RE

RECREATION AREAS

Provide areas and facilities that are specifically designed for recreation and are responsive to the needs of surrounding neighborhoods.

How parks and recreation facilities are used, and the degree to which they are used, depends on how well they respond to the needs of those who live near them. This may include both traditional courts and fields and unique facilities and spaces.

CU

CASUAL USE AREAS

Provide areas that are specifically designed for casual, impromptu use.

Just as important as programmed spaces are unprogrammed areas intentionally designed for people to enjoy a park or recreation facility without being displaced by programmed uses. Such casual use spaces may include areas for sitting (e.g., benches, walls, steps), picnicking, or playing a game of catch.

NA

NATURAL SYSTEM AREAS

Define areas that focus on the function and enhancement of natural systems.

Natural environments, including habitat areas, woodlands, wetlands, and stream corridors should be considered as predominant components of parks and recreation facilities rather than leftover spaces. Natural systems do not stop at site boundaries. In some neighborhoods, parks and recreation facilities are the closest opportunities to interact with natural spaces. Incorporating best stormwater management practices, enhancing existing ecosystems, providing habitat, and planting diverse landscapes can maximize the function of natural systems and enhance the user experience. Native, low-water-use or drought tolerant species establish climate-resilient and drought tolerant areas. Natural areas can also be effective at buffering parks from incompatible adjacent uses, such as highways. These natural areas can also serve as a home for community gardens which can help bridge the gap between food deserts in urban areas as well as connect people to the natural environment by creating stewardship of the natural environment.

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Figure 218. Recreation areas promote active use through inclusive youth programming
Sources: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, accessed 2025

ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

PROGRAMMING

Align the use of built structures with a park's goals to enhance the user experience.

Programmed buildings and structures within parks should align with the overall goals of a park's vision plan and address the needs/desires of the local community.

Design structures for flexibility in programming.

Offering a wide range of programs within a park fosters a more inclusive environment that welcomes people from all backgrounds. It also encourages consistent use of the park throughout all seasons. Consider how structures can serve multiple functions and user groups. For example, park commissary kitchens could accommodate camp and afterschool programs and also be available to rent to vendors during non-program hours.

INTEGRATION WITH THE LANDSCAPE

Design architectural elements to reflect the unique character of the park and thoughtfully respond to context.

Structures introduced to park sites should blur the boundaries between interior and exterior environments. They should enhance the journey through the park, creating both pathways and destinations. Thoughtful use of site walls, extended roof coverage for shade, and clearly defined areas—whether programmed or unprogrammed—can be used as tools to accomplish this.

Aim to distribute programs evenly across parks.

To ensure the architectural elements integrate more seamlessly with the landscape, they should be thoughtfully distributed across the park. This approach prevents a single structure from dominating the site, and also allows for all corners of the park to be equally weighted in amenities.

Design architectural amenities to respect and preserve the beauty of the surrounding landscape.

When placing built structures within cherished landscapes such as parks, restraint is a valuable design principle. Thoughtful attention to scale, siting, and material finish allows architecture to complement and participate in the celebration of the landscape, rather than compete with it.

DESIGN EXCELLENCE

Design functional architectural elements that embody visual harmony, design clarity, and a high level of craftsmanship.

In all scales of the built environment, design excellence emerges through thoughtful and intentional work that honors and enriches the surrounding landscape, cultural context, and community. Such designs demonstrate originality in their treatment of form, materiality, and functional purpose.

Seek a variety of perspectives in selecting architectural designers.

Incorporating the work of various designers throughout the City encourages a variety of perspectives and innovative approaches that can also better reflect different neighborhood identities. This practice supports a continued commitment to rigorous design and contributes to the distinct character and quality of built work.

MATERIAL STRATEGIES

Select materials for constructing new and repairing existing structures to help ensure strength, resilience, and lasting quality.

Any built additions to a park serve as long-term investments in the environment and local community. As such, materials should be selected for their durability, ability to withstand wear over time, exposure to the elements, and potential natural disasters. These considerations contribute to a sense of security and permanence for nearby users and residents. Consider salvaged and recycled building material when possible.

Use imaginative design solutions in the application of project materials.

Regardless of the perceived quality or cost of the materials selected for a project, their application should reflect creative thinking and innovation, contributing to both the visual appeal and performance of the overall design.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Prioritize the environmental sustainability of built elements through low-impact design principles.

Given that architectural elements serve to support the park, they should contribute meaningfully to both the landscape and the community through the application of passive design strategies and established sustainable practices. Where feasible, various design solutions—such as solar energy systems, green roofs/walls, natural ventilation, optimized site orientation, and rainwater harvesting—should be integrated early in the design process to maximize environmental performance and long-term benefit.

Embed sustainability in both the construction phase and the final built form of architectural elements.

The construction process of new architectural elements should also be guided by a commitment to environmental sustainability, including the implementation of a comprehensive construction waste management plan, the reuse of salvaged materials, the minimization of site disturbance, and the adoption of design/construction methods that support future adaptability and ease of disassembly. The architect, landscape architect, engineers, and construction team should closely collaborate to determine which sustainable practices will be most effective on each project. When possible, prioritize carbon neutral construction methods.

INNOVATION AND ARTISTRY

Craft design solutions that are both inventive in nature and capable of offering unexpected moments of joy.

Architectural elements within the park should be crafted with both beauty and authenticity, encouraging a sense of exploration and discovery for visitors. Even when serving a programmed function, park-based structures greatly benefit from embodying the attitude and intentionality of an artful site installation.

ACCESSIBILITY AND EQUITY

Ensure architectural elements and structures provide equitable access for all visitors.

All architectural elements, regardless of scale or program type, should adhere to ADA Standards for Accessible Design to help ensure equitable access and use of amenities. This compliance continues to promote a safe and inclusive environment within elements of the park. Furthermore, providing accessible built amenities facilitates opportunities for physical activity, community gathering and engagement, and connecting with nature—outcomes that are particularly vital for vulnerable populations with limited access to alternative recreational resources.

Incorporate flexible programming within architectural elements to accommodate users of all genders, ages, and body types.

As with outdoor spaces, indoor programming—particularly recreational activities—should be flexible to better accommodate and welcome a broad, diverse range of users.



Figure 219. Recreation Center at Lincoln Park.
Sources: Sarah Swanseen, 2025



Figure 220. Aerial view of Echo Park. Source: Calveda Surveying, Inc., 2025.

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PARK CLASSIFICATIONS

The City of Los Angeles has recreation and parks facilities of different sizes and uses. Together, these places form the active heart of the city's public space system, offering spaces for play, relaxation, cultural events, and connection with nature. From small parks tucked into neighborhood blocks to expansive open spaces, each type of park plays a distinct role in serving the diverse needs of Los Angeles' residents and communities. As the city grows and evolves, understanding the purpose and function of each type of park becomes increasingly important to ensure equitable access, appropriate amenities, and efficient management. The new park classification system in the PNA seeks to clarify how existing parks function and provides guidelines about future park and recreation facility typologies that may be necessary to meet the needs of current and future residents.

EXISTING CLASSIFICATIONS

The City currently divides all parks in Los Angeles into one of three park classifications.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

Neighborhood parks provide space and facilities for outdoor and indoor recreational activities. They are intended to serve residents of all ages in the immediate neighborhood and are generally smaller, ranging 1-10 acres in size.



Figure 223. Playground Area at Westside Neighborhood Park. Source: Calveda Surveying, Inc., 2025.

COMMUNITY PARKS

Community parks are designed to serve residents of all ages in several surrounding neighborhoods. Community park facilities serve a much wider interest range than those of neighborhood parks and are larger in size, ranging 15-20 acres.



Figure 222. Playground Area at Sycamore Grove Park. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, Accessed 2025.

REGIONAL PARKS

Regional parks provide facilities typically found in neighborhood and community parks as well as offering specialized recreation facilities such as lakes, golf courses, wilderness areas, and museums. Regional parks serve residents living throughout the entire city of Los Angeles and are generally over 50 acres in size.



Figure 221. Drone View of Griffith Observatory. Source: Calveda Surveying, Inc, 2025.

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Figure 224. Korean-inspired sculptures at the entrance of Angels Gate Park, a regional park in the city's existing park classifications. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, Accessed 2025.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

1 - 5 Acres
e.g. Westside Neighborhood Park

COMMUNITY PARKS

15 - 20 Acres
e.g. Sycamore Grove Park

REGIONAL PARKS

50+ Acres
e.g. Griffith Park

With so few classifications, the current system includes vastly different parks in each category. For example, neighborhood parks include both the 105th St Pocket Park, which is under a quarter of an acre, and Bee Canyon Park, a park over 20 acres. The regional park classification includes Little Landers Park (1.1 acres), Stoney Point Park (29 acres), and Venice Beach (161 acres)—three parks with very different sizes, contexts, and uses. The proposed classifications more accurately reflect the broad range of sizes, amenities, design, usage, and programming that exist in LA's recreation and parks facilities today. Additionally, as parts of Los Angeles continue to see increased density, new types of parks and recreation facilities will be needed. The expanded classification system in this plan is meant to help set mutual expectations among the City, residents, partner organizations, and developers about how different parks and recreation facilities look and function.

PROPOSED CLASSIFICATIONS

The new park and recreation facility classification system in this plan expands the existing classification system both to clarify how existing parks and recreation facilities function and to provide guidelines about future park and recreation facility typologies that Los Angeles expects to build in the future to meet the needs of current and future residents.

For each park and recreation facility classification, the following pages include a general description of the classification's:

- typical size range;
- typical length of visit;
- access provisions;
- list of appropriate amenities;
- applicable site planning guidelines.

The list of amenities is not meant to be prescriptive or exhaustive. The appropriate amenities for any individual park or recreation facility should be determined through a planning process that involves the community it is meant to serve. All parks and recreation facilities should be designed to serve all age segments and a diversity of users.



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PARKS BY CLASSIFICATION

PARKS BY CLASSIFICATION

MINI PARK

105th Street Pocket Park

111th Place Pocket Park

11th Avenue Park

49th Street Pocket Park

61st Street Pocket Park

6th & Gladys Street Park

76th Street Pocket Park

97th Street Pocket Park

Aliso Triangle

Alvarado Terrace Park

Amistad Park

Amoroso Triangle

Angeles Mesa Park

Arroyo Rosa De Castilla

Arts District Park

Bellaire Avenue Park

Betty F Day Park

Brooklyn Heights Park

Budd Wiener Park

Carlton Way Park

Central Avenue Jazz Park

Circle Park (5th Ave)

Circle Park (S Gramercy Pl)

Cleland Avenue Bicentennial Park

Club Circle Park

Costanso Fire Station 84 Park

Country Club Heritage Park

Crescent Place Triangle

Cypress Park Club House

De Neve Square Park

Dorothy J and Benjamin B Smith Park

Drew Street Park

East Los Angeles Park

East Wilmington Greenbelt Community Center

East Wilmington Vest Pocket Park

El Sereno Community Garden

Everett Park

Fallbrook Park

Fox And Laurel Park

Francis Avenue Community Garden

Franklin-Ivar Park

Fulton Avenue Park

Gage and Avalon Triangle Pocket Park

Gateway Triangle

Genesee Avenue Park

Gladys Jean Wesson Park

Glenhurst Park

Greayer's Oak Park

Greenwood Square Park

Grigsby Pocket Park

Harbor Gateway Park

Hartland Mini-Park

Hoover-Gage Park

Hope and Peace Park

Inell Woods Park

Irving Schacter Park

Julian C Dixon Park

Keswick Park

Kittridge Mini-Park

La Mirada Park

La Tierra de la Culebra

Lacy Street Neighborhood Park

Lanark Shelby Mini-Park

Larissa Parkway

Latham Park

Laurel and Hardy Park

Leslie N Shaw Park

Lexington Avenue Pocket Park

Linnie Canal Park

Little Green Acres Park

Los Angeles Sister Cities Plaza

Lummis Public Forest Park

Madison Avenue Park and Community Garden

Madison West Park

Marco Place Parkway

Marco Triangle

Marson Street Pocket Park

Mascot Park

McKinley Avenue Park

Mecca Avenue Park

Mulholland View Site No 16

Nevin Avenue Park

North San Fernando Park

Nowita Triangle

Orchard Ave Park

Ord And Yale Street Park

Orthopedic Hospital Universal Access Playground

Parque Nativo Lopez

Patton St Pocket Park

Pio Pico Library Pocket Park

Pio Union Community Garden

Richardson Family Park

Rinaldi Park

Rockwood Community Park

Rolland Curtis Park

Ross Valencia Community Park

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Saint James Park

San Julian Park

San Pedro Welcome Park

Seily Rodriguez Park

Selma Park

Senator Bill Greene Memorial Park

South Broadway Pocket Park

South Palos Verdes Street Park

South Victoria Avenue Park

Spring Street Park

Titmouse Park

Trask Triangle Park

Triangle Park

Unidad Park

Valencia Triangle

Venice of America Centennial Park

Vermont Gage Park

Vermont Miracle Park

Vernon Branch Library Pocket Park

Via Dolce Park

Vineyard Recreation Center

Wall Street Community Park

Washington Irving Pocket Park

West Adam Heights Park

Western And Gage Community Park

Westwood Gardens Park

William S Hart Park - Dog Park

Wilmington Town Square

Woodbine Park

Woodside Triangle

York Blvd Pocket Park

Yucca Community Center

NEIGHBORHOOD PARK

Andres and Maria Cardenas Recreation Center

Lincoln Heights Youth Center

1st And Broadway Civic Center Park

Albert Piantanida Intergenerational Center

Allegheny Park

Alma Park

Alpine Recreation Center

Anderson Memorial Senior Citizen Center

Benny H Potter West Adams Avenues Memorial Park

Caballero Creek Confluence Park

Carlin G Smith Recreation Center

Chatsworth Oaks Park Central Recreation Center

Chesterfield Square Park

Chevy Chase Park

City Hall Park

Cohasset-Melba Park

De Longpre Park

Denker Recreation Center

Devonshire Arleta Park

El Paseo De Cahuenga Park

El Sereno Arroyo Playground

Elysian Valley Recreation Center

Fehlhaber-Houk Park

Fred Roberts Recreation Center

Grand Hope Park

Harbor View Memorial Park

Harold A Henry Park

Hoover Recreation Center

Jessie Owens Mini-Park

Juntos Family Park

Lake Street Park

Las Palmas Senior Citizen Center

Laurel Canyon Mulholland Park

Leimert Plaza

Lincoln Heights Recreation Center

Lookout Point Park

Loren Miller Recreation Center

Los Angeles High Memorial Park

Mae Boyar Recreation Center

Media Park

North East Valley Multipurpose Center

Parthenia Park

Prospect Park

Ramona Hall Community Center

Rena Park

Reynier Park

Robert L Burns Park

Robertson Recreation Center

Rose Hill Recreation Center

State Street Recreation Center

Taxco Trails Park

Telfair Park

Tiara Street Park

Toberman Recreation Center

Tobias Avenue Park

Tommy Lasorda's Field of Dreams

Trinity Recreation Center

Van Nuys Multipurpose Center

Vista Del Mar Park

Wabash Recreation Center

Watts Senior Citizen Center

Watts Serenity Park

Westminster Park

LARGE NEIGHBORHOOD PARK

109th Street Recreation Center

Augustus F Hawkins Natural Park

Barrington Recreation Center

Bellevue Recreation Center

Bill Rosendahl Del Rey Park

Boyle Heights Sports Center

Buena Vista Park

Castle Peak Park

Culver-Slauson Park

Cypress Recreation Center

David M Gonzales Recreation Center

Dearborn Park

Delano Recreation Center

Devonwood Park

Encino Park

Evergreen Recreation Center

Fernangeles Recreation Center

Garvanza Park

Green Meadows Recreation Center

Guardia Park

Harbor Highlands Park

Highland Park Recreation Center

Highland Park Senior Citizen Center

Hollywood Recreation Center

Holmby Park

Howard Finn Park

Hubert H Humphrey Memorial Park

Jaime Beth Slavin Park

James Slauson Recreation Center

John Quimby Park

Kagel Canyon Park

Lafayette Recreation Center

LAPD SWAT Officer Randal D Simmons Park

Lazy J Ranch Park

Lemon Grove Recreation Center

Lou Costello Jr Recreation Center

Louise Park

Martin Luther King Jr Park

Monsignor Ramon Garcia Recreation Center

Moorpark Park

Mount Carmel Recreation Center

Norman O Houston Park

Normandale Recreation Center

Normandie Recreation Center

North Hills Community Park

Oakwood Recreation Center

Oro Vista Park

Palms Recreation Center

Panorama City Recreation Center

Pecan Recreation Center

Poinsettia Recreation Center

Queen Anne Recreation Center

Ralph C Daniels Field Sports Center

Runnymede Park

Rustic Canyon Recreation Center

Saint Andrews Recreation Center

Sean Brown Park

Seoul International Park

Shatto Recreation Center

Silver Lake Meadows Park

Silver Lake Recreation Center

South LA Wetlands Park

Stoner Recreation Center

Studio City Recreation Center

Tarzana Recreation Center

Van Ness Recreation Center

Van Nuys Recreation Center

Valley Glen Community Park

Vermont Square Park

Victory-Vineland Recreation Center

West Lakeside Street Park

Wilbur-Tampa Park

Wilmington Recreation Center

DRAFT

Woodbridge Park

Zelzah Park

NEIGHBORHOOD NATURE PARK

Eddleston Park

Moon Canyon Park

Mount Olympus Park

COMMUNITY PARK

Algin Sutton Recreation Center

Averill Park

Baldwin Hills Recreation Center

Brand Park

Branford Recreation Center

Briarwood Park

Crestwood Hills Recreation Center

Del Rey Lagoon

Downey Recreation Center

El Sereno Recreation Center

Gaffey Street "Field of Dreams"

Gilbert W Lindsay Recreation Center

Glassell Park Recreation Center and Youth Center

Granada Hills Recreation Center

Granada Hills Youth Recreation Center

Harbor City Park

Holleigh Bernson Memorial Park

Hollenbeck Park

Jackie Tatum / Harvard Recreation Center

Jim Gilliam Recreation Center

Lanark Recreation Center

Leland Recreation Center

Mar Vista Recreation Center

Martin J Bogdanovich Recreation Center

Mason Recreation Center

North Weddington Recreation Center

Palisades Recreation Center

Penmar Recreation Center

Pershing Square

Point Fermin Park

Porter Ridge Park

Roger W Jessup Park

Rosecrans Recreation Center

Ross Snyder Recreation Center

Sepulveda Recreation Center

Shadow Ranch Park

South Park Recreation Center

South Weddington Park

Stonehurst Recreation Center

Strathern Park - North

Sun Valley Park

Sunland Park

Sycamore Grove Park

Sylmar Recreation Center

Van Norman Lakes Reservoir

Vanalden Park

Venice Reservoir Site

Veterans' Barrington Park

Viking Park

Warner Ranch Park

West Hills Sport Center

Wilmington Athletic Complex

Winnetka Recreation Center

Woodland Hills Recreation Center

Yosemite Recreation Center

Sixth Street Viaduct Park

LARGE COMMUNITY PARK

Banning Park

Carey Ranch Park*

Chatsworth Park North*

Cheviot Hills Recreation Center

Eagle Rock Recreation Center

Hazard Recreation Center

Laurel Canyon Park

MacArthur Park

Montecito Heights Recreation Center

Northridge Recreation Center

Pan Pacific Park

Rancho Cienega Park

Reseda Park

Rio de Los Angeles State Park

Ritchie Valens Paxton Recreation Center

Serrania Avenue Park*

Stetson Ranch Park

Valley Plaza Park

Van Nuys Sherman

Oaks War Memorial Park

Westchester Recreation Center

Westwood Recreation Center

COMMUNITY NATURE PARK

Caplow Property

Eagle Rock Hillside Park

Palisades Park (Pacific Palisades)

Pilson Property

Rivas Canyon Park

San Vicente Mountain Park

Steers Property

Stoney Point Park

Sullivan Canyon Park

REGIONAL PARK

Arroyo Seco Park

Angels Gate Park

Chatsworth Reservoir Site

Coldwater Canyon Park

Echo Park

Elysian Park

Ernest E Debs Regional Park

EXPO Center

Griffith Park

Hansen Dam Recreation Area

Jane and Bert Boeckmann Park

Ken Malloy Harbor Regional Park

Knapp Ranch Park

Lincoln Park

North Hollywood Recreation Center

Peck Park

Sepulveda Basin Recreation Area

Sheldon-Arleta Park

Tujunga Infiltration Galleries

REGIONAL NATURE PARK

Ascot Hills Park

Bell Canyon Park

Beverly Glen Park

Chatsworth Park South

Corbin Canyon Park

Deervale-Stone Canyon Park

El Escorpion Park

Haines Canyon Park

La Tuna Canyon Park

Mandeville Canyon Park

O'Melveny Park

Roscoe-Valley Circle Park

Rustic Canyon Park

Verdugo Mountain Park

White Point Park Nature Preserve

HISTORIC LANDMARK SITE

Barnsdall Park

Charles F Lummis Home and Gardens, El Alisal

Drum Barracks Civil War Museum

Eagle Rock City Hall

Eagle Rock Historical Landmark

El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historic Monument

Exposition Park Rose Garden

Little Landers Park

Los Angeles Maritime Museum

McGroarty Park and Cultural Art Center

Oakridge Residence

Orcutt Ranch Horticultural Center

Heritage Square

Andres Pico Adobe Park

South Seas House Park

Campo De Cahuenga

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GREENWAY

Carthay Circle Park

Hoover Pedestrian Mall

Palisades-Asilomar Park

Strathern Park, West

Tujunga Greenbelt

Los Angeles River Greenway - Coldwater to Whitsett

Los Angeles River Greenway - Brown's Creek

Los Angeles River Greenway - Laurel Canyon Greenway

Los Angeles River Greenway - Laurelgrove Pedestrian Bridge

Los Angeles River Greenway - Mason to Vanalden

Los Angeles River Greenway - Sepulveda to Kester

Los Angeles River Greenway / Elysian Valley Bikeway

LINEAR PARK

Alizondo Drive Park

Bandini Canyon Park

De Garmo Park

El Dorado Avenue Park

East Wilmington Greenbelt Park

Jacaranda Park

Old Mission Trail

Los Angeles River & Aliso Creek Confluence Park

San Pedro Plaza Park

Watts Cultural Crescent

Westside Neighborhood Park

Whitnall Highway Park

CANYON PARK

Aliso Canyon Park

Bee Canyon Park

Browns Creek Park

George Wolfberg Park at Potrero Canyon

Limekiln Canyon Park

Moonshine Canyon Park

Porter Ranch Park

Palisades Park (Porter Ranch)

Runyon Canyon Park

Santa Ynez Canyon Park

Temescal Canyon Park

Wattles Garden Park

COMMUNITY SCHOOL PARK

Camellia Avenue Elementary School (CSP)

Garden Grove Elementary School (CSP)

Harvard Elementary School (CSP)

Leo Politi Elementary School (CSP)

Mary McLeod Bethune Middle School (CSP)

Northridge Middle School (CSP)

Obama Global Prep Academy (CSP)

Open Magnet Charter School (CSP)

Pio Pico Middle School (CSP)

Ramona Elementary School (CSP)

SCHOOL POOL

Los Angeles Center for Enriched Studies (LACES)

Banning High School Pool

Cleveland High School Pool

Fremont High School Pool

Roosevelt High School Pool

Venice High School Pool

Verdugo Hills Pool

BEACH

Cabrillo Beach

Isidore B Dockweiler State Beach

Venice Beach

Will Rogers State Beach

MOUNTAIN CAMP

Builders Of Youth Camp

Camp High Sierra

Camp Radford

Camp Seely

Camp Valcrest

SINGLE PURPOSE SITE

4206 S Main St Maintenance Yard

Bridewell Armory

Canoga Park Senior Citizen Center

Challengers Boys And Girls Club

Claude Pepper Senior Citizen Center

Echo Park Community Center

Echo Park Deep Pool

El Sereno Senior Citizen Center

Eleanor Green Roberts Aquatic Center

Fairfax Senior Citizen Center

Felicia Mahood Multipurpose Center

Pacific Region Headquarters

Parkview Photo Center

Reseda Skate Facility

San Juan Garage

Sherman Oaks Castle Park

South East Valley Roller & Skateboard Park

South Los Angeles Sports Activity Center

Watts Skate Park

GOLF COURSE

Armand Hammer Golf Course

Balboa Golf Course

Encino Golf Course

Hansen Dam Golf Course

Harbor Park Golf Course

Harding Golf Course

Los Feliz Golf Course

Penmar Golf Course

Rancho Park Golf Course

Roosevelt Golf Course

Wilson Golf Course

Woodley Lakes Golf Course

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Figure 225. Skaters at the South East Valley Roller and Skateboard Park. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

MINI PARK



Figure 226. Patton St Pocket Park. Source: Lauren Elachi, 2025.

Mini parks are very small spaces, typically less than one acre in size, designed to provide walkable access to greenery and seating within dense neighborhoods. These parks often maximize their utility with features like benches and trees. Due to their limited size, mini parks tend to be more passive and simpler in their designs, offering places of respite.

TYPICAL SIZE (ACRES)

<1

TYPICAL LENGTH OF VISIT (HOURS)

0.25-1

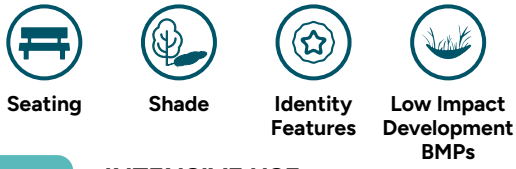
TYPICAL ACCESS

Mini parks should be accessible by foot via local streets and sidewalks. They should be located away from busy roadways and noisy areas to support quiet neighborhood use.

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TYPICAL AMENITIES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS IN ALL ZONES



Seating | Shade | Identity Features | Low Impact Development BMPs

IU INTENSIVE USE

Outdoor Event Space | Group Picnic Area | Restroom | Dog Park

PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING



Park Shelter | Seating

RE RECREATION

Outdoor Fitness Equipment | Creative Play Attraction | Playground | Rectangular Field | Diamond Field



Basketball Court | Tennis / Pickleball Court | Volleyball Court | Water Play | Pool

CU CASUAL USE



Individual Picnic Area | Casual Use Space | Internal Walking Trail | Shade Structure

NA NATURAL



Stormwater Management | Natural Space | Community Garden | Unique Landscape Feature

INFRASTRUCTURE



Bike Rack | Transit Stop | Street Parking | On-Site Parking | Safe Pedestrian Access



Comfort Facility | Maintenance Facility | Pickup/ Dropoff | Regional Water Partnerships

TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

SMALL ELEMENTS

(<1,000 SF)



Memorial *(varies)* | Sculpture *(varies)* | Interpretive Display *(varies)* | Storage Container *160 sf*



Restroom Pavilion *400 sf* | Shade Structure *480 sf* | Mural *500 sf* | Folly/ Monument *600 sf*

Bandshell *800 sf* | Picnic Shelter *800 sf*

MEDIUM ELEMENTS

(1,000 - 6,000 SF)

Greenhouse *1,000 sf* | Concession Stand *1,000 sf* | Visitor Info. Center *4,000 sf* | Art Gallery *4,000 sf*

Nature Center *6,000 sf* | Amphitheater (outdoor) *6,000 sf*

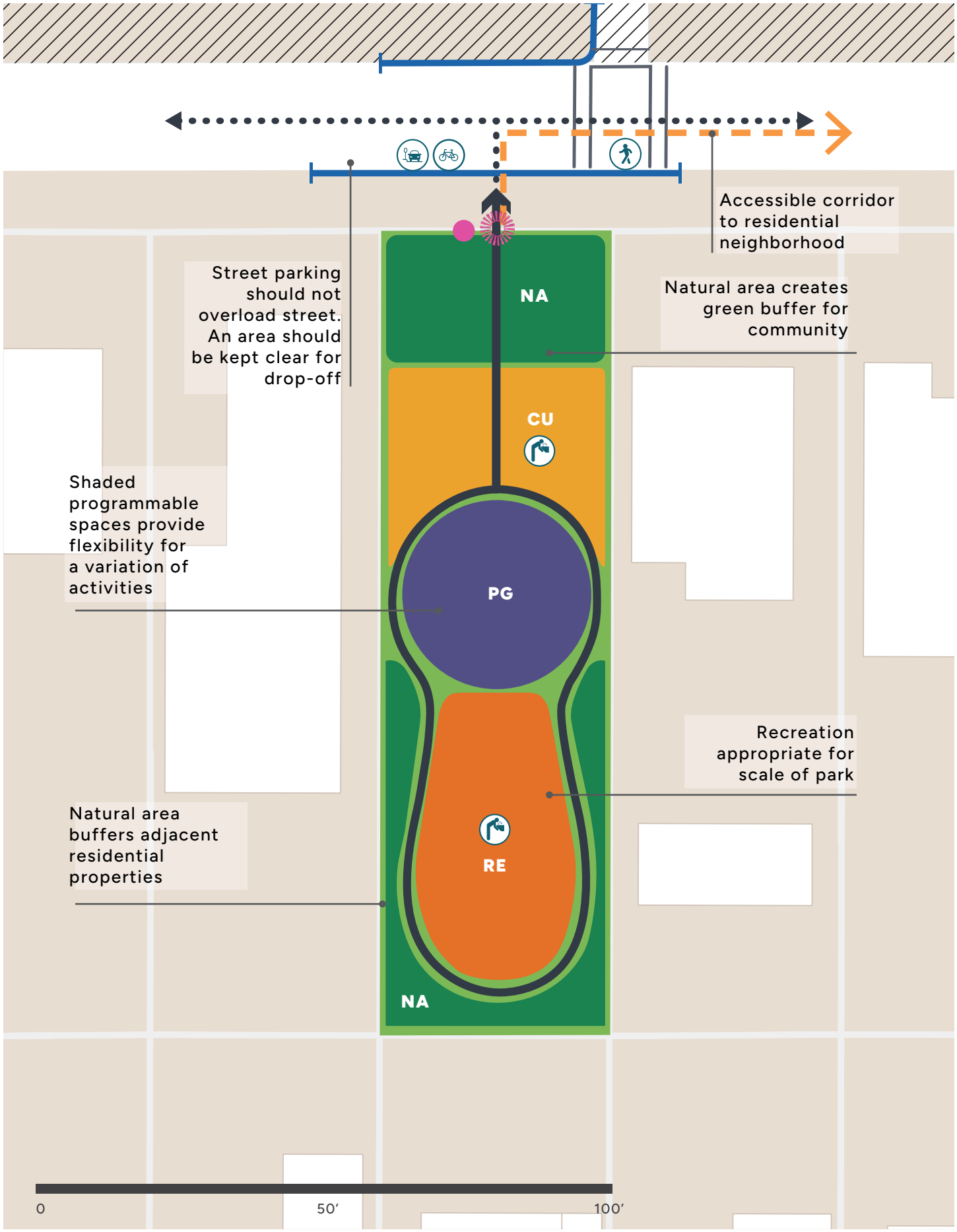
LARGE ELEMENTS

(>6,000 SF)

Wildlife Center *7,000 sf* | Museum *8,000 sf* | Maintenance Facility *8,000 sf* | Childcare Center *10,000 sf*

Equestrian Center *12,000 sf* | Senior Center *12,000 sf* | Recreation Center *18,000 sf*

GUIDELINES FOR MINI PARK



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DESIGN

- [x] SYSTEM-WIDE DESIGN LANGUAGE
- [x] DESIGN VOCABULARY
- [x] COHESIVE SITE LAYOUT
- [ ] PARK CORE
- [ ] INDOOR-OUTDOOR CONNECTIONS
- [x] NATIVE PLANTING VARIETY
- [x] PARK USER EQUITY
- [x] CULTURAL/HISTORIC FEATURES
- [x] WATER CONSERVATION

CONTEXT

- [ ] PARK SUPPORTIVE USES
- [x] BUILDING FRONTAGE
- [ ] COUNTY / REGIONAL PARKS PROPERTY
- [x] PUBLIC PROPERTY/INSTITUTIONAL
- [x] STREETSCAPE ENHANCEMENTS

CONNECTIVITY

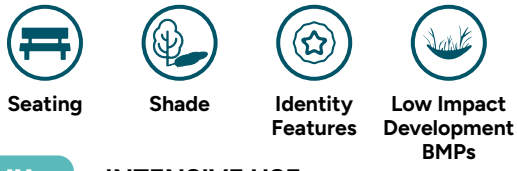
- [x] STREET GRID CONNECTIVITY
- [x] SEAMLESS PUBLIC SPACE
- [ ] TRAIL MODE SEPARATION
- [ ] LOOP TRAIL
- [x] INTERNAL WALKING TRAIL
- [ ] TRAIL CONNECTION
- [x] SAFE ROUTES / PASSAGES

WAYFINDING

- [x] GATEWAYS (PRIMARY/SECONDARY)
- [ ] PATH HIERARCHY
- [x] UNIVERSAL WAYFINDING SIGNAGE

ZONES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS

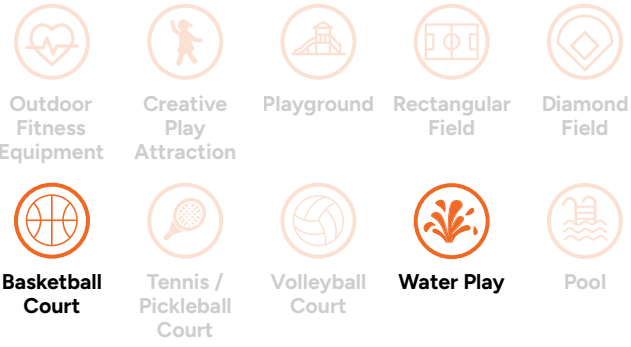


IU INTENSIVE USE

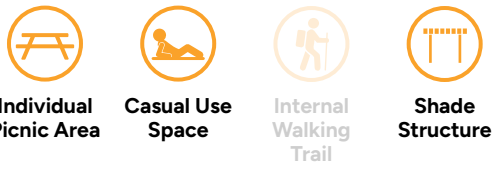
PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING



RE RECREATION



CU CASUAL USE



NA NATURAL



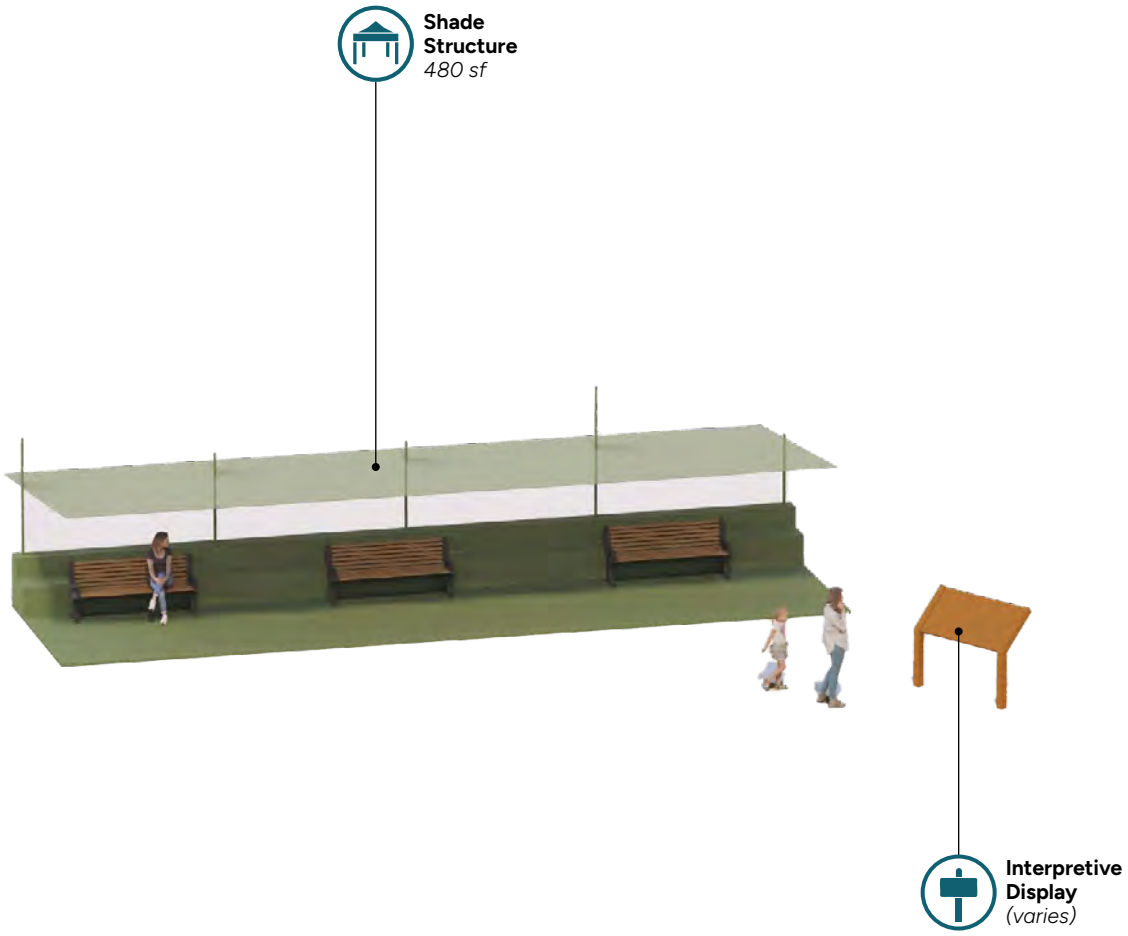
INFRASTRUCTURE



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GUIDELINES FOR MINI PARK - ARCHITECTURE

SAMPLE OUTCOME(S)



(2) SMALL



(2) SMALL



(1) SMALL



(2) SMALL

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DESIGN PRINCIPLES

- [x] **PROGRAMMING**
- [x] **INTEGRATION WITH THE LANDSCAPE**
- [x] **DESIGN EXCELLENCE**
- [x] **MATERIAL STRATEGIES**
- [x] **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**
- [x] **INNOVATION AND ARTISTRY**
- [x] **ACCESSIBILITY & EQUITY**

ARCHITECTURAL RECIPES

MINI PARK (<1 ACRE)



Sculpture *(varies)*

Interpretive Display *(varies)*

Shade Structure *480 sf*

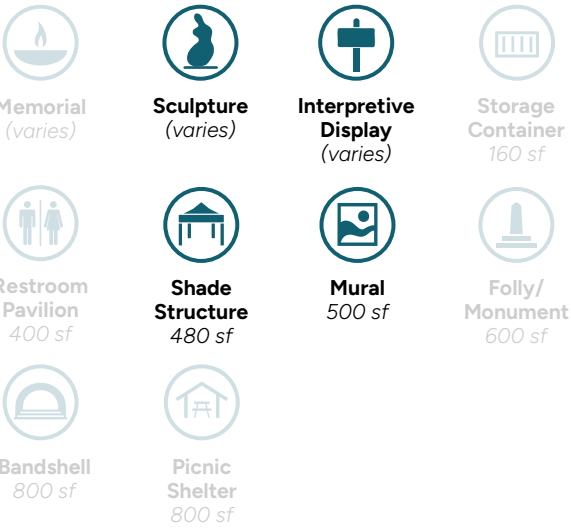
Mural *500 sf*

(0-2) SMALL ELEMENTS

TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

SMALL ELEMENTS

(<1,000 SF)



Memorial *(varies)*

Sculpture *(varies)*

Interpretive Display *(varies)*

Storage Container *160 sf*

Restroom Pavilion *400 sf*

Shade Structure *480 sf*

Mural *500 sf*

Folly/ Monument *600 sf*

Bandshell *800 sf*

Picnic Shelter *800 sf*

MEDIUM ELEMENTS

(1,000 - 6,000 SF)

Greenhouse *1,000 sf*

Concession Stand *1,000 sf*

Visitor Info. Center *4,000 sf*

Art Gallery *4,000 sf*

Nature Center *6,000 sf*

Amphitheater (outdoor) *6,000 sf*

LARGE ELEMENTS

(>6,000 SF)

Wildlife Center *7,000 sf*

Museum *8,000 sf*

Maintenance Facility *8,000 sf*

Childcare Center *10,000 sf*

Equestrian Center *12,000 sf*

Senior Center *12,000 sf*

Recreation Center *18,000 sf*

NEIGHBORHOOD PARK



Figure 227. Watts Serenity Park. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, accessed 2025.

Neighborhood parks are designed to serve the recreational and social needs of residents living in their immediate vicinity. These parks typically offer basic amenities like play structures for children, benches, open grassy areas, and sports courts, providing convenient opportunities for passive recreation, relaxation, and informal community interaction.

TYPICAL SIZE (ACRES)

1-3

TYPICAL LENGTH OF VISIT (HOURS)

0.5-1.5

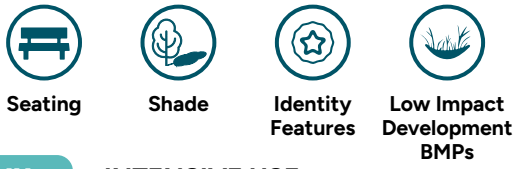
TYPICAL ACCESS

Neighborhood parks should be easily accessible by way of the city's sidewalks and local streets with no physical barriers or busy streets restricting access. Neighborhood parks should have street parking nearby.

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TYPICAL AMENITIES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS IN ALL ZONES



Seating | Shade | Identity Features | Low Impact Development BMPs

IU INTENSIVE USE

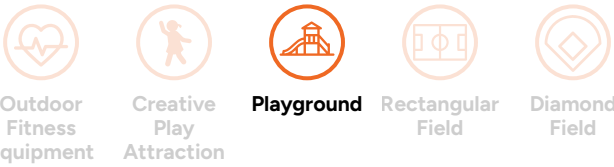
Outdoor Event Space | Group Picnic Area | Restroom | Dog Park

PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING



Park Shelter | Seating

RE RECREATION



Outdoor Fitness Equipment | Creative Play Attraction | Playground | Rectangular Field | Diamond Field



Basketball Court | Tennis / Pickleball Court | Volleyball Court | Water Play | Pool

CU CASUAL USE



Individual Picnic Area | Casual Use Space | Internal Walking Trail | Shade Structure

NA NATURAL



Stormwater Management | Natural Space | Community Garden | Unique Landscape Feature

INFRASTRUCTURE



Bike Rack | Transit Stop | Street Parking | On-Site Parking | Safe Pedestrian Access

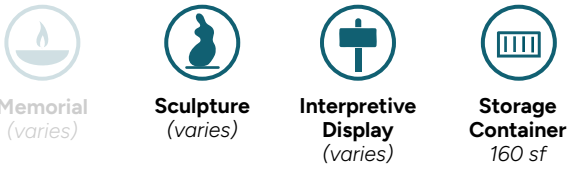


Comfort Facility | Maintenance Facility | Pickup/ Dropoff | Regional Water Partnerships

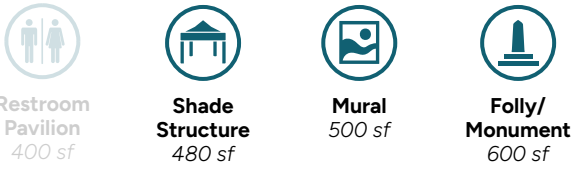
TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

SMALL ELEMENTS

(<1,000 SF)



Memorial *(varies)* | Sculpture *(varies)* | Interpretive Display *(varies)* | Storage Container *160 sf*



Restroom Pavilion *400 sf* | Shade Structure *480 sf* | Mural *500 sf* | Folly/ Monument *600 sf*

Bandshell *800 sf* | Picnic Shelter *800 sf*

MEDIUM ELEMENTS

(1,000 - 6,000 SF)

Greenhouse *1,000 sf* | Concession Stand *1,000 sf* | Visitor Info. Center *4,000 sf* | Art Gallery *4,000 sf*

Nature Center *6,000 sf* | Amphitheater (outdoor) *6,000 sf*

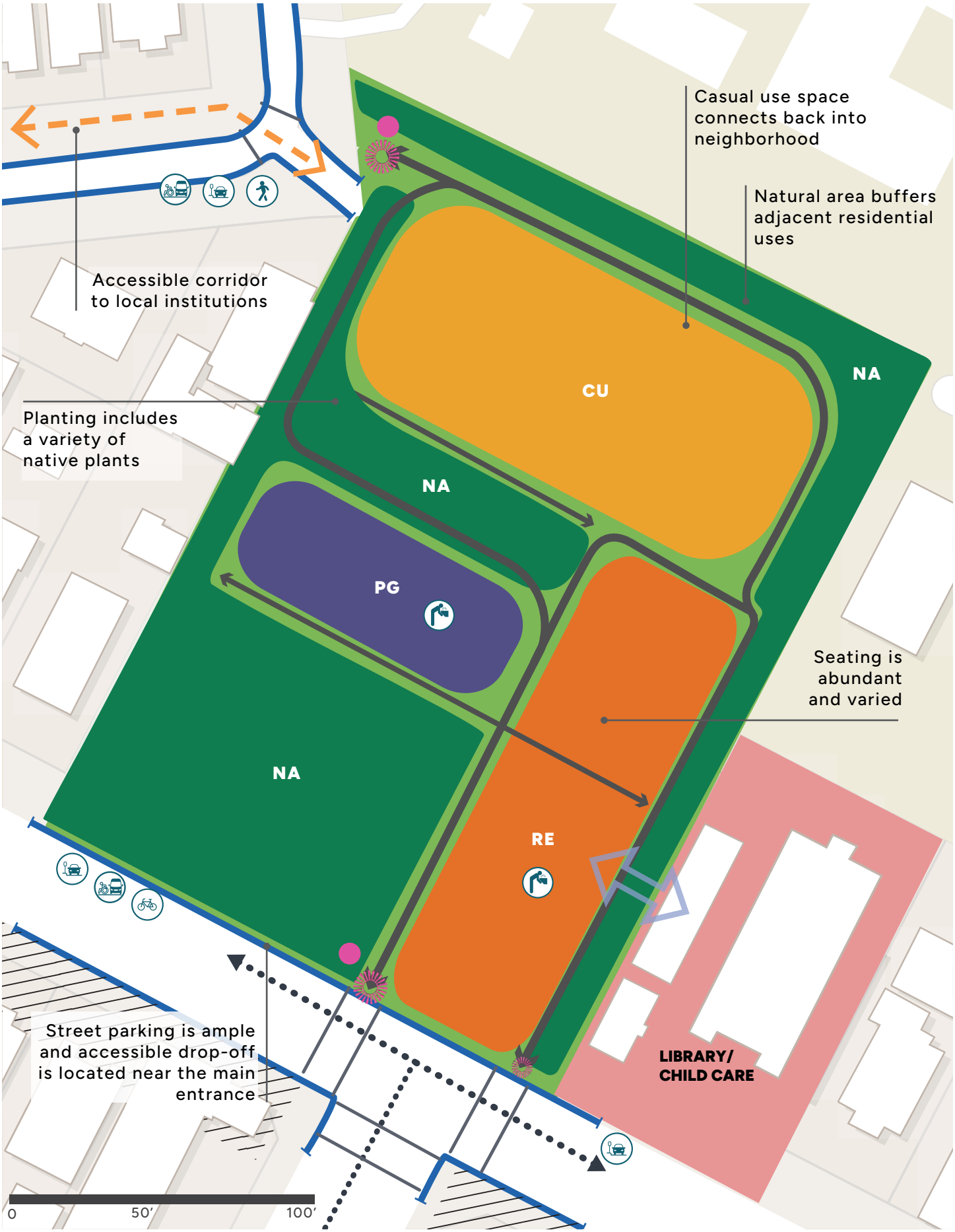
LARGE ELEMENTS

(>6,000 SF)

Wildlife Center *7,000 sf* | Museum *8,000 sf* | Maintenance Facility *8,000 sf* | Childcare Center *10,000 sf*

Equestrian Center *12,000 sf* | Senior Center *12,000 sf* | Recreation Center *18,000 sf*

GUIDELINES FOR NEIGHBORHOOD PARK



DRAFT

DESIGN

- [x] SYSTEM-WIDE DESIGN LANGUAGE
- [x] DESIGN VOCABULARY
- [x] COHESIVE SITE LAYOUT
- [x] PARK CORE
- [x] INDOOR-OUTDOOR CONNECTIONS
- [x] NATIVE PLANTING VARIETY
- [x] PARK USER EQUITY
- [x] CULTURAL/HISTORIC FEATURES
- [x] WATER CONSERVATION

CONTEXT

- [ ] PARK SUPPORTIVE USES
- [x] BUILDING FRONTAGE
- [ ] COUNTY / REGIONAL PARKS PROPERTY
- [x] PUBLIC PROPERTY/INSTITUTIONAL
- [x] STREETSCAPE ENHANCEMENTS

CONNECTIVITY

- [x] STREET GRID CONNECTIVITY
- [x] SEAMLESS PUBLIC SPACE
- [ ] TRAIL MODE SEPARATION
- [ ] LOOP TRAIL
- [x] INTERNAL WALKING TRAIL
- [ ] TRAIL CONNECTION
- [x] SAFE ROUTES / PASSAGES

WAYFINDING

- [x] GATEWAYS (PRIMARY/SECONDARY)
- [ ] PATH HIERARCHY
- [x] UNIVERSAL WAYFINDING SIGNAGE

ZONES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS IN ALL ZONES

Seating, Shade, Identity Features, Low Impact Development BMPs

IU INTENSIVE USE

Outdoor Event Space, Group Picnic Area, Restroom, Dog Park

PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING

Park Shelter, Seating

RE RECREATION

Outdoor Fitness Equipment, Creative Play Attraction, Playground, Rectangular Field, Diamond Field

Basketball Court, Tennis / Pickleball Court, Volleyball Court, Water Play, Pool

CU CASUAL USE

Individual Picnic Area, Casual Use Space, Internal Walking Trail, Shade Structure

NA NATURAL

Stormwater Management, Natural Space, Community Garden, Unique Landscape Feature

INFRASTRUCTURE

Bike Rack, Transit Stop, Street Parking, On-Site Parking, Safe Pedestrian Access

Comfort Facility, Maintenance Facility, Pickup/ Dropoff, Regional Water Partnerships

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GUIDELINES FOR NEIGHBORHOOD PARK - ARCHITECTURE

SAMPLE OUTCOME(S)

Folly/ Monument
600 sf





Storage Container
160 sf

(2) SMALL



(2) SMALL



(3) SMALL



(1) SMALL

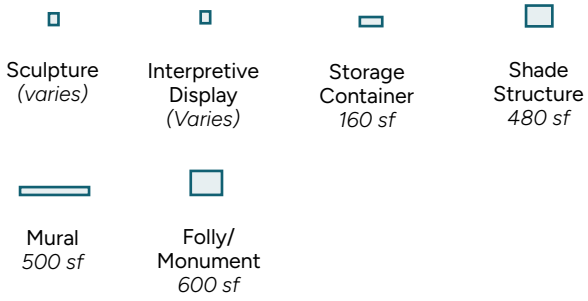
DRAFT

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

- [x] **PROGRAMMING**
- [x] **INTEGRATION WITH THE LANDSCAPE**
- [x] **DESIGN EXCELLENCE**
- [x] **MATERIAL STRATEGIES**
- [x] **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**
- [x] **INNOVATION AND ARTISTRY**
- [x] **ACCESSIBILITY & EQUITY**

ARCHITECTURAL RECIPES

NEIGHBORHOOD PARK (1-3 ACRES)

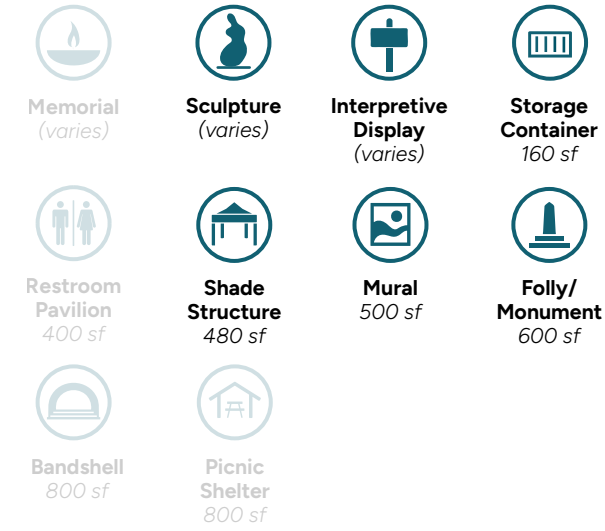


(1-3) SMALL ELEMENTS

TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

SMALL ELEMENTS

(<1,000 SF)



MEDIUM ELEMENTS

(1,000 - 6,000 SF)

LARGE ELEMENTS

(>6,000 SF)

LARGE NEIGHBORHOOD PARK



Figure 228. Evergreen Recreation Center. Source: María Lamadrid, 2025.

Neighborhood parks are designed to serve the recreational and social needs of residents living in their immediate vicinity. These parks typically offer basic amenities like play structures for children, benches, open grassy areas, sports courts, a field, and a loop trail, providing convenient opportunities for passive recreation, relaxation, and informal community interaction. They may also include unique landscape features.

TYPICAL SIZE (ACRES)

3-10

TYPICAL LENGTH OF VISIT (HOURS)

1-2

TYPICAL ACCESS

Large neighborhood parks should be accessible by sidewalks, the city's bicycle network, and major streets. While still connected to surrounding neighborhoods, they may also have on-site parking.

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TYPICAL AMENITIES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS IN ALL ZONES


Seating


Shade


Identity Features


Low Impact Development BMPs

IU INTENSIVE USE

Outdoor Event Space

Group Picnic Area

Restroom

Dog Park

PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING


Park Shelter


Seating

RE RECREATION

Fitness / Exercise Equipment


Creative Play Attraction


Playground


Rectangular Field


Diamond Field


Basketball Court


Tennis / Pickleball Court


Volleyball Court


Water Play

Pool

CU CASUAL USE


Individual Picnic Area


Casual Use Space


Internal Walking Trail


Shade Structure

NA NATURAL


Stormwater Management


Natural Space


Community Garden


Unique Landscape Feature

INFRASTRUCTURE


Bike Rack

Transit Stop


Street Parking


On-Site Parking


Safe Pedestrian Access


Comfort Facility

Maintenance Facility


Pickup/ Dropoff

Regional Water Partnerships

TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

SMALL ELEMENTS

(<1,000 SF)


Memorial *(varies)*


Sculpture *(varies)*


Interpretive Display *(varies)*


Storage Container *160 sf*

Restroom Pavilion *400 sf*


Shade Structure *480 sf*


Mural *500 sf*


Folly/ Monument *600 sf*


Bandshell *800 sf*

Picnic Shelter *800 sf*

MEDIUM ELEMENTS

(1,000 - 6,000 SF)


Greenhouse *1,000 sf*


Concession Stand *1,000 sf*

Visitor Info. Center *4,000 sf*

Art Gallery *4,000 sf*

Nature Center *6,000 sf*


Amphitheater (outdoor) *6,000 sf*

LARGE ELEMENTS

(>6,000 SF)

Wildlife Center *7,000 sf*

Museum *8,000 sf*

Maintenance Facility *8,000 sf*

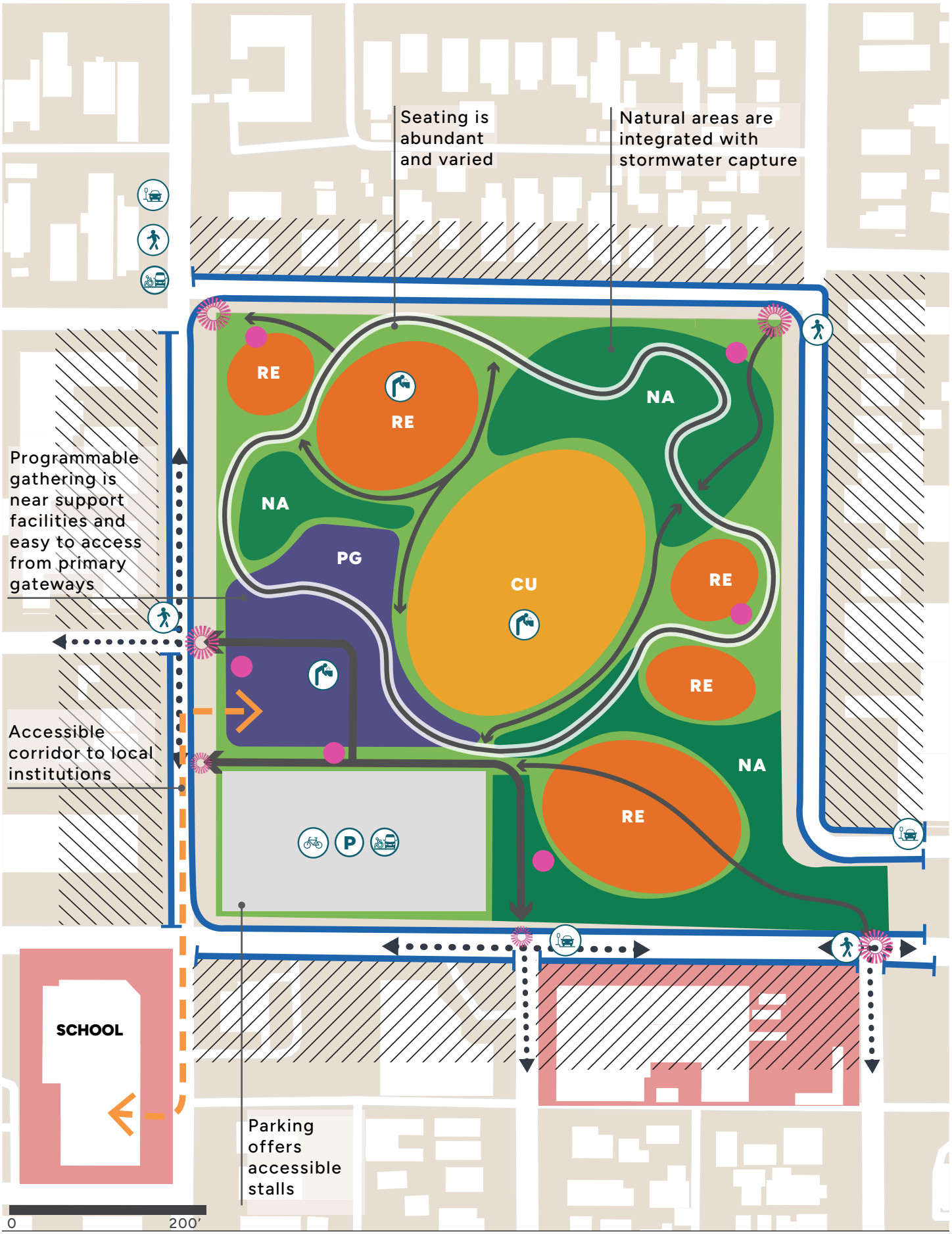
Childcare Center *10,000 sf*

Equestrian Center *12,000 sf*

Senior Center *12,000 sf*


Recreation Center *18,000 sf*

GUIDELINES FOR LARGE NEIGHBORHOOD PARK



DRAFT

DESIGN

- [x] SYSTEM-WIDE DESIGN LANGUAGE
- [x] DESIGN VOCABULARY
- [x] COHESIVE SITE LAYOUT
- [x] PARK CORE
- [x] INDOOR-OUTDOOR CONNECTIONS
- [x] NATIVE PLANTING VARIETY
- [x] PARK USER EQUITY
- [x] CULTURAL/HISTORIC FEATURES
- [x] WATER CONSERVATION

CONTEXT

- [ ] PARK SUPPORTIVE USES
- [x] BUILDING FRONTAGE
- [ ] COUNTY / REGIONAL PARKS PROPERTY
- [x] PUBLIC PROPERTY/INSTITUTIONAL
- [x] STREETSCAPE ENHANCEMENTS

CONNECTIVITY

- [x] STREET GRID CONNECTIVITY
- [x] SEAMLESS PUBLIC SPACE
- [ ] TRAIL MODE SEPARATION
- [x] LOOP TRAIL
- [x] INTERNAL WALKING TRAIL
- [ ] TRAIL CONNECTION
- [x] SAFE ROUTES / PASSAGES

WAYFINDING

- [x] GATEWAYS (PRIMARY/SECONDARY)
- [ ] PATH HIERARCHY
- [x] UNIVERSAL WAYFINDING SIGNAGE

ZONES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS IN ALL ZONES

Seating · Shade · Identity Features · Low Impact Development BMPs

IU INTENSIVE USE

Outdoor Event Space · Group Picnic Area · Restroom · Dog Park

PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING

Park Shelter · Seating

RE RECREATION

Outdoor Fitness Equipment · Creative Play Attraction · Playground · Rectangular Field · Diamond Field

Basketball Court · Tennis / Pickleball Court · Volleyball Court · Water Play · Pool

CU CASUAL USE

Individual Picnic Area · Casual Use Space · Internal Walking Trail · Shade Structure

NA NATURAL

Stormwater Management · Natural Space · Community Garden · Unique Landscape Feature

INFRASTRUCTURE

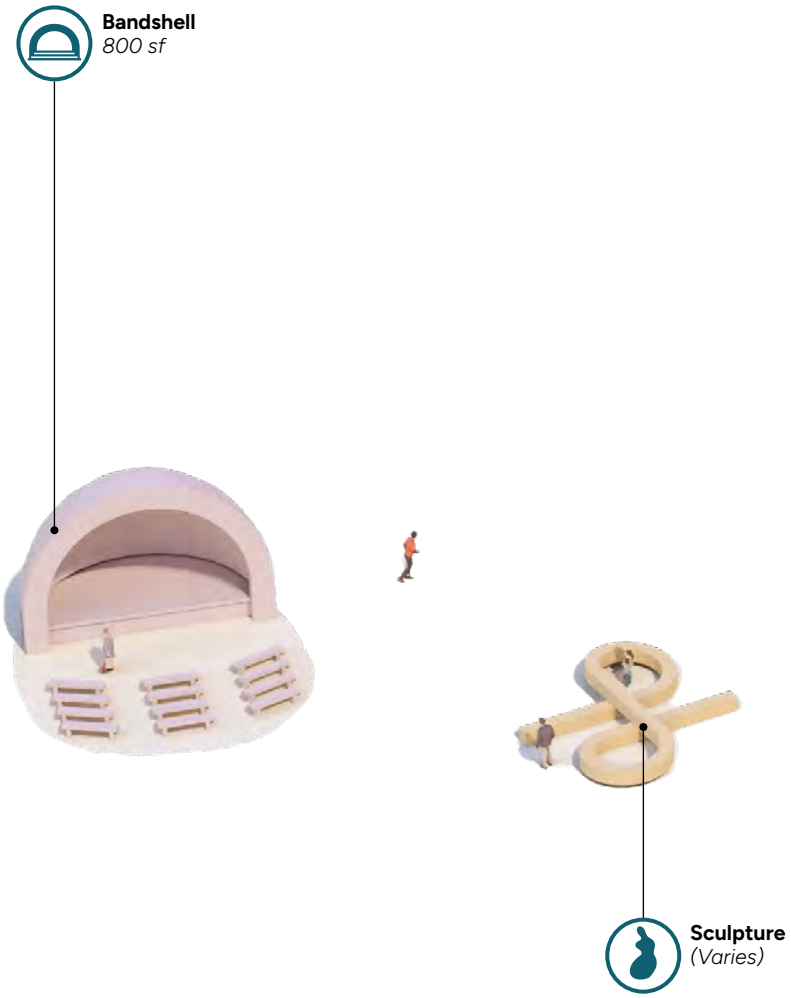
Bike Rack · Transit Stop · Street Parking · On-Site Parking · Safe Pedestrian Access

Comfort Facility · Maintenance Facility · Pickup/ Dropoff · Regional Water Partnerships

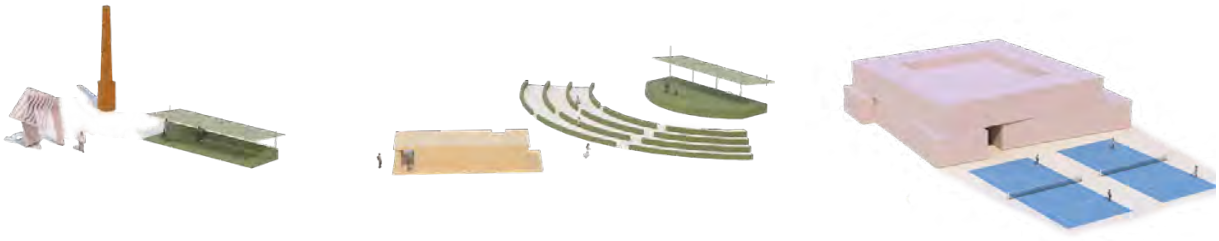
DRAFT

GUIDELINES FOR LARGE NEIGHBORHOOD PARK - ARCHITECTURE

SAMPLE OUTCOME(S)



(2) SMALL + (1) MEDIUM



(3) SMALL

(2) MEDIUM

(1) LARGE

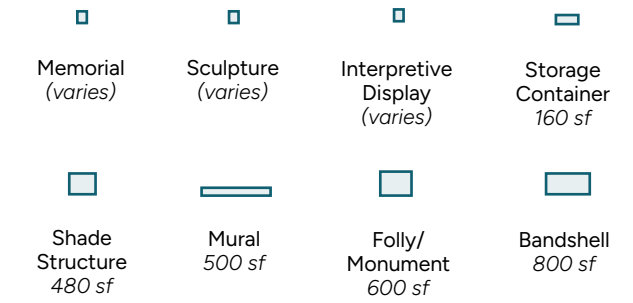
DRAFT

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

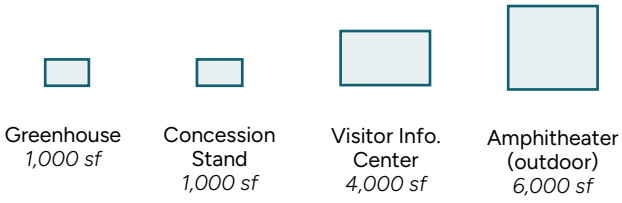
- [x] **PROGRAMMING**
- [x] **INTEGRATION WITH THE LANDSCAPE**
- [x] **DESIGN EXCELLENCE**
- [x] **MATERIAL STRATEGIES**
- [x] **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**
- [x] **INNOVATION AND ARTISTRY**
- [x] **ACCESSIBILITY & EQUITY**

ARCHITECTURAL RECIPES

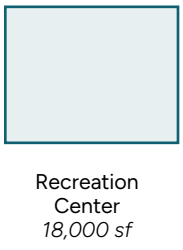
LARGE NEIGHBORHOOD PARK (3-10 ACRES)



(2-3) SMALL ELEMENTS



+ (1-2) MEDIUM ELEMENTS

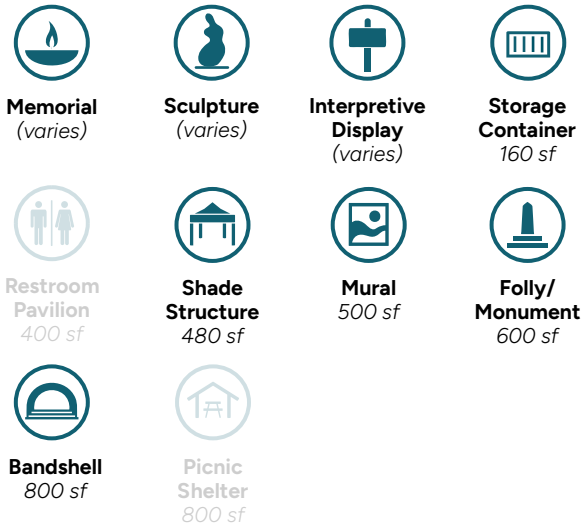


OR (1) LARGE ELEMENT

TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

SMALL ELEMENTS

(<1,000 SF)



MEDIUM ELEMENTS

(1,000 - 6,000 SF)



LARGE ELEMENTS

(>6,000 SF)



NEIGHBORHOOD NATURE PARK



Figure 229. Moon Canyon Park. Source: Leslie Dinkin, 2025

Neighborhood nature parks are small, locally-focused spaces dedicated to preserving and showcasing natural features within a neighborhood. Unlike other neighborhood parks that may include more recreational amenities, their primary emphasis is on conserving unique ecosystems, biodiversity, and cultural landscapes. Neighborhood nature parks provide nearby residents with easy access to nature and serve as valuable ecological pockets within the urban fabric.

TYPICAL SIZE (ACRES)

<10

TYPICAL LENGTH OF VISIT (HOURS)

0.25-2

TYPICAL ACCESS

Neighborhood nature parks should be accessible by sidewalks, the bicycle network, and major streets. Like large neighborhood parks, they may have on-site parking while remaining easily reachable from nearby residential areas.

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TYPICAL AMENITIES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS


Seating


Shade


Identity Features


Low Impact Development BMPs

IU INTENSIVE USE

Outdoor Event Space

Group Picnic Area


Restroom

Dog Park

PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING


Park Shelter


Seating

RE RECREATION

Fitness / Exercise Equipment

Creative Play Attraction

Playground

Rectangular Field

Diamond Field

Basketball Court

Tennis / Pickleball Court

Volleyball Court

Water Play

Pool

CU CASUAL USE


Individual Picnic Area


Casual Use Space


Internal Walking Trail


Shade Structure

NA NATURAL


Stormwater Management


Natural Space

Community Garden

Unique Landscape Feature

INFRASTRUCTURE


Bike Rack


Transit Stop


Street Parking


On-Site Parking


Safe Pedestrian Access


Comfort Facility

Maintenance Facility


Pickup/ Dropoff


Regional Water Partnerships

TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

SMALL ELEMENTS

(<1,000 SF)

Memorial *(varies)*


Sculpture *(varies)*


Interpretive Display *(varies)*


Storage Container *160 sf*

Restroom Pavilion *400 sf*


Shade Structure *480 sf*

Mural *500 sf*

Folly/ Monument *600 sf*

Bandshell *800 sf*

Picnic Shelter *800 sf*

MEDIUM ELEMENTS

(1,000 - 6,000 SF)


Greenhouse *1,000 sf*

Concession Stand *1,000 sf*

Visitor Info. Center *4,000 sf*

Art Gallery *4,000 sf*

Nature Center *6,000 sf*

Amphitheater (outdoor) *6,000 sf*

LARGE ELEMENTS

(>6,000 SF)

Wildlife Center *7,000 sf*

Museum *8,000 sf*

Maintenance Facility *8,000 sf*

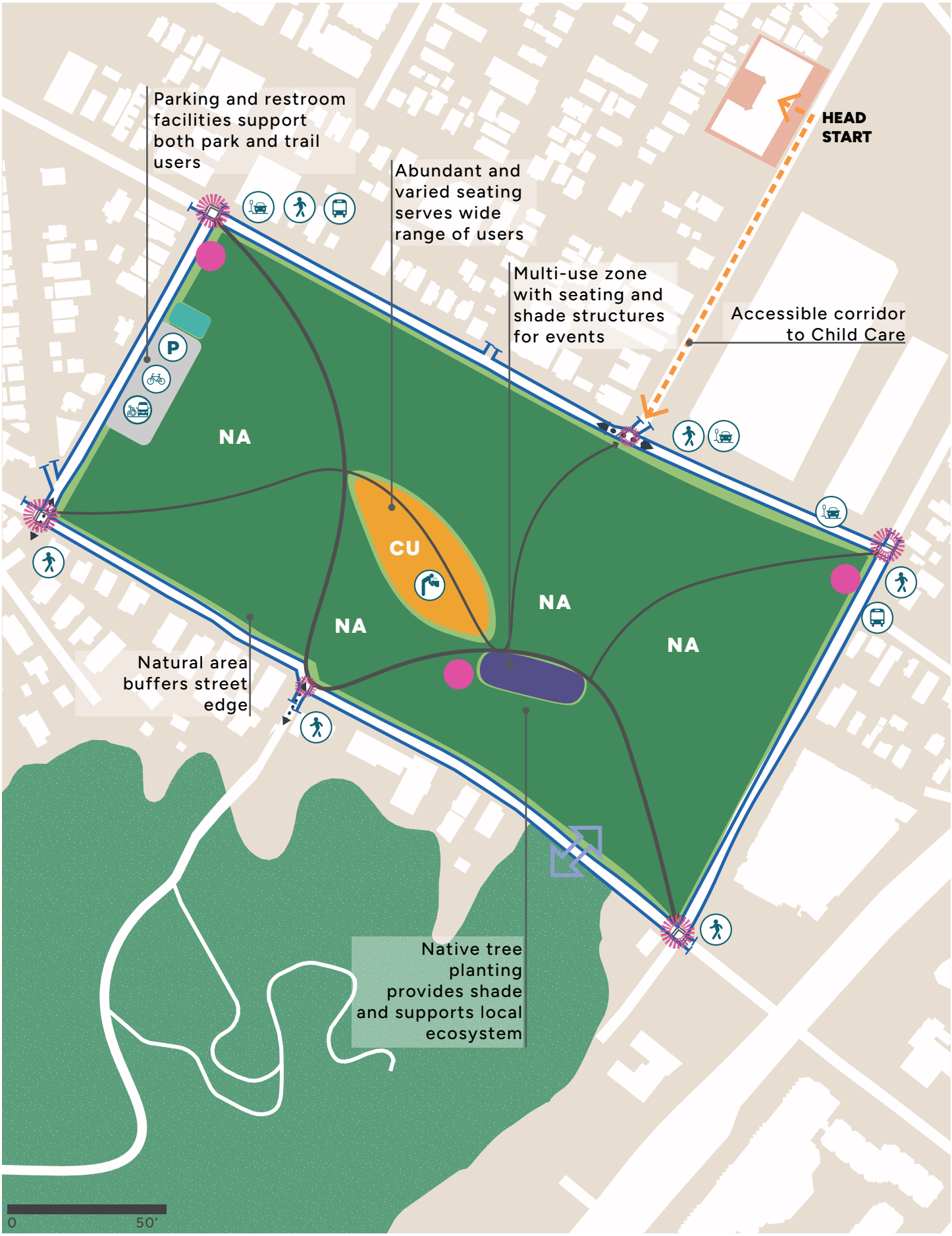
Childcare Center *10,000 sf*

Equestrian Center *12,000 sf*

Senior Center *12,000 sf*

Recreation Center *18,000 sf*

GUIDELINES FOR NEIGHBORHOOD NATURE PARK



DRAFT

DESIGN

- [x] SYSTEM-WIDE DESIGN LANGUAGE
- [x] DESIGN VOCABULARY
- [x] COHESIVE SITE LAYOUT
- [x] PARK CORE
- [x] INDOOR-OUTDOOR CONNECTIONS
- [x] NATIVE PLANTING VARIETY
- [x] PARK USER EQUITY
- [x] CULTURAL/HISTORIC FEATURES
- [x] WATER CONSERVATION

CONTEXT

- [ ] PARK SUPPORTIVE USES
- [ ] BUILDING FRONTAGE
- [x] COUNTY / REGIONAL PARKS PROPERTY
- [x] PUBLIC PROPERTY/INSTITUTIONAL
- [x] STREETSCAPE ENHANCEMENTS

CONNECTIVITY

- [x] STREET GRID CONNECTIVITY
- [x] SEAMLESS PUBLIC SPACE
- [ ] TRAIL MODE SEPARATION
- [ ] LOOP TRAIL
- [x] INTERNAL WALKING TRAIL
- [ ] TRAIL CONNECTION
- [x] SAFE ROUTES / PASSAGES

WAYFINDING

- [x] GATEWAYS (PRIMARY/SECONDARY)
- [ ] PATH HIERARCHY
- [x] UNIVERSAL WAYFINDING SIGNAGE

ZONES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS

Seating, Shade, Identity Features, Low Impact Development BMPs

IU INTENSIVE USE

Outdoor Event Space, Group Picnic Area, Restroom, Dog Park

PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING

Park Shelter, Seating

RE RECREATION

Outdoor Fitness Equipment, Creative Play Attraction, Playground, Rectangular Field, Diamond Field, Basketball Court, Tennis / Pickleball Court, Volleyball Court, Water Play, Pool

CU CASUAL USE

Individual Picnic Area, Casual Use Space, Internal Walking Trail, Shade Structure

NA NATURAL

Stormwater Management, Natural Space, Community Garden, Unique Landscape Feature

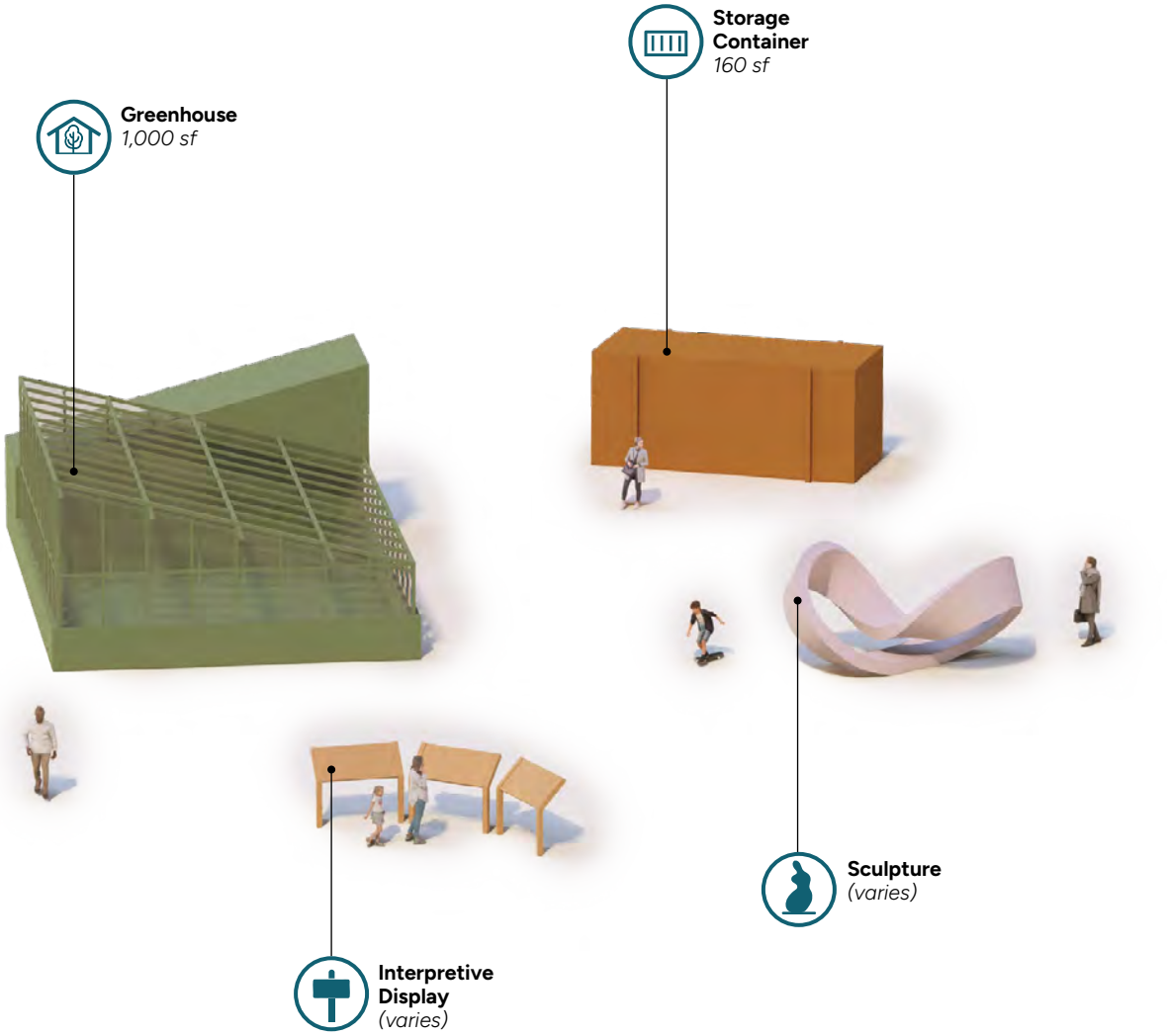
INFRASTRUCTURE

Bike Rack, Transit Stop, Street Parking, On-Site Parking, Safe Pedestrian Access, Comfort Facility, Maintenance Facility, Pickup/ Dropoff, Regional Water Partnerships

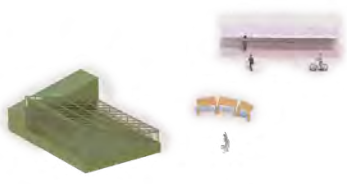
DRAFT

GUIDELINES FOR NEIGHBORHOOD NATURE PARK - ARCHITECTURE

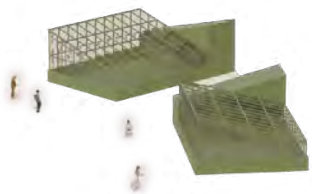
SAMPLE OUTCOME(S)



(3) SMALL + (1) MEDIUM



(2) SMALL + (1) MEDIUM



(2) MEDIUM



(3) SMALL

DRAFT

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

- [x] PROGRAMMING
- [x] INTEGRATION WITH THE LANDSCAPE
- [x] DESIGN EXCELLENCE
- [x] MATERIAL STRATEGIES
- [x] ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY
- [x] INNOVATION AND ARTISTRY
- [x] ACCESSIBILITY & EQUITY

ARCHITECTURAL RECIPES

NEIGHBORHOOD NATURE PARK (<10 ACRES)



Sculpture *(varies)*
Interpretive Display *(varies)*
Storage Container *160 sf*
Shade Structure *480 sf*

(1-3) SMALL ELEMENTS



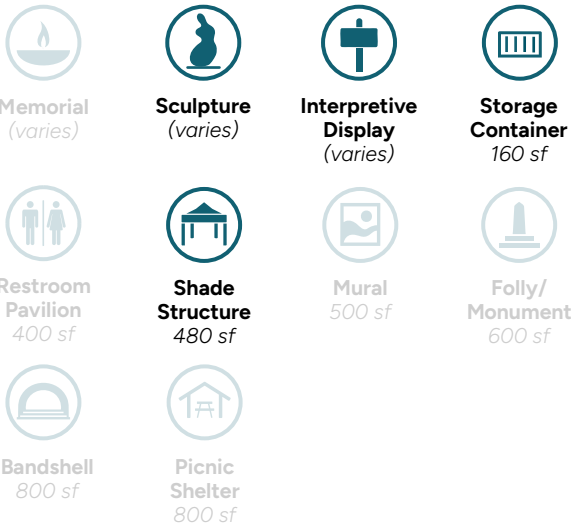
Greenhouse *1,000 sf*

+ (1-2) MEDIUM ELEMENTS

TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

SMALL ELEMENTS

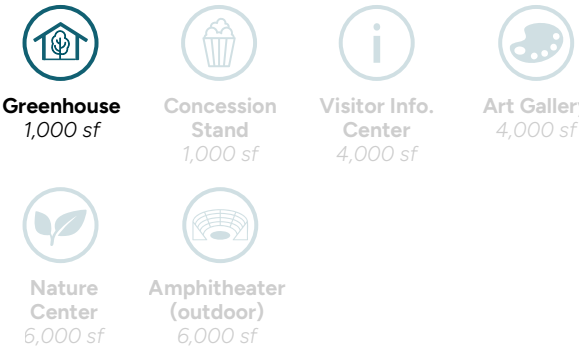
(<1,000 SF)



Memorial *(varies)*
Sculpture *(varies)*
Interpretive Display *(varies)*
Storage Container *160 sf*
Restroom Pavilion *400 sf*
Shade Structure *480 sf*
Mural *500 sf*
Folly/ Monument *600 sf*
Bandshell *800 sf*
Picnic Shelter *800 sf*

MEDIUM ELEMENTS

(1,000 - 6,000 SF)



Greenhouse *1,000 sf*
Concession Stand *1,000 sf*
Visitor Info. Center *4,000 sf*
Art Gallery *4,000 sf*
Nature Center *6,000 sf*
Amphitheater (outdoor) *6,000 sf*

LARGE ELEMENTS

(>6,000 SF)

Wildlife Center *7,000 sf*
Museum *8,000 sf*
Maintenance Facility *8,000 sf*
Childcare Center *10,000 sf*
Equestrian Center *12,000 sf*
Senior Center *12,000 sf*
Recreation Center *18,000 sf*

COMMUNITY PARK



Figure 230. Leland Recreation Center. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, accessed 2025.

Community parks are designed to serve the recreational and social needs of residents from several neighborhoods. These parks typically offer a variety of amenities such as playgrounds, sports courts and fields, picnic areas, and walking paths, catering to diverse age groups and interests. They often serve as central gathering places, fostering social interaction and physical activity.

TYPICAL SIZE (ACRES)

10-20

TYPICAL LENGTH OF VISIT (HOURS)

1-2

TYPICAL ACCESS

Community parks should be accessible via the city's trail network, sidewalks, and major streets. Because they serve a broader area, these parks should provide on-site parking for visitors arriving from greater distances.

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TYPICAL AMENITIES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS IN ALL ZONES


Seating


Shade


Identity Features


Low Impact Development BMPs

IU INTENSIVE USE

Outdoor Event Space

Group Picnic Area


Restroom


Dog Park

PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING


Park Shelter


Seating

RE RECREATION


Fitness / Exercise Equipment


Creative Play Attraction


Playground


Rectangular Field


Diamond Field


Basketball Court


Tennis / Pickleball Court


Volleyball Court


Water Play

Pool

CU CASUAL USE


Individual Picnic Area


Casual Use Space


Internal Walking Trail


Shade Structure

NA NATURAL


Stormwater Management


Natural Space


Community Garden


Unique Landscape Feature

INFRASTRUCTURE


Bike Rack


Transit Stop


Street Parking


On-Site Parking


Safe Pedestrian Access


Comfort Facility

Maintenance Facility


Pickup/ Dropoff

Regional Water Partnerships

TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

SMALL ELEMENTS

(<1,000 SF)


Memorial *(varies)*


Sculpture *(varies)*


Interpretive Display *(varies)*


Storage Container *160 sf*


Restroom Pavilion *400 sf*


Shade Structure *480 sf*


Mural *500 sf*


Folly/ Monument *600 sf*


Bandshell *800 sf*


Picnic Shelter *800 sf*

MEDIUM ELEMENTS

(1,000 - 6,000 SF)


Greenhouse *1,000 sf*


Concession Stand *1,000 sf*


Visitor Info. Center *4,000 sf*


Art Gallery *4,000 sf*


Nature Center *6,000 sf*


Amphitheater (outdoor) *6,000 sf*

LARGE ELEMENTS

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Wildlife Center *7,000 sf*


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Maintenance Facility *8,000 sf*


Childcare Center *10,000 sf*

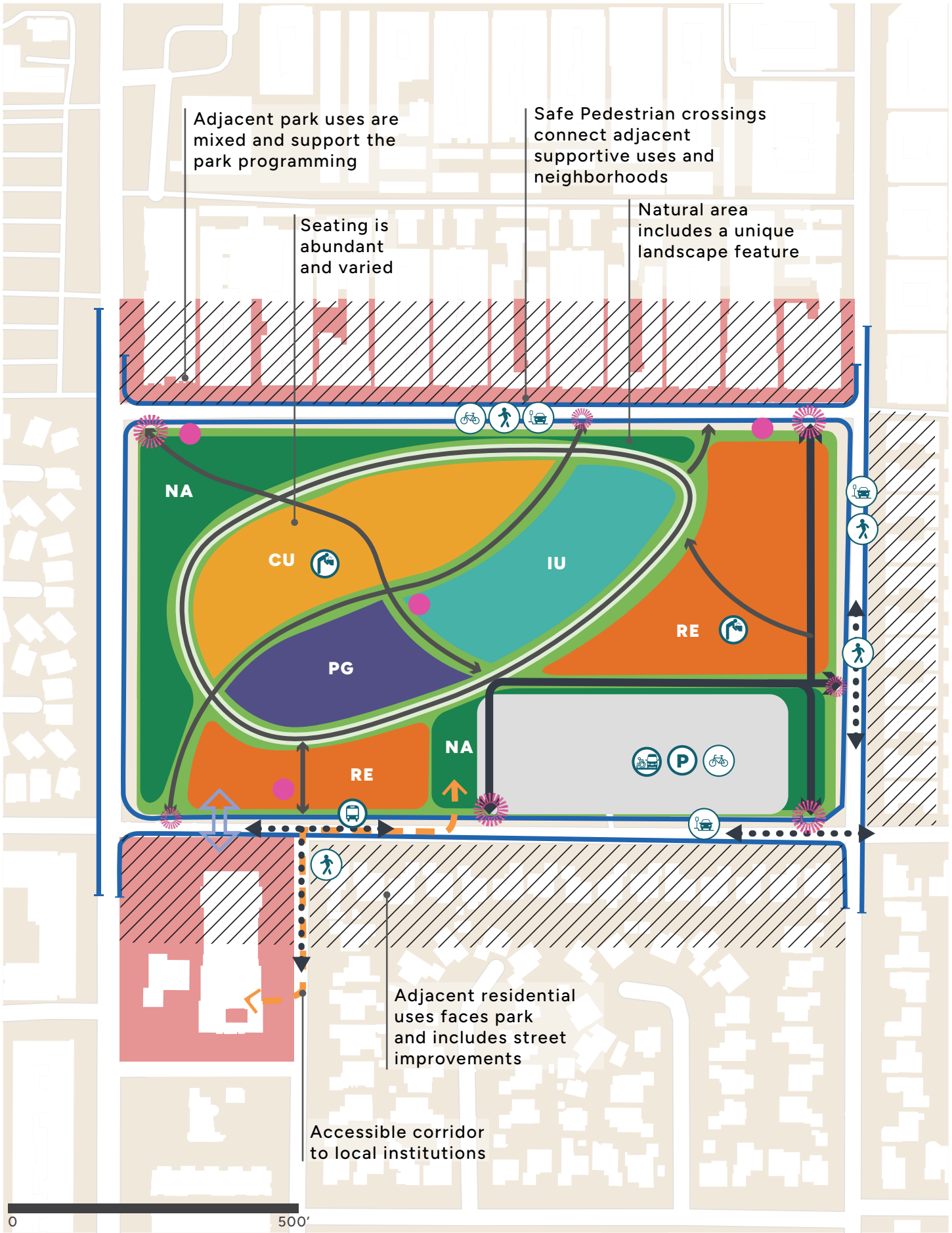

Equestrian Center *12,000 sf*


Senior Center *12,000 sf*


Recreation Center *18,000 sf*

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GUIDELINES FOR COMMUNITY PARK



DRAFT

DESIGN

- [x] SYSTEM-WIDE DESIGN LANGUAGE
- [x] DESIGN VOCABULARY
- [x] COHESIVE SITE LAYOUT
- [x] PARK CORE
- [x] INDOOR-OUTDOOR CONNECTIONS
- [x] NATIVE PLANTING VARIETY
- [x] PARK USER EQUITY
- [x] CULTURAL/HISTORIC FEATURES
- [x] WATER CONSERVATION

CONTEXT

- [x] PSU PARK SUPPORTIVE USES
- [x] BUILDING FRONTAGE
- [ ] COUNTY / REGIONAL PARKS PROPERTY
- [x] PUBLIC PROPERTY/INSTITUTIONAL
- [x] STREETSCAPE ENHANCEMENTS

CONNECTIVITY

- [x] STREET GRID CONNECTIVITY
- [x] SEAMLESS PUBLIC SPACE
- [ ] TRAIL MODE SEPARATION
- [x] LOOP TRAIL
- [x] INTERNAL WALKING TRAIL
- [ ] TRAIL CONNECTION
- [x] SAFE ROUTES / PASSAGES

WAYFINDING

- [x] GATEWAYS (PRIMARY/SECONDARY)
- [x] PATH HIERARCHY
- [x] UNIVERSAL WAYFINDING SIGNAGE

ZONES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS IN ALL ZONES

Seating, Shade, Identity Features, Low Impact Development BMPs

IU INTENSIVE USE

Outdoor Event Space, Group Picnic Area, Restroom, Dog Park

PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING

Park Shelter, Seating

RE RECREATION

Outdoor Fitness Equipment, Creative Play Attraction, Playground, Rectangular Field, Diamond Field, Basketball Court, Tennis / Pickleball Court, Volleyball Court, Water Play, Pool

CU CASUAL USE

Individual Picnic Area, Casual Use Space, Internal Walking Trail, Shade Structure

NA NATURAL

Stormwater Management, Natural Space, Community Garden, Unique Landscape Feature

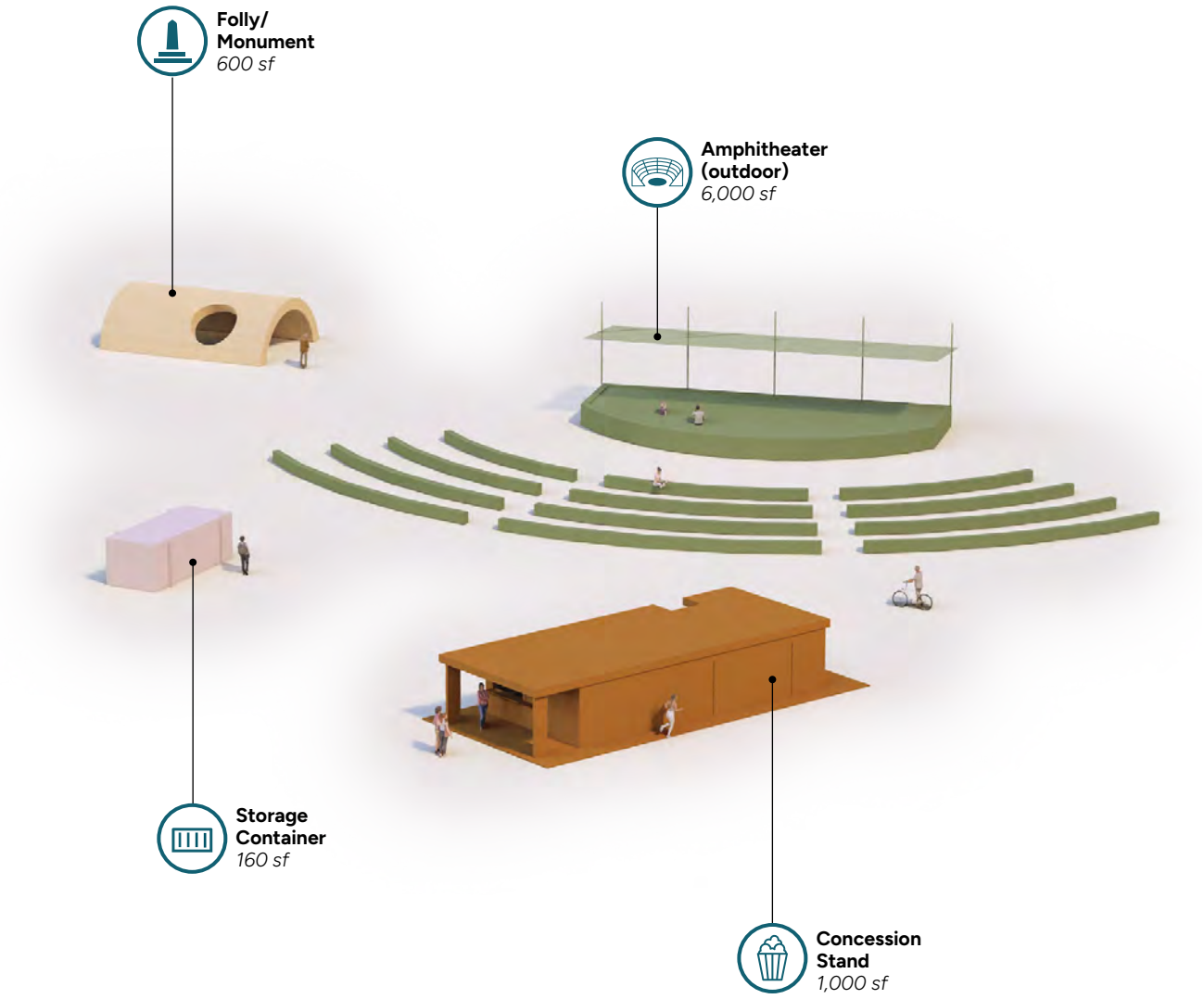
INFRASTRUCTURE

Bike Rack, Transit Stop, Street Parking, On-Site Parking, Safe Pedestrian Access, Comfort Facility, Maintenance Facility, Pickup/ Dropoff, Regional Water Partnerships

DRAFT

GUIDELINES FOR COMMUNITY PARK - ARCHITECTURE

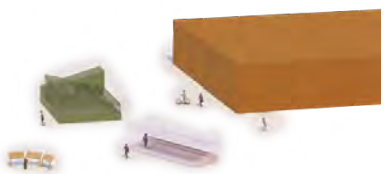
SAMPLE OUTCOME(S)



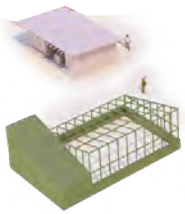
(2) SMALL + (2) MEDIUM



(3) SMALL + (2) MEDIUM



(2) SMALL + (1) MEDIUM + (1) LARGE



(2) MEDIUM + (1) LARGE

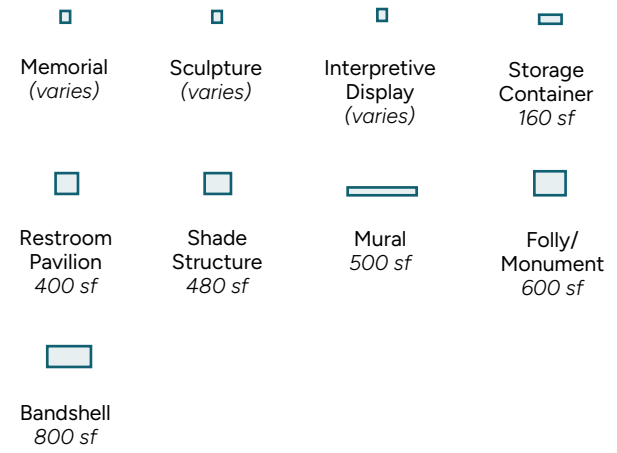
DRAFT

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

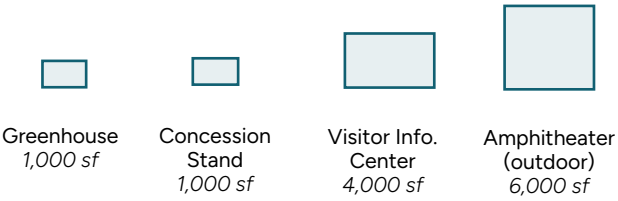
- [x] **PROGRAMMING**
- [x] **INTEGRATION WITH THE LANDSCAPE**
- [x] **DESIGN EXCELLENCE**
- [x] **MATERIAL STRATEGIES**
- [x] **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**
- [x] **INNOVATION AND ARTISTRY**
- [x] **ACCESSIBILITY & EQUITY**

ARCHITECTURAL RECIPES

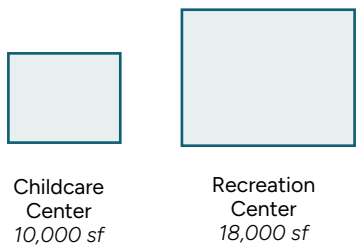
COMMUNITY PARK (10-20 ACRES)



(2-3) SMALL ELEMENTS



+ (1-2) MEDIUM ELEMENTS

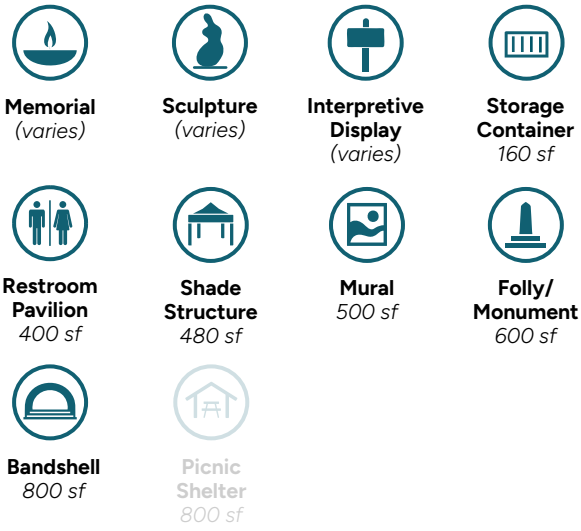


+ (1) LARGE ELEMENT

TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

SMALL ELEMENTS

(<1,000 SF)



MEDIUM ELEMENTS

(1,000 - 6,000 SF)



LARGE ELEMENTS

(>6,000 SF)



LARGE COMMUNITY PARK



Figure 231. MacArthur Park. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, accessed 2025.

Large community parks are designed to serve the recreational and social needs of residents from several neighborhoods. These parks typically offer a variety of amenities such as playgrounds, sports courts, fields, picnic areas, and walking paths, catering to diverse age groups and interests. Due to their size, they may have a greater quantity of amenities than other community parks, and they may have separate trails for pedestrians and cyclists. They often serve as central gathering places, fostering social interaction, physical activity, and a sense of community pride.

TYPICAL SIZE (ACRES)

20-40

TYPICAL LENGTH OF VISIT (HOURS)

2-3

TYPICAL ACCESS

Large community parks should be accessed by the city's trail network, sidewalks, and major streets. Like smaller community parks, they should include on-site parking to support their wider service area.

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TYPICAL AMENITIES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS IN ALL ZONES



Seating | Shade | Identity Features | Low Impact Development BMPs

IU INTENSIVE USE



Outdoor Event Space | Group Picnic Area | Restroom | Dog Park

PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING



Park Shelter | Seating

RE RECREATION



Fitness / Exercise Equipment | Creative Play Attraction | Playground | Rectangular Field | Diamond Field



Basketball Court | Tennis / Pickleball Court | Volleyball Court | Water Play | Pool

CU CASUAL USE



Individual Picnic Area | Casual Use Space | Internal Walking Trail | Shade Structure

NA NATURAL



Stormwater Management | Natural Space | Community Garden | Unique Landscape Feature

INFRASTRUCTURE



Bike Rack | Transit Stop | Street Parking | On-Site Parking | Safe Pedestrian Access



Comfort Facility | Maintenance Facility | Pickup/ Dropoff | Regional Water Partnerships

TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

SMALL ELEMENTS

(<1,000 SF)



Memorial *(varies)* | Sculpture *(varies)* | Interpretive Display *(varies)* | Storage Container *160 sf*



Restroom Pavilion *400 sf* | Shade Structure *480 sf* | Mural *500 sf* | Folly/ Monument *600 sf*



Bandshell *800 sf* | Picnic Shelter *800 sf*

MEDIUM ELEMENTS

(1,000 - 6,000 SF)



Greenhouse *1,000 sf* | Concession Stand *1,000 sf* | Visitor Info. Center *4,000 sf* | Art Gallery *4,000 sf*



Nature Center *6,000 sf* | Amphitheater (outdoor) *6,000 sf*

LARGE ELEMENTS

(>6,000 SF)

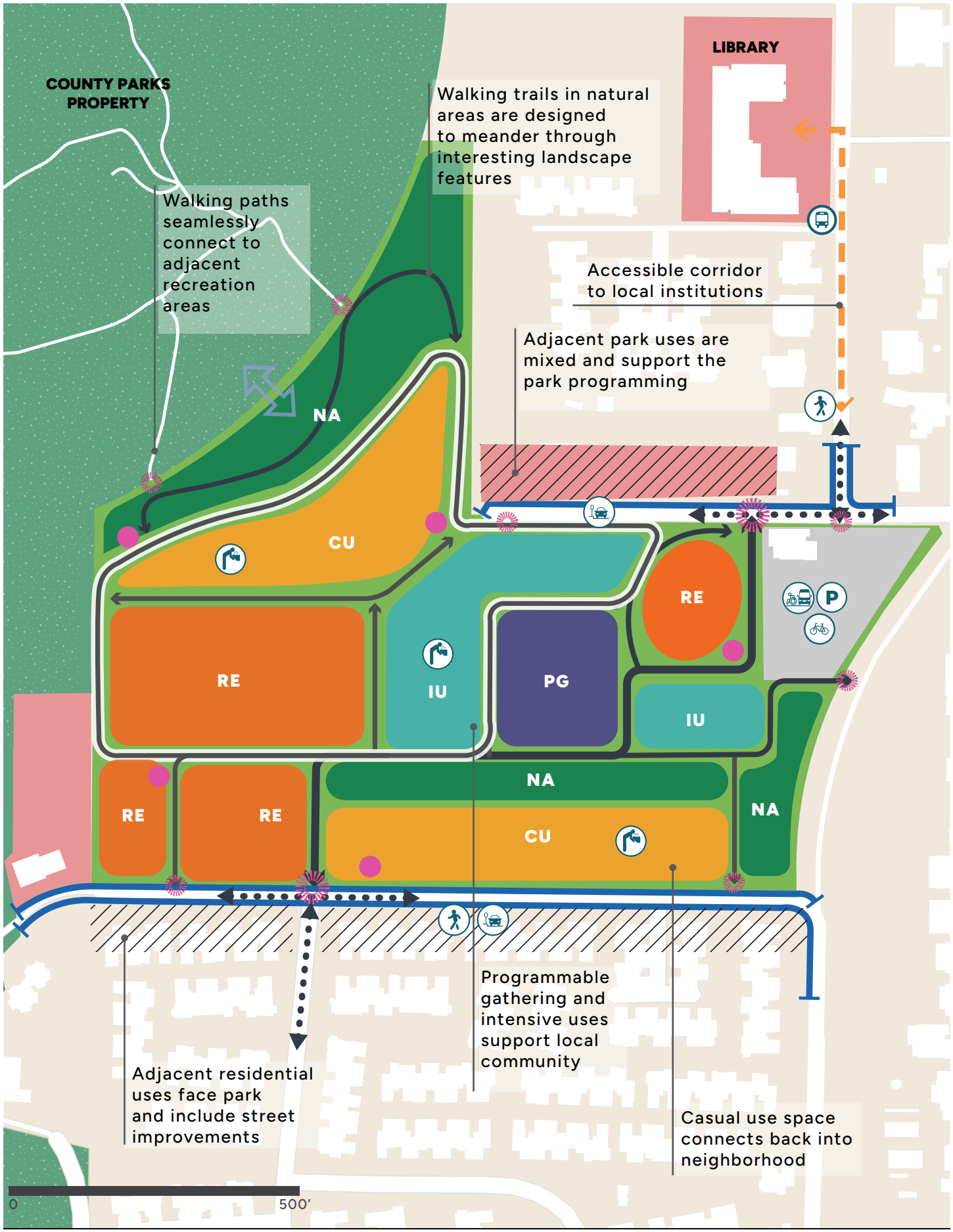


Wildlife Center *7,000 sf* | Museum *8,000 sf* | Maintenance Facility *8,000 sf* | Childcare Center *10,000 sf*



Equestrian Center *12,000 sf* | Senior Center *12,000 sf* | Recreation Center *18,000 sf*

GUIDELINES FOR LARGE COMMUNITY PARK



DRAFT

DESIGN

- [x] SYSTEM-WIDE DESIGN LANGUAGE
- [x] DESIGN VOCABULARY
- [x] COHESIVE SITE LAYOUT
- [x] PARK CORE
- [x] INDOOR-OUTDOOR CONNECTIONS
- [x] NATIVE PLANTING VARIETY
- [x] PARK USER EQUITY
- [x] CULTURAL/HISTORIC FEATURES
- [x] WATER CONSERVATION

CONTEXT

- [x] PSU PARK SUPPORTIVE USES
- [x] BUILDING FRONTAGE
- [ ] COUNTY / REGIONAL PARKS PROPERTY
- [x] PUBLIC PROPERTY/INSTITUTIONAL
- [x] STREETSCAPE ENHANCEMENTS

CONNECTIVITY

- [x] STREET GRID CONNECTIVITY
- [x] SEAMLESS PUBLIC SPACE
- [x] TRAIL MODE SEPARATION
- [x] LOOP TRAIL
- [x] INTERNAL WALKING TRAIL
- [ ] TRAIL CONNECTION
- [x] SAFE ROUTES / PASSAGES

WAYFINDING

- [x] GATEWAYS (PRIMARY/SECONDARY)
- [x] PATH HIERARCHY
- [x] UNIVERSAL WAYFINDING SIGNAGE

ZONES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS IN ALL ZONES

Seating, Shade, Identity Features, Low Impact Development BMPs

IU INTENSIVE USE

Outdoor Event Space, Group Picnic Area, Restroom, Dog Park

PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING

Park Shelter, Seating

RE RECREATION

Outdoor Fitness Equipment, Creative Play Attraction, Playground, Rectangular Field, Diamond Field, Basketball Court, Tennis / Pickleball Court, Volleyball Court, Water Play, Pool

CU CASUAL USE

Individual Picnic Area, Casual Use Space, Internal Walking Trail, Shade Structure

NA NATURAL

Stormwater Management, Natural Space, Community Garden, Unique Landscape Feature

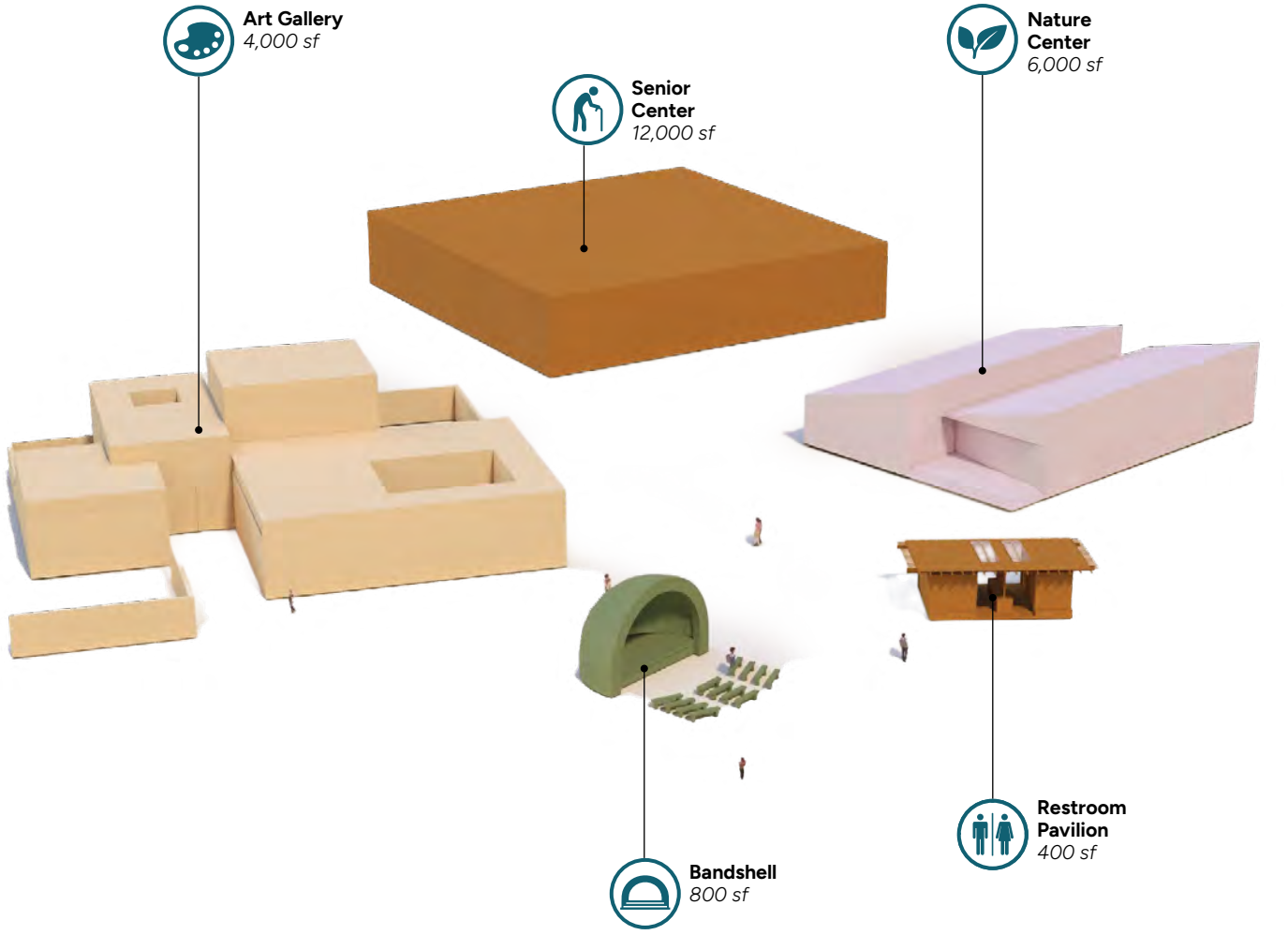
INFRASTRUCTURE

Bike Rack, Transit Stop, Street Parking, On-Site Parking, Safe Pedestrian Access, Comfort Facility, Maintenance Facility, Pickup/ Dropoff, Regional Water Partnerships

DRAFT

GUIDELINES FOR LARGE COMMUNITY PARK - ARCHITECTURE

SAMPLE OUTCOME(S)



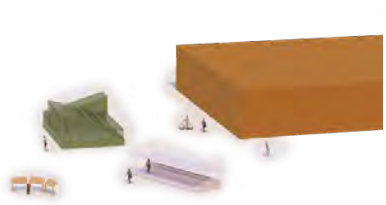
(2) SMALL + (2) MEDIUM + (1) LARGE



(4) SMALL + (2) MEDIUM



(3) SMALL + (2) LARGE



(2) SMALL + (1) MEDIUM + (1) LARGE

DRAFT

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

- [x] **PROGRAMMING**
- [x] **INTEGRATION WITH THE LANDSCAPE**
- [x] **DESIGN EXCELLENCE**
- [x] **MATERIAL STRATEGIES**
- [x] **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**
- [x] **INNOVATION AND ARTISTRY**
- [x] **ACCESSIBILITY & EQUITY**

ARCHITECTURAL RECIPES

LARGE COMMUNITY PARK (20-40 ACRES)

Memorial *(varies)*
Sculpture *(varies)*
Interpretive Display *(varies)*
Storage Container *160 sf*
Restroom Pavilion *400 sf*
Shade Structure *480 sf*
Mural *500 sf*
Folly/ Monument *600 sf*
Bandshell *800 sf*
Picnic Shelter *800 sf*

(2-4) SMALL ELEMENTS

Greenhouse *1,000 sf*
Concession Stand *1,000 sf*
Visitor Info. Center *4,000 sf*
Art Gallery *4,000 sf*
Nature Center *6,000 sf*
Amphitheater (outdoor) *6,000 sf*

+ (1-2) MEDIUM ELEMENTS

Museum *8,000 sf*
Childcare Center *10,000 sf*
Senior Center *12,000 sf*
Recreation Center *18,000 sf*

+ (1-2) LARGE ELEMENTS

TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

SMALL ELEMENTS

(<1,000 SF)

Memorial *(varies)*
Sculpture *(varies)*
Interpretive Display *(varies)*
Storage Container *160 sf*
Restroom Pavilion *400 sf*
Shade Structure *480 sf*
Mural *500 sf*
Folly/ Monument *600 sf*
Bandshell *800 sf*
Picnic Shelter *800 sf*

MEDIUM ELEMENTS

(1,000 - 6,000 SF)

Greenhouse *1,000 sf*
Concession Stand *1,000 sf*
Visitor Info. Center *4,000 sf*
Art Gallery *4,000 sf*
Nature Center *6,000 sf*
Amphitheater (outdoor) *6,000 sf*

LARGE ELEMENTS

(>6,000 SF)

Wildlife Center *7,000 sf*
Museum *8,000 sf*
Maintenance Facility *8,000 sf*
Childcare Center *10,000 sf*
Equestrian Center *12,000 sf*
Senior Center *12,000 sf*
Recreation Center *18,000 sf*

COMMUNITY NATURE PARK



Figure 232. Sullivan Canyon Park. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, accessed 2025.

Community nature parks are dedicated to preserving and showcasing natural features, serving residents across several neighborhoods. Unlike other community parks that may include more recreational amenities, their primary emphasis is on conserving unique ecosystems, biodiversity, and cultural landscapes.

TYPICAL SIZE (ACRES)

10-40

TYPICAL LENGTH OF VISIT (HOURS)

1-3

TYPICAL ACCESS

Community nature parks should be accessible via trails, sidewalks, and major streets. These parks should provide on-site parking to accommodate users from farther distances.

DRAFT

TYPICAL AMENITIES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS



Seating | Shade | Identity Features | Low Impact Development BMPs

IU INTENSIVE USE



Outdoor Event Space | Group Picnic Area | **Restroom** | Dog Park

PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING



Park Shelter | **Seating**

RE RECREATION

Fitness / Exercise Equipment | Creative Play Attraction | Playground | Rectangular Field | Diamond Field

Basketball Court | Tennis / Pickleball Court | Volleyball Court | Water Play | Pool

CU CASUAL USE



Individual Picnic Area | **Casual Use Space** | **Internal Walking Trail** | **Shade Structure**

NA NATURAL



Stormwater Management | **Natural Space** | Community Garden | Unique Landscape Feature

INFRASTRUCTURE



Bike Rack | **Transit Stop** | **Street Parking** | **On-Site Parking** | **Safe Pedestrian Access**



Comfort Facility | Maintenance Facility | **Pickup/ Dropoff** | Regional Water Partnerships

TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

SMALL ELEMENTS

(<1,000 SF)



Memorial *(varies)* | **Sculpture** *(varies)* | **Interpretive Display** *(varies)* | **Storage Container** *160 sf*



Restroom Pavilion *400 sf* | **Shade Structure** *480 sf* | Mural *500 sf* | Folly/ Monument *600 sf*

Bandshell *800 sf* | Picnic Shelter *800 sf*

MEDIUM ELEMENTS

(1,000 - 6,000 SF)



Greenhouse *1,000 sf* | Concession Stand *1,000 sf* | Visitor Info. Center *4,000 sf* | Art Gallery *4,000 sf*



Nature Center *6,000 sf* | Amphitheater (outdoor) *6,000 sf*

LARGE ELEMENTS

(>6,000 SF)



Wildlife Center *7,000 sf* | Museum *8,000 sf* | Maintenance Facility *8,000 sf* | Childcare Center *10,000 sf*

Equestrian Center *12,000 sf* | Senior Center *12,000 sf* | Recreation Center *18,000 sf*

GUIDELINES FOR COMMUNITY NATURE PARK



DRAFT

DESIGN

- [x] SYSTEM-WIDE DESIGN LANGUAGE
- [x] DESIGN VOCABULARY
- [x] COHESIVE SITE LAYOUT
- [x] PARK CORE
- [x] INDOOR-OUTDOOR CONNECTIONS
- [x] NATIVE PLANTING VARIETY
- [x] PARK USER EQUITY
- [x] CULTURAL/HISTORIC FEATURES
- [x] WATER CONSERVATION

CONTEXT

- [ ] PARK SUPPORTIVE USES
- [ ] BUILDING FRONTAGE
- [ ] COUNTY / REGIONAL PARKS PROPERTY
- [ ] PUBLIC PROPERTY/INSTITUTIONAL
- [x] STREETSCAPE ENHANCEMENTS

CONNECTIVITY

- [x] STREET GRID CONNECTIVITY
- [x] SEAMLESS PUBLIC SPACE
- [ ] TRAIL MODE SEPARATION
- [x] LOOP TRAIL
- [x] INTERNAL WALKING TRAIL
- [ ] TRAIL CONNECTION
- [x] SAFE ROUTES / PASSAGES

WAYFINDING

- [x] GATEWAYS (PRIMARY/SECONDARY)
- [ ] PATH HIERARCHY
- [x] UNIVERSAL WAYFINDING SIGNAGE

ZONES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS

Seating · Shade · Identity Features · Low Impact Development BMPs

IU INTENSIVE USE

Outdoor Event Space · Group Picnic Area · Restroom · Dog Park

PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING

Park Shelter · Seating

RE RECREATION

Outdoor Fitness Equipment · Creative Play Attraction · Playground · Rectangular Field · Diamond Field

Basketball Court · Tennis / Pickleball Court · Volleyball Court · Water Play · Pool

CU CASUAL USE

Individual Picnic Area · Casual Use Space · Internal Walking Trail · Shade Structure

NA NATURAL

Stormwater Management · Natural Space · Community Garden · Unique Landscape Feature

INFRASTRUCTURE

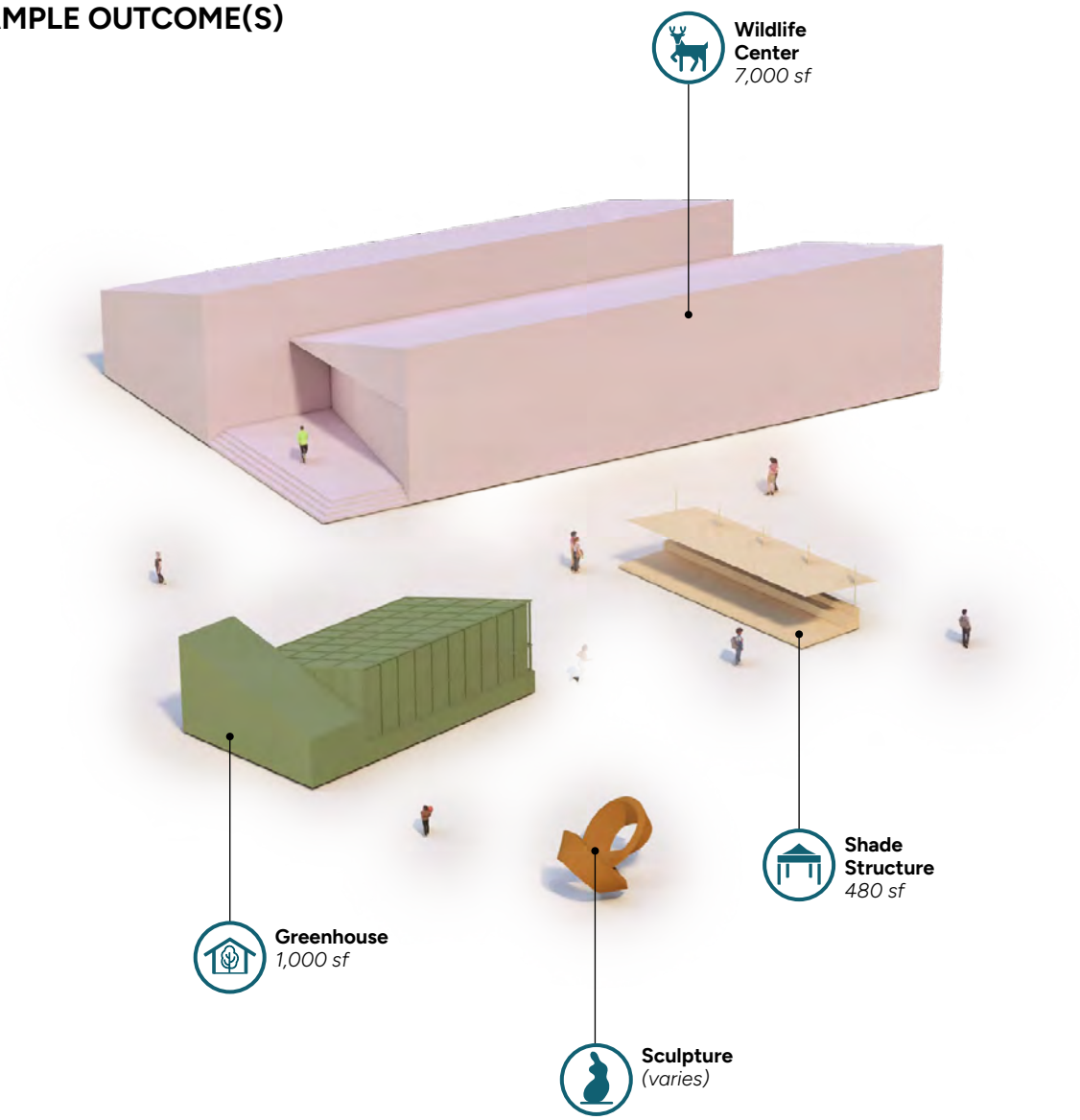
Bike Rack · Transit Stop · Street Parking · On-Site Parking · Safe Pedestrian Access

Comfort Facility · Maintenance Facility · Pickup/ Dropoff · Regional Water Partnerships

DRAFT

GUIDELINES FOR COMMUNITY NATURE PARK - ARCHITECTURE

SAMPLE OUTCOME(S)



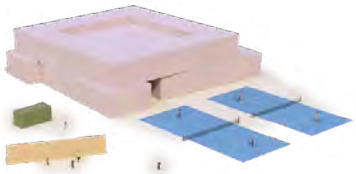
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(3) SMALL + (2) MEDIUM



(4) SMALL + (1) MEDIUM



(2) SMALL + (1) LARGE

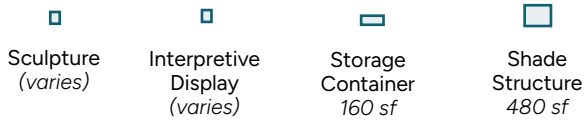
DRAFT

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

- [x] **PROGRAMMING**
- [x] **INTEGRATION WITH THE LANDSCAPE**
- [x] **DESIGN EXCELLENCE**
- [x] **MATERIAL STRATEGIES**
- [x] **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**
- [x] **INNOVATION AND ARTISTRY**
- [x] **ACCESSIBILITY & EQUITY**

ARCHITECTURAL RECIPES

COMMUNITY NATURE PARK (10-40 ACRES)



Sculpture *(varies)*
Interpretive Display *(varies)*
Storage Container *160 sf*
Shade Structure *480 sf*

(2-4) SMALL ELEMENTS



Greenhouse *1,000 sf*
Nature Center *6,000 sf*

+ (1-2) MEDIUM ELEMENTS



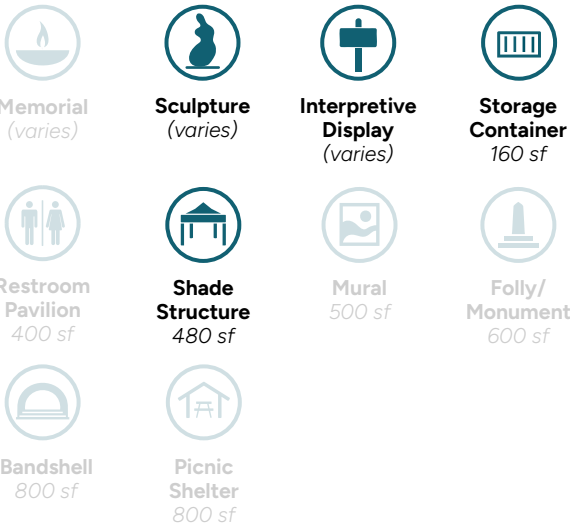
Wildlife Research Center *7,000 sf*

+ (1) LARGE ELEMENTS

TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

SMALL ELEMENTS

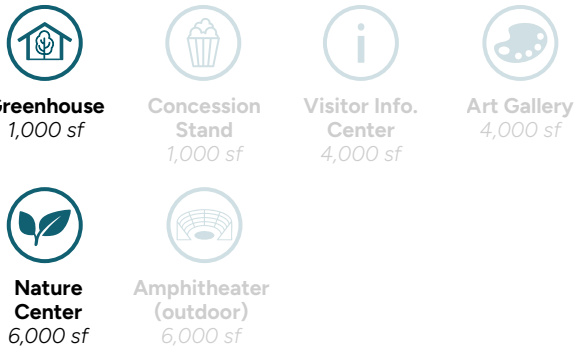
(<1,000 SF)



Memorial *(varies)*
Sculpture *(varies)*
Interpretive Display *(varies)*
Storage Container *160 sf*
Restroom Pavilion *400 sf*
Shade Structure *480 sf*
Mural *500 sf*
Folly/ Monument *600 sf*
Bandshell *800 sf*
Picnic Shelter *800 sf*

MEDIUM ELEMENTS

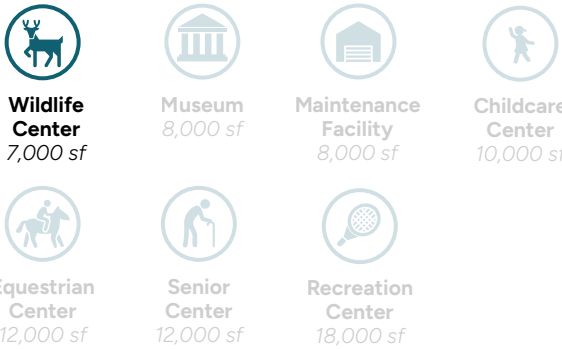
(1,000 - 6,000 SF)



Greenhouse *1,000 sf*
Concession Stand *1,000 sf*
Visitor Info. Center *4,000 sf*
Art Gallery *4,000 sf*
Nature Center *6,000 sf*
Amphitheater (outdoor) *6,000 sf*

LARGE ELEMENTS

(>6,000 SF)



Wildlife Center *7,000 sf*
Museum *8,000 sf*
Maintenance Facility *8,000 sf*
Childcare Center *10,000 sf*
Equestrian Center *12,000 sf*
Senior Center *12,000 sf*
Recreation Center *18,000 sf*

REGIONAL PARK



Figure 233. Lincoln Park. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, accessed 2025.

Regional Parks are large parks with recreational and nature-based features that draw residents from across the city for their larger scale and diverse offerings. These parks typically offer a wide range of activities such as extensive trail networks for hiking and biking as well as multiple picnic areas, multiple athletic fields, and a larger recreation center. Regional parks often preserve significant natural resources, wildlife habitats, or historical features.

TYPICAL SIZE (ACRES)

40+

TYPICAL LENGTH OF VISIT (HOURS)

1-4

TYPICAL ACCESS

Regional parks should be accessible through the city's trail network, sidewalks, and major streets. Designed for citywide and regional use, these parks should include on-site parking and connections to major transit routes where possible.

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TYPICAL AMENITIES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS IN ALL ZONES


Seating


Shade


Identity Features


Low Impact Development BMPs

IU INTENSIVE USE


Outdoor Event Space


Group Picnic Area


Restroom


Dog Park

PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING


Park Shelter


Seating

RE RECREATION


Fitness / Exercise Equipment


Creative Play Attraction


Playground


Rectangular Field


Diamond Field


Basketball Court


Tennis / Pickleball Court


Volleyball Court


Water Play


Pool

CU CASUAL USE


Individual Picnic Area


Casual Use Space


Internal Walking Trail


Shade Structure

NA NATURAL


Stormwater Management


Natural Space


Community Garden


Unique Landscape Feature

INFRASTRUCTURE


Bike Rack


Transit Stop


Street Parking


On-Site Parking


Safe Pedestrian Access


Comfort Facility


Maintenance Facility


Pickup/ Dropoff


Regional Water Partnerships

TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

SMALL ELEMENTS

(<1,000 SF)


Memorial *(varies)*


Sculpture *(varies)*


Interpretive Display *(varies)*


Storage Container *160 sf*


Restroom Pavilion *400 sf*


Shade Structure *480 sf*


Mural *500 sf*


Folly/ Monument *600 sf*


Bandshell *800 sf*


Picnic Shelter *800 sf*

MEDIUM ELEMENTS

(1,000 - 6,000 SF)


Greenhouse *1,000 sf*


Concession Stand *1,000 sf*


Visitor Info. Center *4,000 sf*


Art Gallery *4,000 sf*

Nature Center *6,000 sf*


Amphitheater (outdoor) *6,000 sf*

LARGE ELEMENTS

(>6,000 SF)

Wildlife Center *7,000 sf*


Museum *8,000 sf*


Maintenance Facility *8,000 sf*

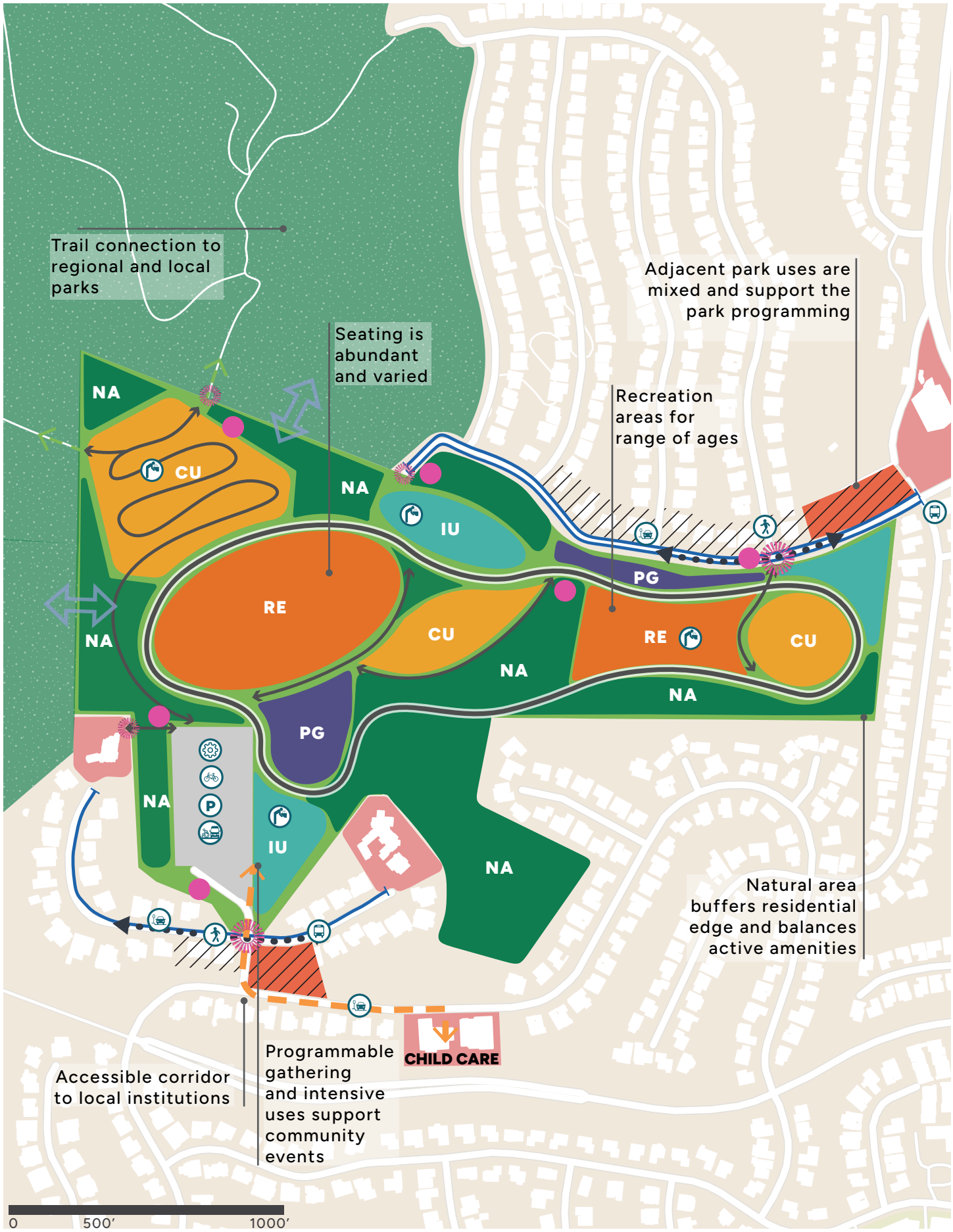

Childcare Center *10,000 sf*


Equestrian Center *12,000 sf*


Senior Center *12,000 sf*


Recreation Center *18,000 sf*

GUIDELINES FOR REGIONAL PARK



DRAFT

DESIGN

- [x] SYSTEM-WIDE DESIGN LANGUAGE
- [x] DESIGN VOCABULARY
- [x] COHESIVE SITE LAYOUT
- [x] PARK CORE
- [x] INDOOR-OUTDOOR CONNECTIONS
- [x] NATIVE PLANTING VARIETY
- [x] PARK USER EQUITY
- [x] CULTURAL/HISTORIC FEATURES
- [x] WATER CONSERVATION

CONTEXT

- [x] PSU PARK SUPPORTIVE USES
- [x] BUILDING FRONTAGE
- [x] COUNTY / REGIONAL PARKS PROPERTY
- [x] PUBLIC PROPERTY/INSTITUTIONAL
- [x] STREETSCAPE ENHANCEMENTS

CONNECTIVITY

- [x] STREET GRID CONNECTIVITY
- [x] SEAMLESS PUBLIC SPACE
- [x] TRAIL MODE SEPARATION
- [x] LOOP TRAIL
- [x] INTERNAL WALKING TRAIL
- [x] TRAIL CONNECTION
- [x] SAFE ROUTES / PASSAGES

WAYFINDING

- [x] GATEWAYS (PRIMARY/SECONDARY)
- [x] PATH HIERARCHY
- [x] UNIVERSAL WAYFINDING SIGNAGE

ZONES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS IN ALL ZONES

Seating · Shade · Identity Features · Low Impact Development BMPs

IU INTENSIVE USE

Outdoor Event Space · Group Picnic Area · Restroom · Dog Park

PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING

Park Shelter · Seating

RE RECREATION

Outdoor Fitness Equipment · Creative Play Attraction · Playground · Rectangular Field · Diamond Field

Basketball Court · Tennis / Pickleball Court · Volleyball Court · Water Play · Pool

CU CASUAL USE

Individual Picnic Area · Casual Use Space · Internal Walking Trail · Shade Structure

NA NATURAL

Stormwater Management · Natural Space · Community Garden · Unique Landscape Feature

INFRASTRUCTURE

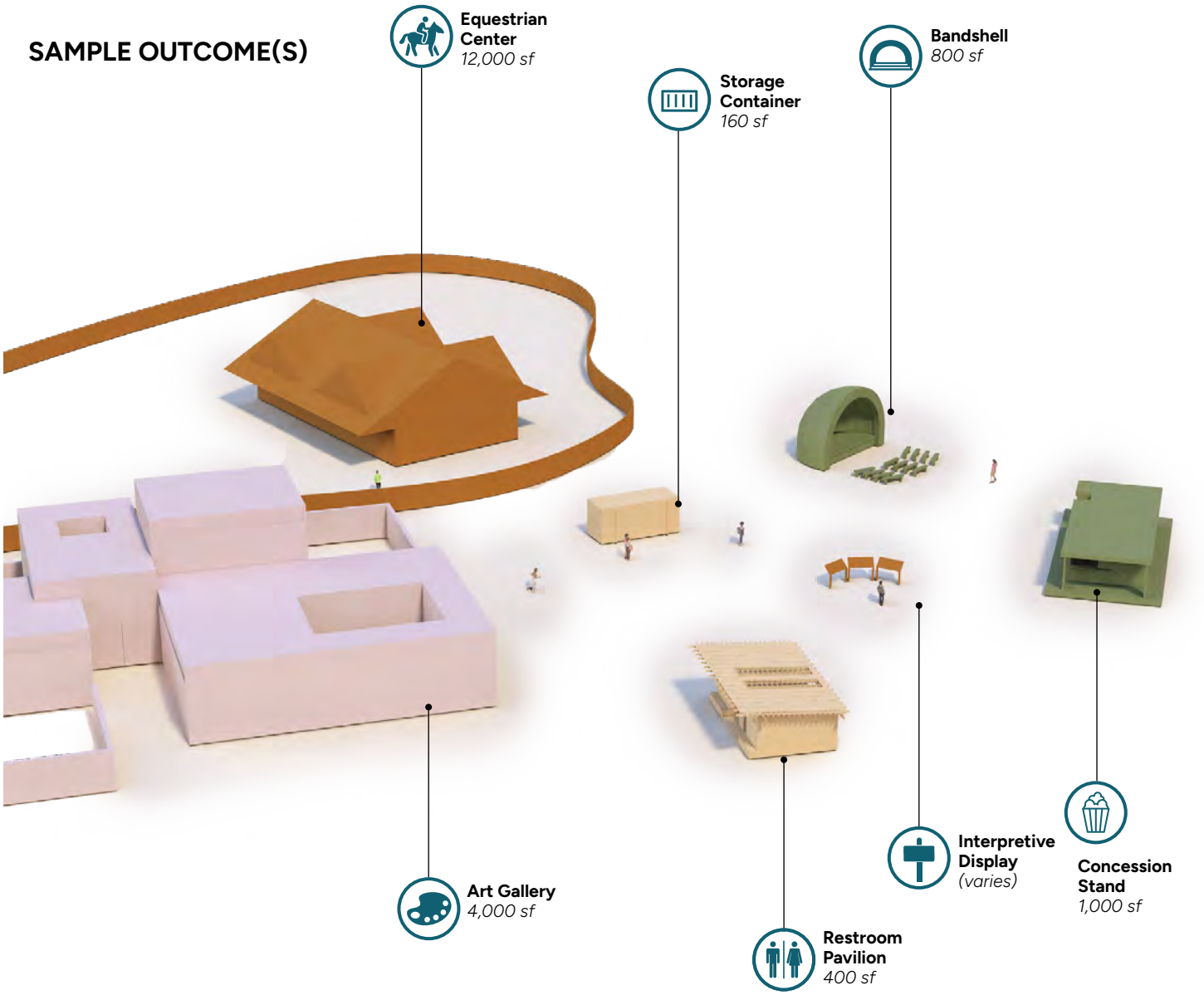
Bike Rack · Transit Stop · Street Parking · On-Site Parking · Safe Pedestrian Access

Comfort Facility · Maintenance Facility · Pickup/ Dropoff · Regional Water Partnerships

DRAFT

GUIDELINES FOR REGIONAL PARK - ARCHITECTURE

SAMPLE OUTCOME(S)



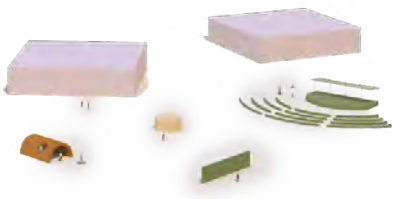
(4) SMALL + (2) MEDIUM + (1) LARGE



(4) SMALL + (1) MEDIUM + (1) LARGE



(5) SMALL + (2) LARGE



(3) SMALL + (1) MEDIUM + (2) LARGE

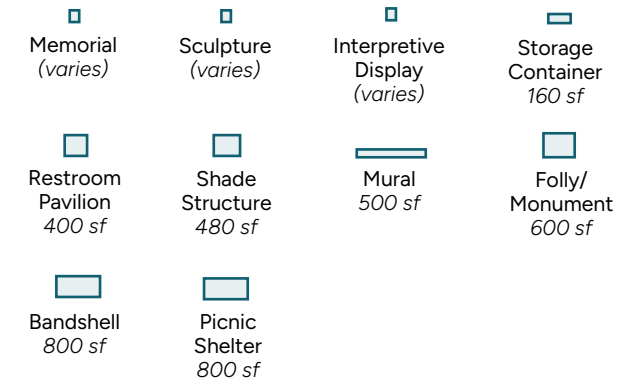
DRAFT

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

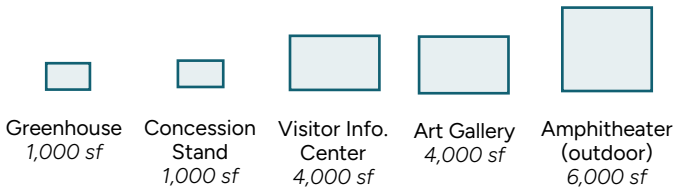
- [x] **PROGRAMMING**
- [x] **INTEGRATION WITH THE LANDSCAPE**
- [x] **DESIGN EXCELLENCE**
- [x] **MATERIAL STRATEGIES**
- [x] **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**
- [x] **INNOVATION AND ARTISTRY**
- [x] **ACCESSIBILITY & EQUITY**

ARCHITECTURAL RECIPES

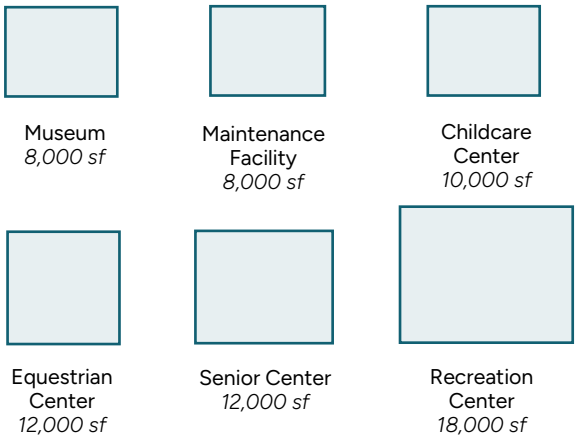
REGIONAL PARK (40+ ACRES)



(3-5) SMALL ELEMENTS



+ (1-3) MEDIUM ELEMENTS

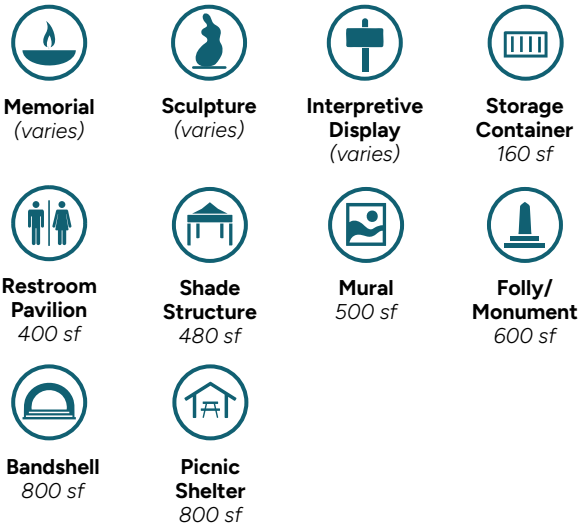


+ (1-2) LARGE ELEMENTS

TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

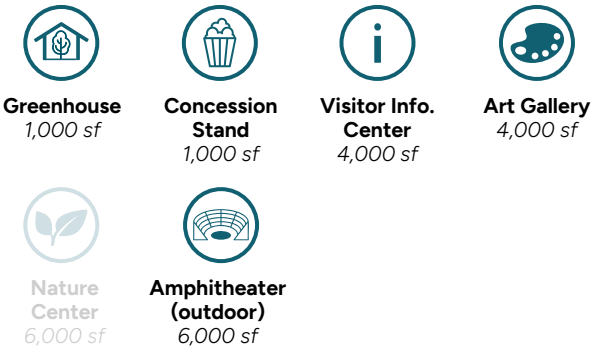
SMALL ELEMENTS

(<1,000 SF)



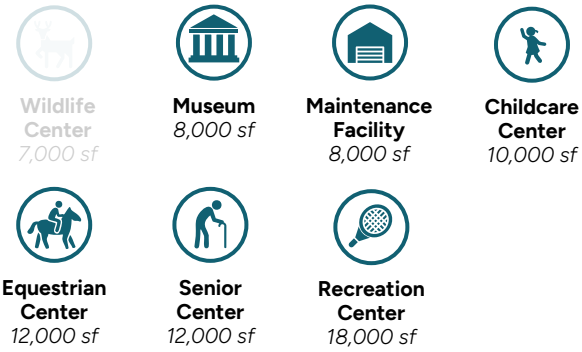
MEDIUM ELEMENTS

(1,000 - 6,000 SF)



LARGE ELEMENTS

(>6,000 SF)



REGIONAL NATURE PARK



Figure 234. White Point Park Nature Preserve. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, accessed 2025.

Regional nature parks are large protected areas recognized for their significant natural features, serving residents across the city. Unlike other regional parks that may include more recreational amenities, their primary emphasis is on conserving unique ecosystems, biodiversity, and cultural landscapes. These parks typically have extensive hiking trails and promote nature-based recreation and environmental education.

TYPICAL SIZE (ACRES)

40+

TYPICAL LENGTH OF VISIT (HOURS)

1-4

TYPICAL ACCESS

Regional nature parks should be accessible through trails, sidewalks, major streets, and public transit. Like other regional parks, they should include on-site parking and may have limited access points due to natural features.

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TYPICAL AMENITIES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS


Seating


Shade


Identity Features


Low Impact Development BMPs

IU INTENSIVE USE

Outdoor Event Space

Group Picnic Area


Restroom

Dog Park

PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING


Park Shelter


Seating

RE RECREATION

Fitness / Exercise Equipment

Creative Play Attraction

Playground

Rectangular Field

Diamond Field

Basketball Court

Tennis / Pickleball Court

Volleyball Court

Water Play

Pool

CU CASUAL USE


Individual Picnic Area


Casual Use Space


Internal Walking Trail


Shade Structure

NA NATURAL


Stormwater Management


Natural Space

Community Garden

Unique Landscape Feature

INFRASTRUCTURE


Bike Rack


Transit Stop


Street Parking


On-Site Parking


Safe Pedestrian Access


Comfort Facility

Maintenance Facility


Pickup/ Dropoff


Regional Water Partnerships

TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

SMALL ELEMENTS

(<1,000 SF)

Memorial *(varies)*


Sculpture *(varies)*


Interpretive Display *(varies)*


Storage Container *160 sf*


Restroom Pavilion *400 sf*


Shade Structure *480 sf*

Mural *500 sf*

Folly/ Monument *600 sf*

Bandshell *800 sf*

Picnic Shelter *800 sf*

MEDIUM ELEMENTS

(1,000 - 6,000 SF)


Greenhouse *1,000 sf*

Concession Stand *1,000 sf*


Visitor Info. Center *4,000 sf*

Art Gallery *4,000 sf*


Nature Center *6,000 sf*

Amphitheater (outdoor) *6,000 sf*

LARGE ELEMENTS

(>6,000 SF)


Wildlife Center *7,000 sf*

Museum *8,000 sf*

Maintenance Facility *8,000 sf*

Childcare Center *10,000 sf*


Equestrian Center *12,000 sf*

Senior Center *12,000 sf*

Recreation Center *18,000 sf*

GUIDELINES FOR REGIONAL NATURE PARK



DRAFT

DESIGN

- [x] SYSTEM-WIDE DESIGN LANGUAGE
- [x] DESIGN VOCABULARY
- [x] COHESIVE SITE LAYOUT
- [x] PARK CORE
- [x] INDOOR-OUTDOOR CONNECTIONS
- [x] NATIVE PLANTING VARIETY
- [x] PARK USER EQUITY
- [x] CULTURAL/HISTORIC FEATURES
- [x] WATER CONSERVATION

CONTEXT

- [ ] PARK SUPPORTIVE USES
- [ ] BUILDING FRONTAGE
- [ ] COUNTY / REGIONAL PARKS PROPERTY
- [ ] PUBLIC PROPERTY/INSTITUTIONAL
- [x] STREETSCAPE ENHANCEMENTS

CONNECTIVITY

- [x] STREET GRID CONNECTIVITY
- [x] SEAMLESS PUBLIC SPACE
- [x] TRAIL MODE SEPARATION
- [x] LOOP TRAIL
- [x] INTERNAL WALKING TRAIL
- [x] TRAIL CONNECTION
- [x] SAFE ROUTES / PASSAGES

WAYFINDING

- [x] GATEWAYS (PRIMARY/SECONDARY)
- [ ] PATH HIERARCHY
- [x] UNIVERSAL WAYFINDING SIGNAGE

ZONES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS

Seating, Shade, Identity Features, Low Impact Development BMPs

IU INTENSIVE USE

Outdoor Event Space, Group Picnic Area, Restroom, Dog Park

PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING

Park Shelter, Seating

RE RECREATION

Outdoor Fitness Equipment, Creative Play Attraction, Playground, Rectangular Field, Diamond Field, Basketball Court, Tennis / Pickleball Court, Volleyball Court, Water Play, Pool

CU CASUAL USE

Individual Picnic Area, Casual Use Space, Internal Walking Trail, Shade Structure

NA NATURAL

Stormwater Management, Natural Space, Community Garden, Unique Landscape Feature

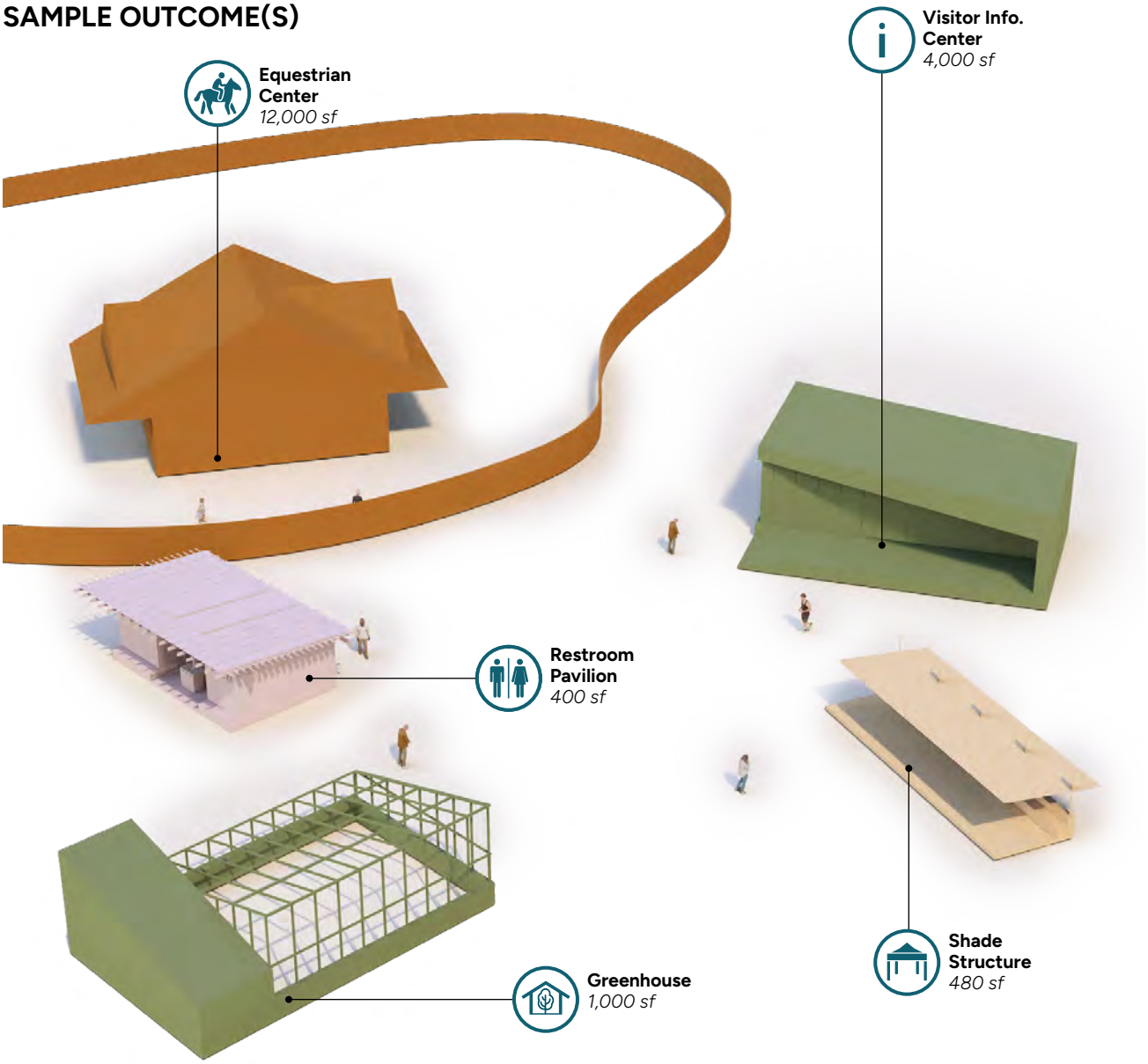
INFRASTRUCTURE

Bike Rack, Transit Stop, Street Parking, On-Site Parking, Safe Pedestrian Access, Comfort Facility, Maintenance Facility, Pickup/ Dropoff, Regional Water Partnerships

DRAFT

GUIDELINES FOR REGIONAL NATURE PARK - ARCHITECTURE

SAMPLE OUTCOME(S)



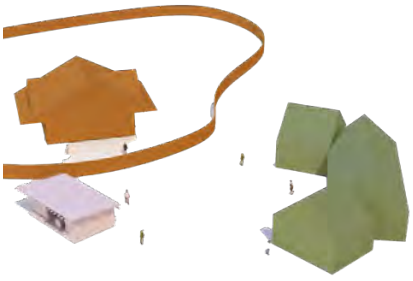
(2) SMALL + (2) MEDIUM + (1) LARGE



(3) SMALL + (2) MEDIUM



(3) SMALL + (1) LARGE



(1) SMALL + (2) LARGE

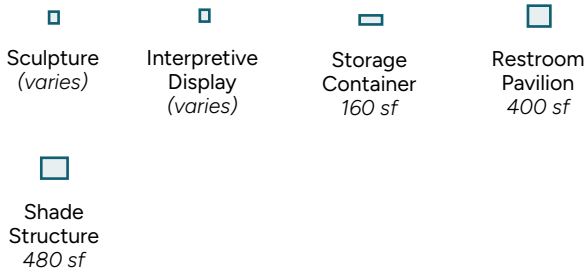
DRAFT

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

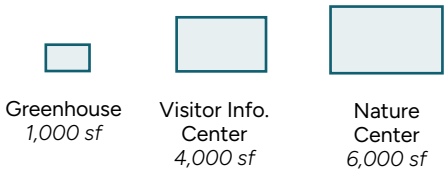
- [x] **PROGRAMMING**
- [x] **INTEGRATION WITH THE LANDSCAPE**
- [x] **DESIGN EXCELLENCE**
- [x] **MATERIAL STRATEGIES**
- [x] **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**
- [x] **INNOVATION AND ARTISTRY**
- [x] **ACCESSIBILITY & EQUITY**

ARCHITECTURAL RECIPES

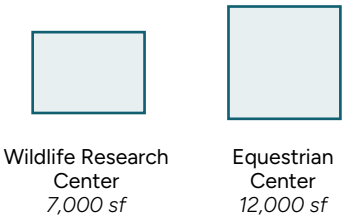
REGIONAL NATURE PARK (40+ ACRES)



(1-3) SMALL ELEMENTS



+ (1-2) MEDIUM ELEMENTS

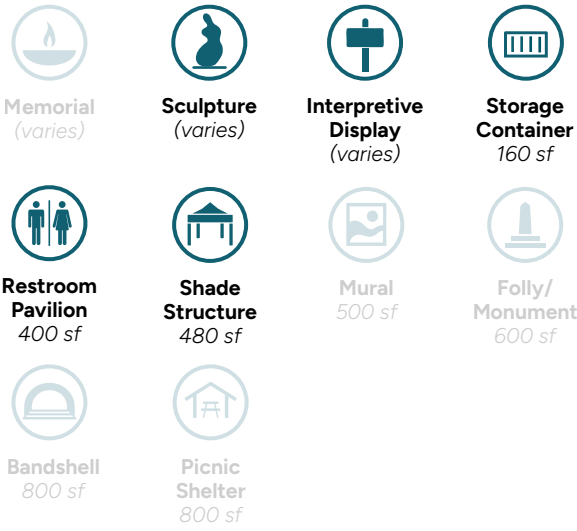


+ (1) LARGE ELEMENT

TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

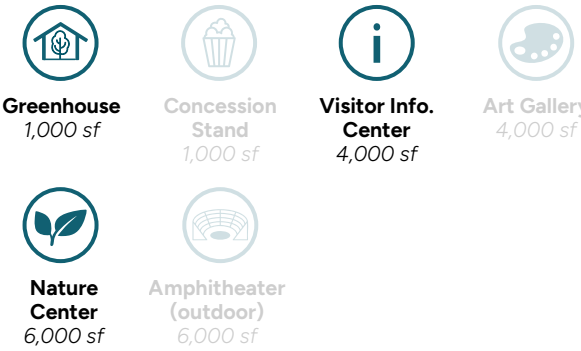
SMALL ELEMENTS

(<1,000 SF)



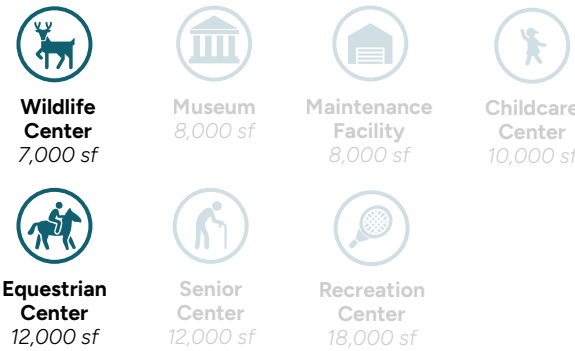
MEDIUM ELEMENTS

(1,000 - 6,000 SF)



LARGE ELEMENTS

(>6,000 SF)



HISTORIC LANDMARK SITE



Figure 235. Little Landers Park. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, accessed 2025.

Historic landmark sites are preserved for their significant historical, architectural, or cultural importance. Their connection to notable events, individuals, or periods in local history may feature historic structures, monuments, or landscapes. These sites promote the interpretation and public enjoyment of their unique heritage.

TYPICAL SIZE (ACRES)

Varies

TYPICAL LENGTH OF VISIT (HOURS)

1-3

TYPICAL ACCESS

Historic landmark sites should be accessible via sidewalks, local streets, and public transit. These sites should be well integrated into the urban environment with clear pedestrian connections and nearby street parking.

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TYPICAL AMENITIES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS IN ALL ZONES


Seating


Shade


Identity Features


Low Impact Development BMPs

IU INTENSIVE USE


Outdoor Event Space

Group Picnic Area


Restroom

Dog Park

PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING

Park Shelter


Seating

RE RECREATION

Fitness / Exercise Equipment


Creative Play Attraction


Playground

Rectangular Field

Diamond Field

Basketball Court

Tennis / Pickleball Court

Volleyball Court


Water Play

Pool

CU CASUAL USE


Individual Picnic Area


Casual Use Space


Internal Walking Trail


Shade Structure

NA NATURAL


Stormwater Management


Natural Space

Community Garden

Unique Landscape Feature

INFRASTRUCTURE


Bike Rack


Transit Stop


Street Parking


On-Site Parking


Safe Pedestrian Access


Comfort Facility

Maintenance Facility


Pickup/ Dropoff

Regional Water Partnerships

TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

SMALL ELEMENTS

(<1,000 SF)


Memorial *(varies)*


Sculpture *(varies)*


Interpretive Display *(varies)*


Storage Container *160 sf*


Restroom Pavilion *400 sf*


Shade Structure *480 sf*


Mural *500 sf*


Folly/ Monument *600 sf*


Bandshell *800 sf*

Picnic Shelter *800 sf*

MEDIUM ELEMENTS

(1,000 - 6,000 SF)


Greenhouse *1,000 sf*


Concession Stand *1,000 sf*


Visitor Info. Center *4,000 sf*


Art Gallery *4,000 sf*

Nature Center *6,000 sf*


Amphitheater (outdoor) *6,000 sf*

LARGE ELEMENTS

(>6,000 SF)

Wildlife Center *7,000 sf*


Museum *8,000 sf*

Maintenance Facility *8,000 sf*

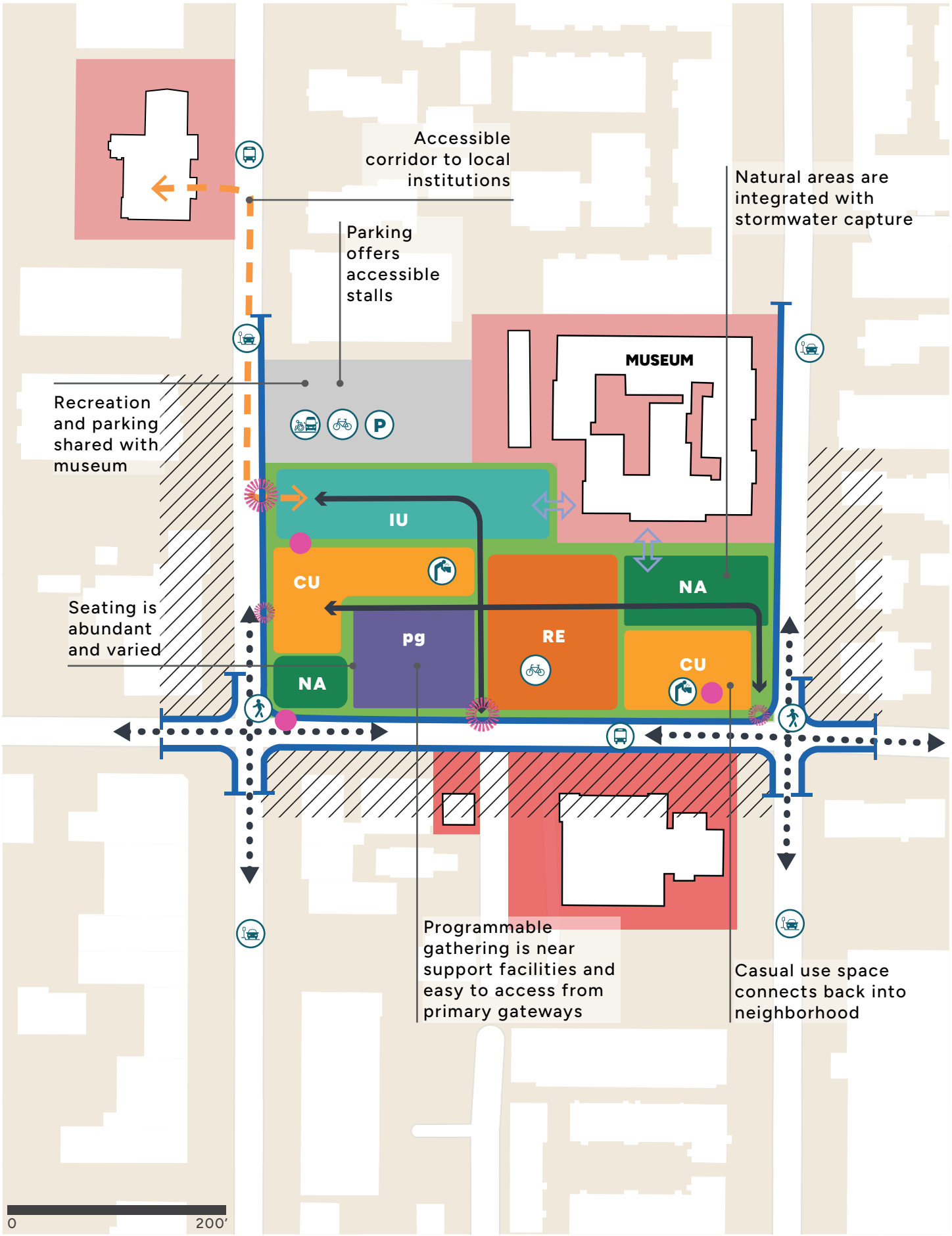
Childcare Center *10,000 sf*

Equestrian Center *12,000 sf*

Senior Center *12,000 sf*

Recreation Center *18,000 sf*

GUIDELINES FOR HISTORIC LANDMARK SITE



DRAFT

DESIGN

- [x] SYSTEM-WIDE DESIGN LANGUAGE
- [x] DESIGN VOCABULARY
- [x] COHESIVE SITE LAYOUT
- [ ] PARK CORE
- [x] INDOOR-OUTDOOR CONNECTIONS
- [x] NATIVE PLANTING VARIETY
- [x] PARK USER EQUITY
- [x] CULTURAL/HISTORIC FEATURES
- [x] WATER CONSERVATION

CONTEXT

- [x] PARK SUPPORTIVE USES (PSU)
- [x] BUILDING FRONTAGE
- [ ] COUNTY / REGIONAL PARKS PROPERTY
- [x] PUBLIC PROPERTY/INSTITUTIONAL
- [x] STREETSCAPE ENHANCEMENTS

CONNECTIVITY

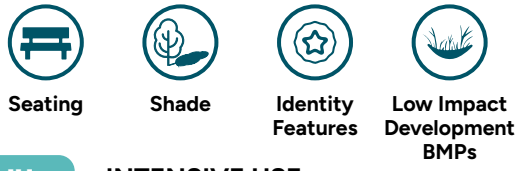
- [x] STREET GRID CONNECTIVITY
- [x] SEAMLESS PUBLIC SPACE
- [ ] TRAIL MODE SEPARATION
- [ ] LOOP TRAIL
- [x] INTERNAL WALKING TRAIL
- [ ] TRAIL CONNECTION
- [x] SAFE ROUTES / PASSAGES

WAYFINDING

- [x] GATEWAYS (PRIMARY/SECONDARY)
- [ ] PATH HIERARCHY
- [x] UNIVERSAL WAYFINDING SIGNAGE

ZONES

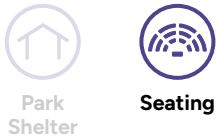
UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS



IU INTENSIVE USE



PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING



RE RECREATION



CU CASUAL USE



NA NATURAL



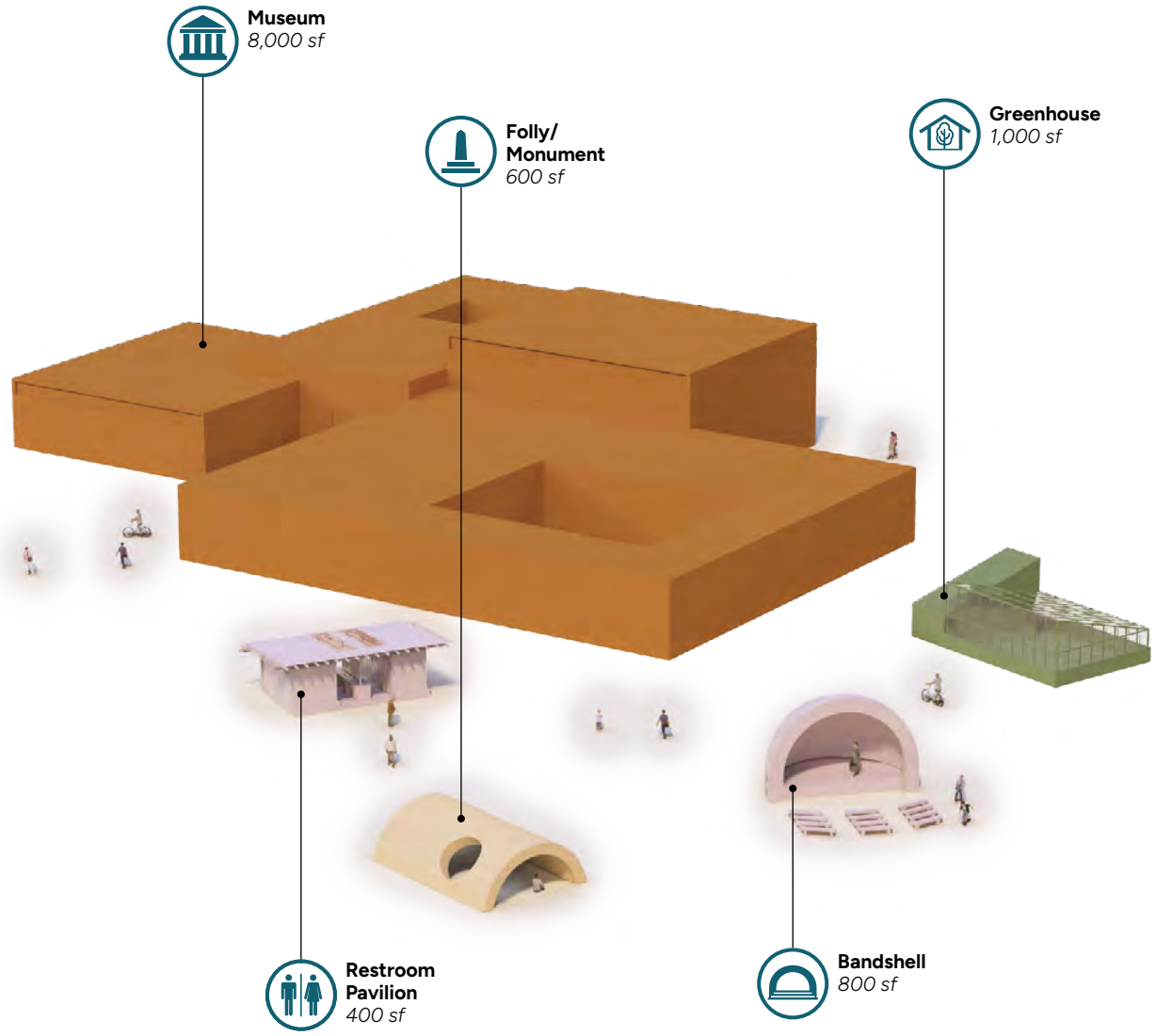
INFRASTRUCTURE



DRAFT

GUIDELINES FOR HISTORIC LANDMARK SITE - ARCHITECTURE

SAMPLE OUTCOME(S)



(3) SMALL + (1) MEDIUM + (1) LARGE



(2) SMALL + (2) MEDIUM + (1) LARGE



(4) SMALL + (2) MEDIUM



(4) SMALL + (1) LARGE

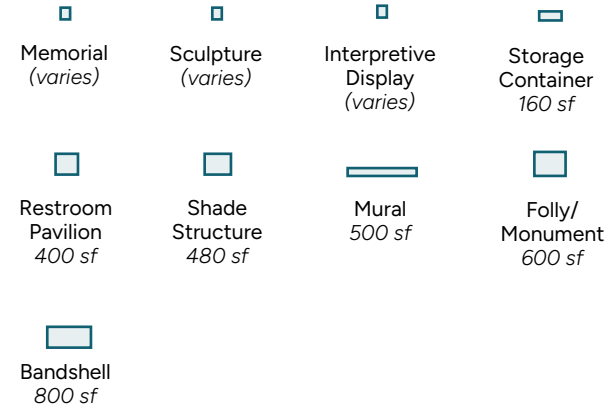
DRAFT

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

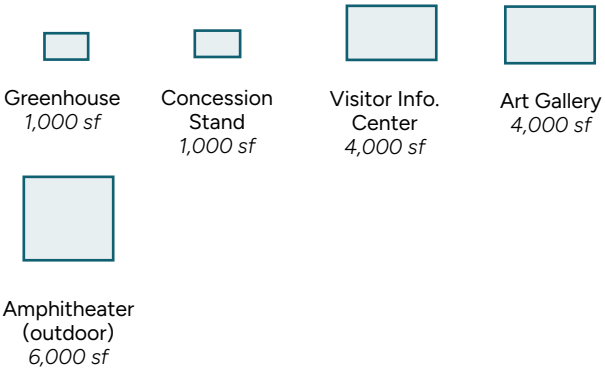
- [x] **PROGRAMMING**
- [x] **INTEGRATION WITH THE LANDSCAPE**
- [x] **DESIGN EXCELLENCE**
- [x] **MATERIAL STRATEGIES**
- [x] **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**
- [x] **INNOVATION AND ARTISTRY**
- [x] **ACCESSIBILITY & EQUITY**

ARCHITECTURAL RECIPES

HISTORIC LANDMARK PARK (VARIES)



(2-4) SMALL ELEMENTS



+ (1-2) MEDIUM ELEMENTS

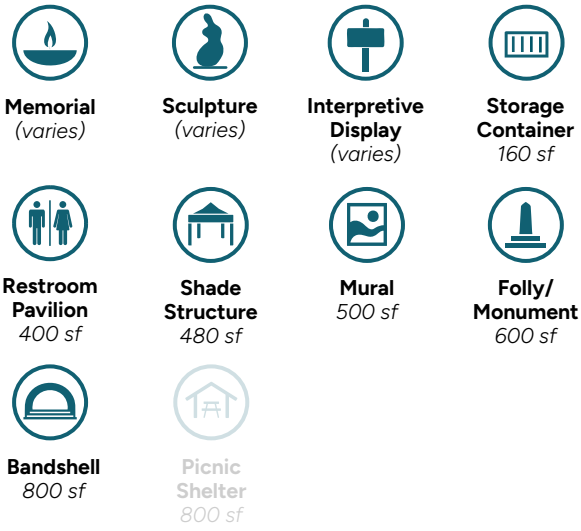


+ (1) LARGE ELEMENT

TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

SMALL ELEMENTS

(<1,000 SF)



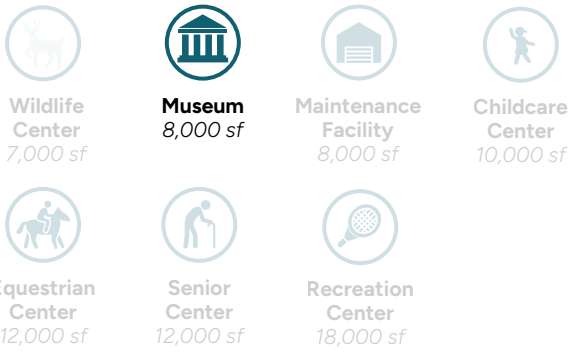
MEDIUM ELEMENTS

(1,000 - 6,000 SF)



LARGE ELEMENTS

(>6,000 SF)



GREENWAY



Figure 236. Carthay Circle Park. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, accessed 2025.

Greenways are linear corridors often following natural features like rivers or old railway lines that are preserved for both recreation and environmental protection. These multi-purpose spaces provide pathways for walking, biking, and other non-motorized activities, connecting communities and offering access to nature. Greenways are also crucial for ecological health, serving as wildlife corridors and contributing to stormwater management and community greening efforts.

TYPICAL SIZE (ACRES)

Varies

TYPICAL LENGTH OF VISIT (HOURS)

0.5-1

TYPICAL ACCESS

Greenways should be accessible via the city's trail network, sidewalks, and bicycle routes. Designed for movement through natural and urban corridors, they should include multiple entrances and shared parking.

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TYPICAL AMENITIES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS



Seating | Shade | Identity Features | Low Impact Development BMPs

IU INTENSIVE USE

Outdoor Event Space | Group Picnic Area | Restroom | Dog Park

PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING

Park Shelter | Seating

RE RECREATION

Fitness / Exercise Equipment | Creative Play Attraction | Playground | Rectangular Field | Diamond Field

Basketball Court | Tennis / Pickleball Court | Volleyball Court | Water Play | Pool

CU CASUAL USE



Individual Picnic Area | Casual Use Space | Internal Walking Trail | Shade Structure

NA NATURAL



Stormwater Management | Natural Space | Community Garden | Unique Landscape Feature

INFRASTRUCTURE



Bike Rack | Transit Stop | Street Parking | On-Site Parking | Safe Pedestrian Access



Comfort Facility | Maintenance Facility | Pickup/ Dropoff | Regional Water Partnerships

TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

SMALL ELEMENTS

(<1,000 SF)



Memorial *(varies)* | **Sculpture** *(varies)* | **Interpretive Display** *(varies)* | Storage Container *160 sf*



Restroom Pavilion *400 sf* | **Shade Structure** *480 sf* | **Mural** *500 sf* | Folly/ Monument *600 sf*

Bandshell *800 sf* | Picnic Shelter *800 sf*

MEDIUM ELEMENTS

(1,000 - 6,000 SF)

Greenhouse *1,000 sf* | Concession Stand *1,000 sf* | Visitor Info. Center *4,000 sf* | Art Gallery *4,000 sf*

Nature Center *6,000 sf* | Amphitheater (outdoor) *6,000 sf*

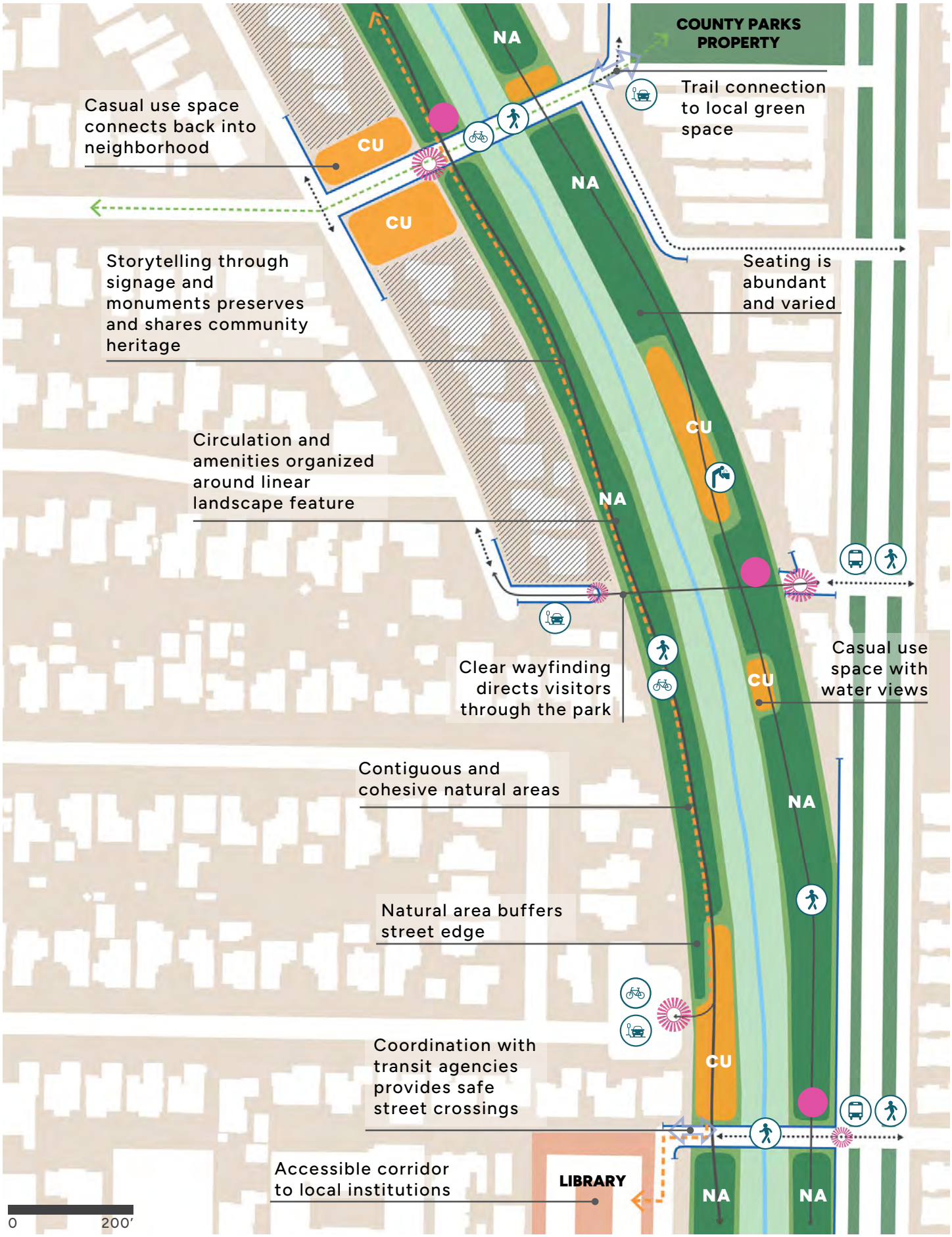
LARGE ELEMENTS

(>6,000 SF)

Wildlife Center *7,000 sf* | Museum *8,000 sf* | Maintenance Facility *8,000 sf* | Childcare Center *10,000 sf*

Equestrian Center *12,000 sf* | Senior Center *12,000 sf* | Recreation Center *18,000 sf*

GUIDELINES FOR GREENWAY



DRAFT

DESIGN

- [x] SYSTEM-WIDE DESIGN LANGUAGE
- [x] DESIGN VOCABULARY
- [x] COHESIVE SITE LAYOUT
- [ ] PARK CORE
- [ ] INDOOR-OUTDOOR CONNECTIONS
- [x] NATIVE PLANTING VARIETY
- [x] PARK USER EQUITY
- [x] CULTURAL/HISTORIC FEATURES
- [x] WATER CONSERVATION

CONTEXT

- [ ] PARK SUPPORTIVE USES
- [x] BUILDING FRONTAGE
- [ ] COUNTY / REGIONAL PARKS PROPERTY
- [ ] PUBLIC PROPERTY/INSTITUTIONAL
- [x] STREETSCAPE ENHANCEMENTS

CONNECTIVITY

- [x] STREET GRID CONNECTIVITY
- [x] SEAMLESS PUBLIC SPACE
- [ ] TRAIL MODE SEPARATION
- [ ] LOOP TRAIL
- [x] INTERNAL WALKING TRAIL
- [x] TRAIL CONNECTION
- [x] SAFE ROUTES / PASSAGES

WAYFINDING

- [x] GATEWAYS (PRIMARY/SECONDARY)
- [ ] PATH HIERARCHY
- [x] UNIVERSAL WAYFINDING SIGNAGE

ZONES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS

Seating, Shade, Identity Features, Low Impact Development BMPs

IU INTENSIVE USE

Outdoor Event Space, Group Picnic Area, Restroom, Dog Park

PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING

Park Shelter, Seating

RE RECREATION

Outdoor Fitness Equipment, Creative Play Attraction, Playground, Rectangular Field, Diamond Field, Basketball Court, Tennis / Pickleball Court, Volleyball Court, Water Play, Pool

CU CASUAL USE

Individual Picnic Area, Casual Use Space, Internal Walking Trail, Shade Structure

NA NATURAL

Stormwater Management, Natural Space, Community Garden, Unique Landscape Feature

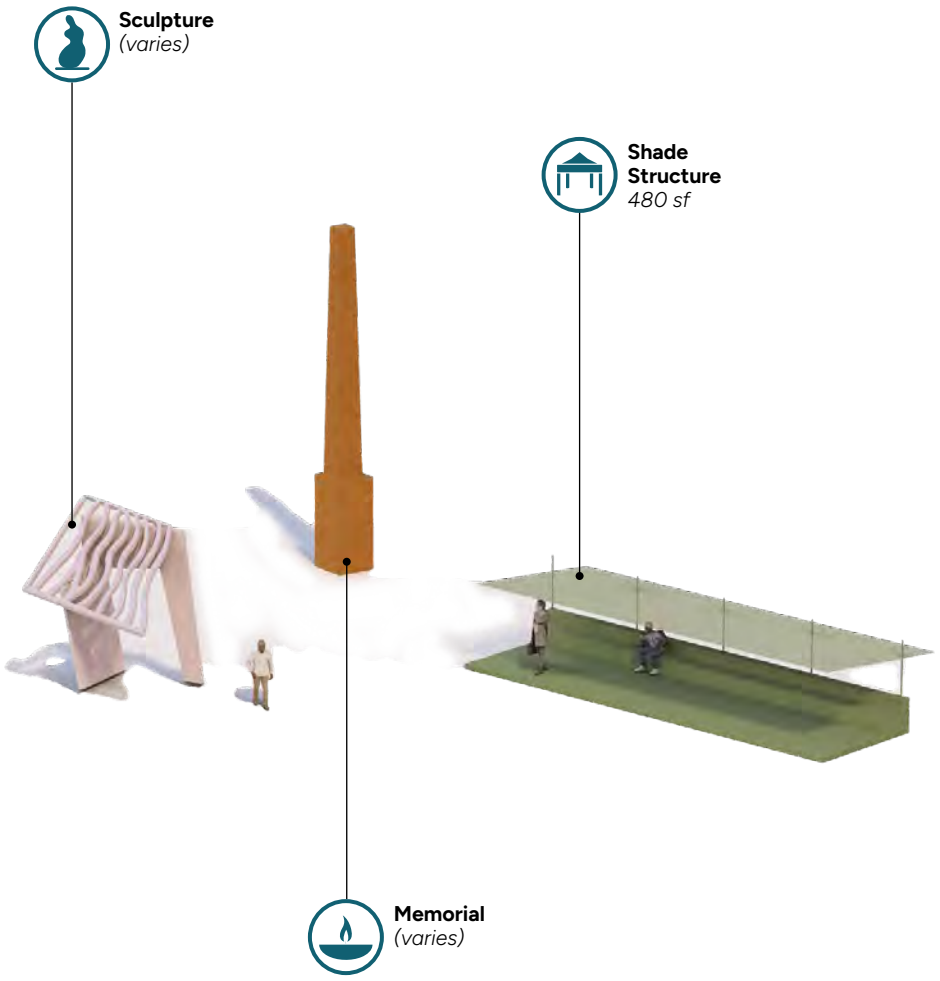
INFRASTRUCTURE

Bike Rack, Transit Stop, Street Parking, On-Site Parking, Safe Pedestrian Access, Comfort Facility, Maintenance Facility, Pickup/ Dropoff, Regional Water Partnerships

DRAFT

GUIDELINES FOR GREENWAY - ARCHITECTURE

SAMPLE OUTCOME(S)



(3) SMALL



(2) SMALL



(1) SMALL



(2) SMALL

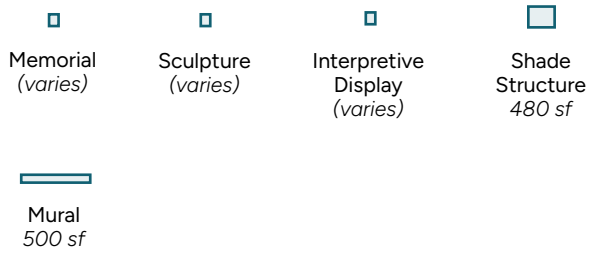
DRAFT

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

- [x] **PROGRAMMING**
- [x] **INTEGRATION WITH THE LANDSCAPE**
- [x] **DESIGN EXCELLENCE**
- [x] **MATERIAL STRATEGIES**
- [x] **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**
- [x] **INNOVATION AND ARTISTRY**
- [x] **ACCESSIBILITY & EQUITY**

ARCHITECTURAL RECIPES

GREENWAY (VARIES)

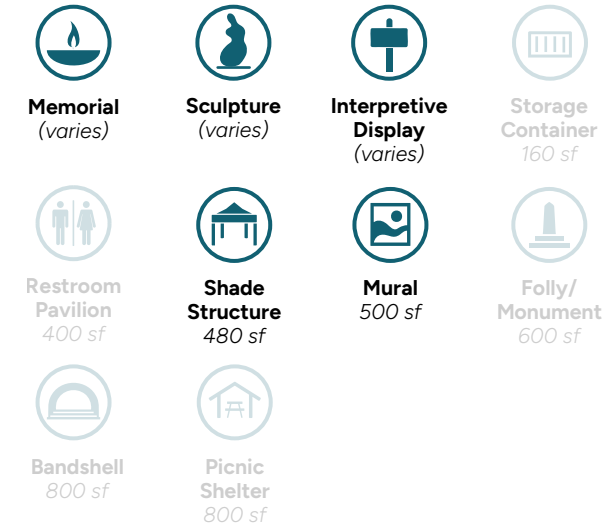


(1-4) SMALL ELEMENTS

TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

SMALL ELEMENTS

(<1,000 SF)



MEDIUM ELEMENTS

(1,000 - 6,000 SF)

LARGE ELEMENTS

(>6,000 SF)

LINEAR PARK



Figure 237. Bandini Canyon Park. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, accessed 2025.

Linear parks are characterized by their long, narrow shape, often following existing linear features like roads, former railway lines, rivers, or utility corridors. These parks serve as recreational pathways for activities such as walking, jogging, and cycling, effectively connecting different neighborhoods. If wide enough, they may include small casual use areas, community gardens, or playgrounds. Beyond recreation, linear parks enhance ecological connectivity, and can repurpose underutilized land into valuable community assets.

TYPICAL SIZE (ACRES)

<20

TYPICAL LENGTH OF VISIT (HOURS)

1-2

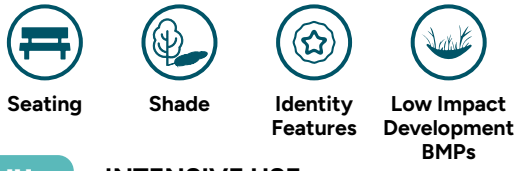
TYPICAL ACCESS

Linear parks should be accessible by sidewalks, local streets, and the trail network. With frequent entry points, they should connect seamlessly to surrounding neighborhoods. On-street parking may be available nearby.

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TYPICAL AMENITIES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS

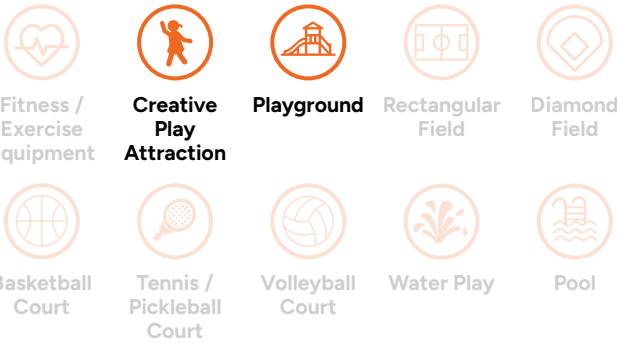


IU INTENSIVE USE



PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING

RE RECREATION



CU CASUAL USE



NA NATURAL



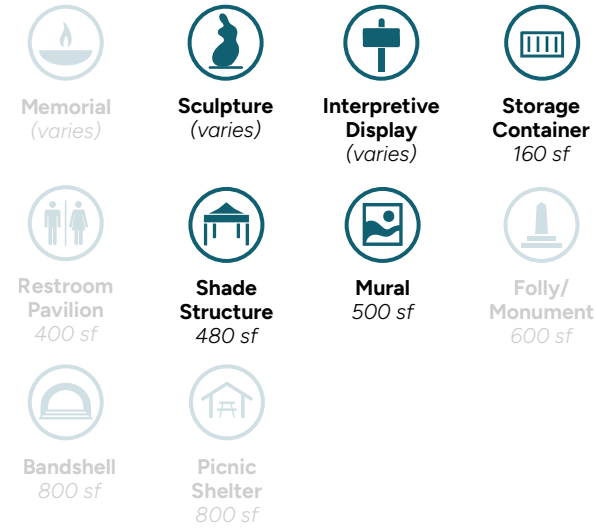
INFRASTRUCTURE



TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

SMALL ELEMENTS

(<1,000 SF)



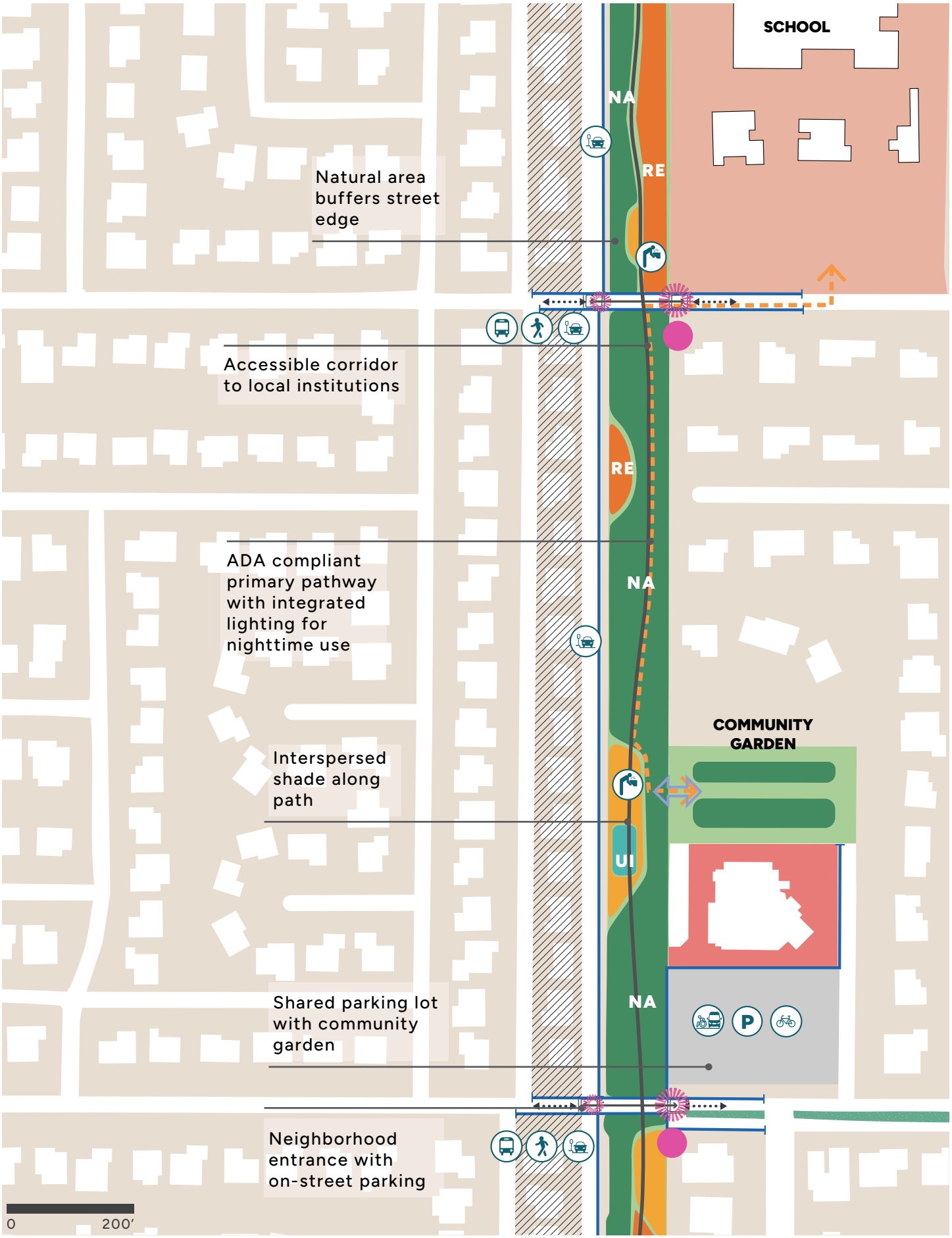
MEDIUM ELEMENTS

(1,000 - 6,000 SF)

LARGE ELEMENTS

(>6,000 SF)

GUIDELINES FOR LINEAR PARK



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DESIGN

- [x] SYSTEM-WIDE DESIGN LANGUAGE
- [x] DESIGN VOCABULARY
- [x] COHESIVE SITE LAYOUT
- [ ] PARK CORE
- [ ] INDOOR-OUTDOOR CONNECTIONS
- [x] NATIVE PLANTING VARIETY
- [x] PARK USER EQUITY
- [x] CULTURAL/HISTORIC FEATURES
- [x] WATER CONSERVATION

CONTEXT

- [x] PSU PARK SUPPORTIVE USES
- [x] BUILDING FRONTAGE
- [ ] COUNTY / REGIONAL PARKS PROPERTY
- [x] PUBLIC PROPERTY/INSTITUTIONAL
- [x] STREETSCAPE ENHANCEMENTS

CONNECTIVITY

- [x] STREET GRID CONNECTIVITY
- [x] SEAMLESS PUBLIC SPACE
- [ ] TRAIL MODE SEPARATION
- [ ] LOOP TRAIL
- [x] INTERNAL WALKING TRAIL
- [ ] TRAIL CONNECTION
- [x] SAFE ROUTES / PASSAGES

WAYFINDING

- [x] GATEWAYS (PRIMARY/SECONDARY)
- [ ] PATH HIERARCHY
- [x] UNIVERSAL WAYFINDING SIGNAGE

ZONES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS

Seating · Shade · Identity Features · Low Impact Development BMPs

IU INTENSIVE USE

Outdoor Event Space · Group Picnic Area · Restroom · Dog Park

PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING

Park Shelter · Seating

RE RECREATION

Outdoor Fitness Equipment · Creative Play Attraction · Playground · Rectangular Field · Diamond Field

Basketball Court · Tennis / Pickleball Court · Volleyball Court · Water Play · Pool

CU CASUAL USE

Individual Picnic Area · Casual Use Space · Internal Walking Trail · Shade Structure

NA NATURAL

Stormwater Management · Natural Space · Community Garden · Unique Landscape Feature

INFRASTRUCTURE

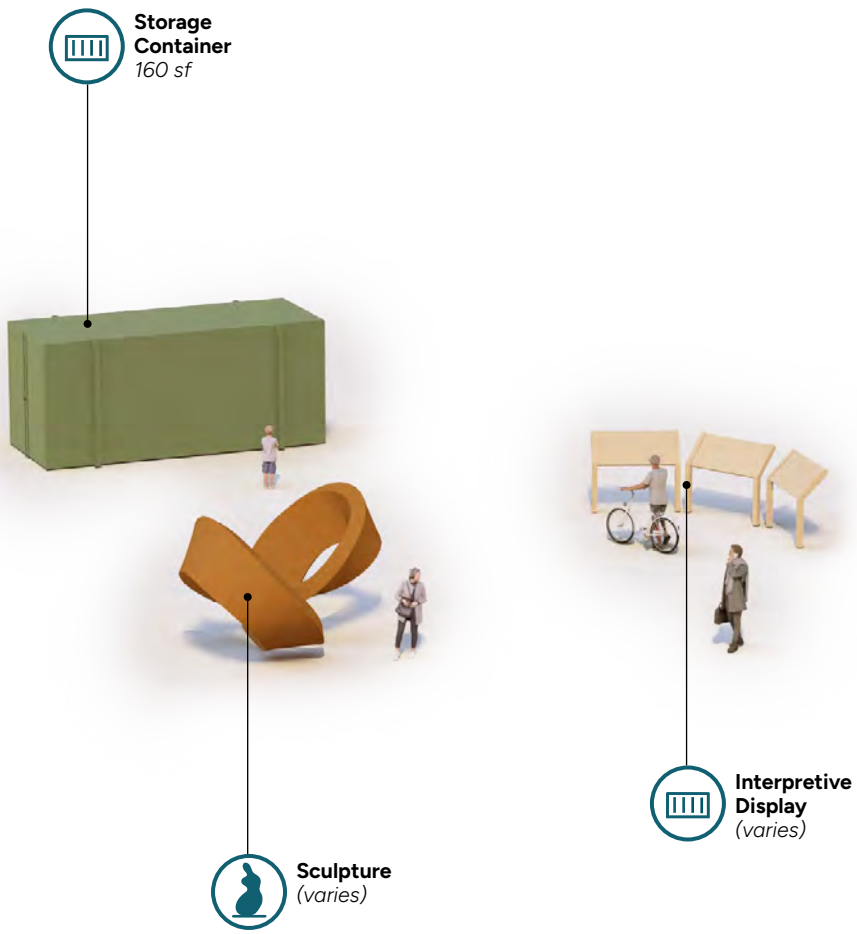
Bike Rack · Transit Stop · Street Parking · On-Site Parking · Safe Pedestrian Access

Comfort Facility · Maintenance Facility · Pickup/ Dropoff · Regional Water Partnerships

DRAFT

GUIDELINES FOR LINEAR PARK - ARCHITECTURE

SAMPLE OUTCOME(S)



(3) SMALL



(2) SMALL



(1) SMALL



(4) SMALL

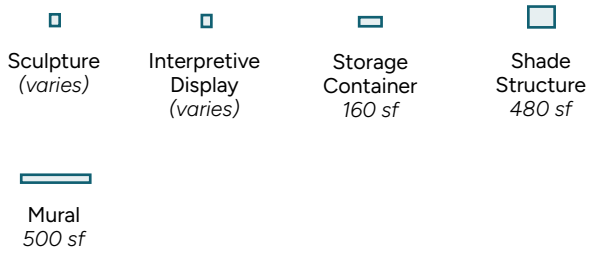
DRAFT

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

- [x] **PROGRAMMING**
- [x] **INTEGRATION WITH THE LANDSCAPE**
- [x] **DESIGN EXCELLENCE**
- [x] **MATERIAL STRATEGIES**
- [x] **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**
- [x] **INNOVATION AND ARTISTRY**
- [x] **ACCESSIBILITY & EQUITY**

ARCHITECTURAL RECIPES

LINEAR PARK (<20 ACRES)

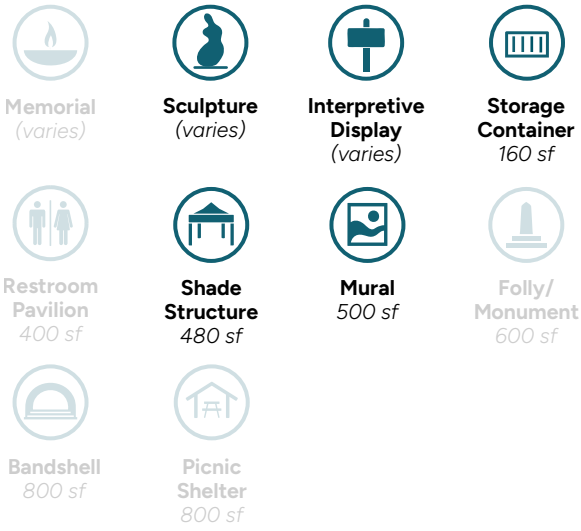


(1-4) SMALL ELEMENTS

TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

SMALL ELEMENTS

(<1,000 SF)



MEDIUM ELEMENTS

(1,000 - 6,000 SF)

LARGE ELEMENTS

(>6,000 SF)

CANYON PARK



Figure 238. Temescal Canyon Park. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, accessed 2025.

Canyon parks are protected areas specifically established to preserve and showcase a prominent canyon or gorge. These parks often feature significant geological formations, unique ecosystems, and opportunities for hiking. Their primary purpose is to allow public access and appreciation of the canyon's natural beauty while ensuring its ecological and geological integrity.

TYPICAL SIZE (ACRES)

20+

TYPICAL LENGTH OF VISIT (HOURS)

1-4

TYPICAL ACCESS

Canyon parks should be accessed via major streets and trail networks. Due to natural topography, they may have fewer access points and should provide on-site parking.

DRAFT

TYPICAL AMENITIES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS



Seating | Shade | Identity Features | Low Impact Development BMPs

IU INTENSIVE USE



Outdoor Event Space | Group Picnic Area | Restroom | Dog Park

PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING



Park Shelter | Seating

RE RECREATION



Fitness / Exercise Equipment | Creative Play Attraction | Playground | Rectangular Field | Diamond Field



Basketball Court | Tennis / Pickleball Court | Volleyball Court | Water Play | Pool

CU CASUAL USE



Individual Picnic Area | Casual Use Space | Internal Walking Trail | Shade Structure

NA NATURAL



Stormwater Management | Natural Space | Community Garden | Unique Landscape Feature

INFRASTRUCTURE



Bike Rack | Transit Stop | Street Parking | On-Site Parking | Safe Pedestrian Access



Comfort Facility | Maintenance Facility | Pickup/ Dropoff | Regional Water Partnerships

TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

SMALL ELEMENTS

(<1,000 SF)



Memorial *(varies)* | Sculpture *(varies)* | Interpretive Display *(varies)* | Storage Container *160 sf*



Restroom Pavilion *400 sf* | Shade Structure *480 sf* | Mural *500 sf* | Folly/ Monument *600 sf*

Bandshell *800 sf* | Picnic Shelter *800 sf*

MEDIUM ELEMENTS

(1,000 - 6,000 SF)



Greenhouse *1,000 sf* | Concession Stand *1,000 sf* | Visitor Info. Center *4,000 sf* | Art Gallery *4,000 sf*



Nature Center *6,000 sf* | Amphitheater (outdoor) *6,000 sf*

LARGE ELEMENTS

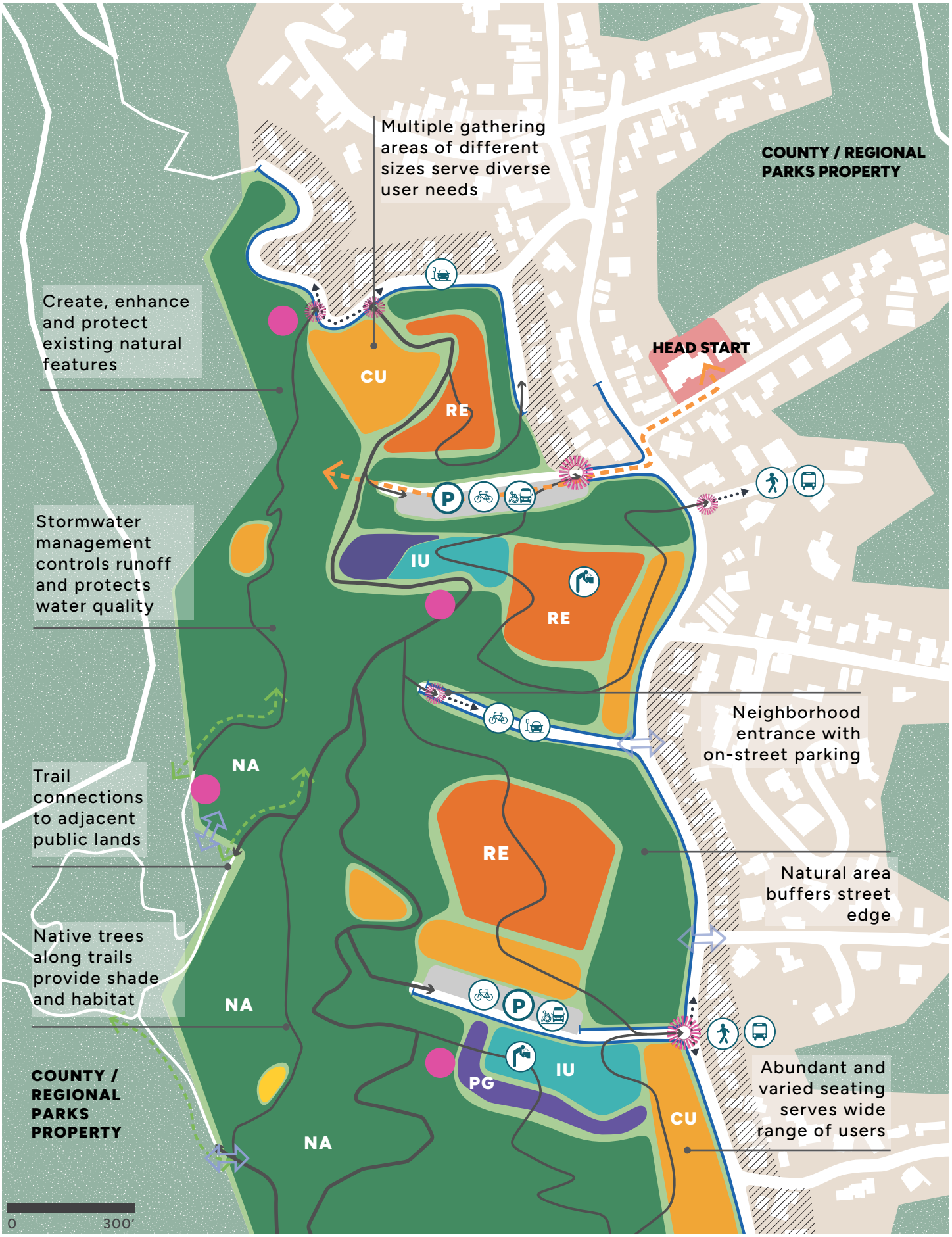
(>6,000 SF)



Wildlife Center *7,000 sf* | Museum *8,000 sf* | Maintenance Facility *8,000 sf* | Childcare Center *10,000 sf*

Equestrian Center *12,000 sf* | Senior Center *12,000 sf* | Recreation Center *18,000 sf*

GUIDELINES FOR CANYON PARK



DRAFT

DESIGN

- [x] SYSTEM-WIDE DESIGN LANGUAGE
- [x] DESIGN VOCABULARY
- [x] COHESIVE SITE LAYOUT
- [ ] PARK CORE
- [ ] INDOOR-OUTDOOR CONNECTIONS
- [x] NATIVE PLANTING VARIETY
- [x] PARK USER EQUITY
- [x] CULTURAL/HISTORIC FEATURES
- [x] WATER CONSERVATION

CONTEXT

- [x] PSU PARK SUPPORTIVE USES
- [x] BUILDING FRONTAGE
- [x] COUNTY / REGIONAL PARKS PROPERTY
- [x] PUBLIC PROPERTY/INSTITUTIONAL
- [x] STREETSCAPE ENHANCEMENTS

CONNECTIVITY

- [x] STREET GRID CONNECTIVITY
- [x] SEAMLESS PUBLIC SPACE
- [x] TRAIL MODE SEPARATION
- [ ] LOOP TRAIL
- [x] INTERNAL WALKING TRAIL
- [x] TRAIL CONNECTION
- [x] SAFE ROUTES / PASSAGES

WAYFINDING

- [x] GATEWAYS (PRIMARY/SECONDARY)
- [x] PATH HIERARCHY
- [x] UNIVERSAL WAYFINDING SIGNAGE

ZONES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS

Seating · Shade · Identity Features · Low Impact Development BMPs

IU INTENSIVE USE

Outdoor Event Space · Group Picnic Area · Restroom · Dog Park

PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING

Park Shelter · Seating

RE RECREATION

Outdoor Fitness Equipment · Creative Play Attraction · Playground · Rectangular Field · Diamond Field

Basketball Court · Tennis / Pickleball Court · Volleyball Court · Water Play · Pool

CU CASUAL USE

Individual Picnic Area · Casual Use Space · Internal Walking Trail · Shade Structure

NA NATURAL

Stormwater Management · Natural Space · Community Garden · Unique Landscape Feature

INFRASTRUCTURE

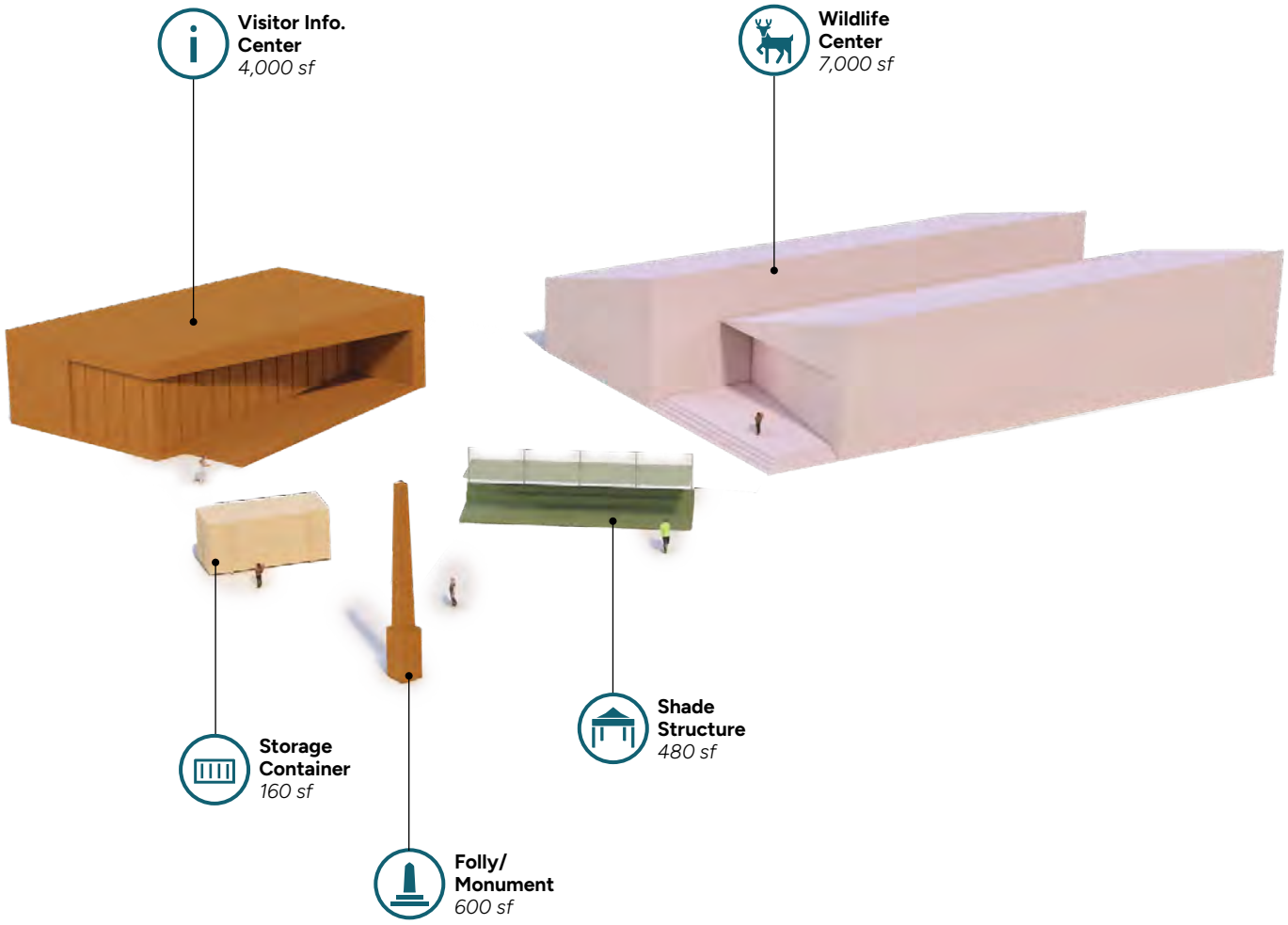
Bike Rack · Transit Stop · Street Parking · On-Site Parking · Safe Pedestrian Access

Comfort Facility · Maintenance Facility · Pickup/ Dropoff · Regional Water Partnerships

DRAFT

GUIDELINES FOR CANYON PARK - ARCHITECTURE

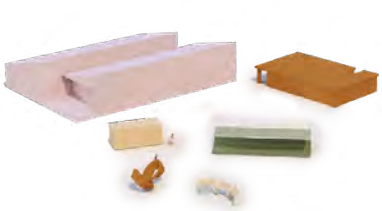
SAMPLE OUTCOME(S)



(3) SMALL + (1) MEDIUM + (1) LARGE



(2) SMALL + (2) MEDIUM + (1) LARGE



(4) SMALL + (2) MEDIUM



(3) SMALL + (1) LARGE

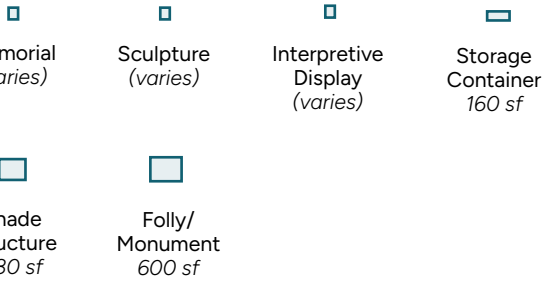
DRAFT

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

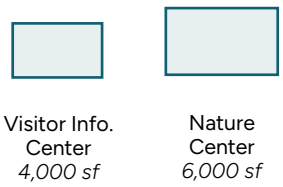
- [x] **PROGRAMMING**
- [x] **INTEGRATION WITH THE LANDSCAPE**
- [x] **DESIGN EXCELLENCE**
- [x] **MATERIAL STRATEGIES**
- [x] **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**
- [x] **INNOVATION AND ARTISTRY**
- [x] **ACCESSIBILITY & EQUITY**

ARCHITECTURAL RECIPES

CANYON PARK (20+)



(2-4) SMALL ELEMENTS



+ (1-2) MEDIUM ELEMENTS

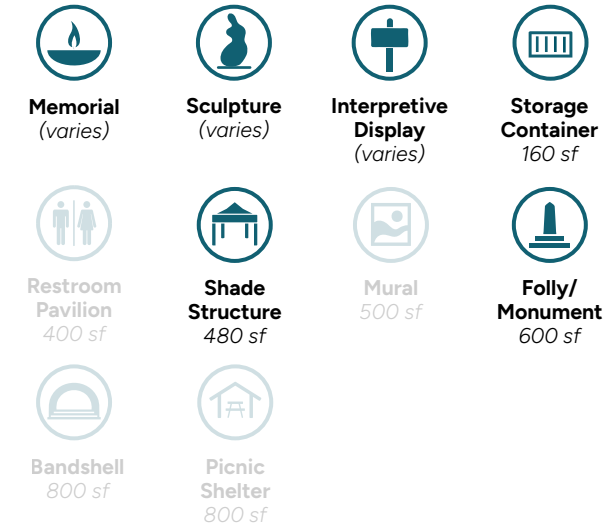


+ (1) LARGE ELEMENT

TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

SMALL ELEMENTS

(<1,000 SF)



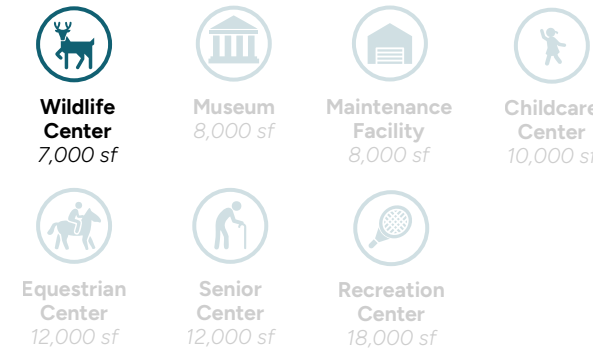
MEDIUM ELEMENTS

(1,000 - 6,000 SF)



LARGE ELEMENTS

(>6,000 SF)



COMMUNITY SCHOOL PARK



Figure 239. Camellia Avenue Elementary School (CSP). Source: Image via Homes.com.

Community school parks are shared public spaces located on school campuses, designed to serve both the students during school hours and the broader community outside of those times. These parks typically feature amenities like playgrounds, sports courts, and green spaces that are accessible to the public, fostering recreation and social interaction for all ages. By maximizing the use of school grounds, they efficiently provide valuable open space and recreational opportunities within neighborhoods.

TYPICAL SIZE (ACRES)

Varies

TYPICAL LENGTH OF VISIT (HOURS)

0.5-1

TYPICAL ACCESS

Community school parks should be accessible via low-stress bicycle routes, sidewalks, and major streets. They should also be directly accessible from the adjacent school, allowing seamless movement between facilities.

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TYPICAL AMENITIES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS



Seating | Shade | Identity Features | Low Impact Development BMPs

IU INTENSIVE USE



Outdoor Event Space | Group Picnic Area | **Restroom** | Dog Park

PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING



Park Shelter | **Seating**

RE RECREATION



Fitness / Exercise Equipment | **Creative Play Attraction** | **Playground** | **Rectangular Field** | Diamond Field



Basketball Court | Tennis / Pickleball Court | Volleyball Court | Water Play | Pool

CU CASUAL USE



Individual Picnic Area | **Casual Use Space** | Internal Walking Trail | **Shade Structure**

NA NATURAL



Stormwater Management | **Natural Space** | **Community Garden** | **Unique Landscape Feature**

INFRASTRUCTURE



Bike Rack | **Transit Stop** | **Street Parking** | **On-Site Parking** | **Safe Pedestrian Access**



Comfort Facility | Maintenance Facility | **Pickup/ Dropoff** | Regional Water Partnerships

TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

SMALL ELEMENTS

(<1,000 SF)



Memorial *(varies)* | **Sculpture** *(varies)* | **Interpretive Display** *(varies)* | **Storage Container** *160 sf*



Restroom Pavilion *400 sf* | **Shade Structure** *480 sf* | **Mural** *500 sf* | **Folly/ Monument** *600 sf*

Bandshell *800 sf* | Picnic Shelter *800 sf*

MEDIUM ELEMENTS

(1,000 - 6,000 SF)



Greenhouse *1,000 sf* | **Concession Stand** *1,000 sf* | Visitor Info. Center *4,000 sf* | Art Gallery *4,000 sf*

Nature Center *6,000 sf* | Amphitheater (outdoor) *6,000 sf*

LARGE ELEMENTS

(>6,000 SF)

Wildlife Center *7,000 sf* | Museum *8,000 sf* | Maintenance Facility *8,000 sf* | Childcare Center *10,000 sf*



Equestrian Center *12,000 sf* | Senior Center *12,000 sf* | **Recreation Center** *18,000 sf*

GUIDELINES FOR COMMUNITY SCHOOL PARK



NOTE: The design of community school parks is the Los Angeles Unified School District's responsibility.

DRAFT

DESIGN

- [x] SYSTEM-WIDE DESIGN LANGUAGE
- [x] DESIGN VOCABULARY
- [x] COHESIVE SITE LAYOUT
- [x] PARK CORE
- [x] INDOOR-OUTDOOR CONNECTIONS
- [x] NATIVE PLANTING VARIETY
- [x] PARK USER EQUITY
- [x] CULTURAL/HISTORIC FEATURES
- [x] WATER CONSERVATION

CONTEXT

- [x] PSU PARK SUPPORTIVE USES
- [x] BUILDING FRONTAGE
- [x] COUNTY / REGIONAL PARKS PROPERTY
- [x] PUBLIC PROPERTY/INSTITUTIONAL
- [x] STREETSCAPE ENHANCEMENTS

CONNECTIVITY

- [x] STREET GRID CONNECTIVITY
- [x] SEAMLESS PUBLIC SPACE
- [ ] TRAIL MODE SEPARATION
- [x] LOOP TRAIL
- [x] INTERNAL WALKING TRAIL
- [x] TRAIL CONNECTION
- [x] SAFE ROUTES / PASSAGES

WAYFINDING

- [x] GATEWAYS (PRIMARY/SECONDARY)
- [x] PATH HIERARCHY
- [x] UNIVERSAL WAYFINDING SIGNAGE

ZONES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS

Seating, Shade, Identity Features, Low Impact Development BMPs

IU INTENSIVE USE

Outdoor Event Space, Group Picnic Area, Restroom, Dog Park

PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING

Park Shelter, Seating

RE RECREATION

Outdoor Fitness Equipment, Creative Play Attraction, Playground, Rectangular Field, Diamond Field

Basketball Court, Tennis / Pickleball Court, Volleyball Court, Water Play, Pool

CU CASUAL USE

Individual Picnic Area, Casual Use Space, Internal Walking Trail, Shade Structure

NA NATURAL

Stormwater Management, Natural Space, Community Garden, Unique Landscape Feature

INFRASTRUCTURE

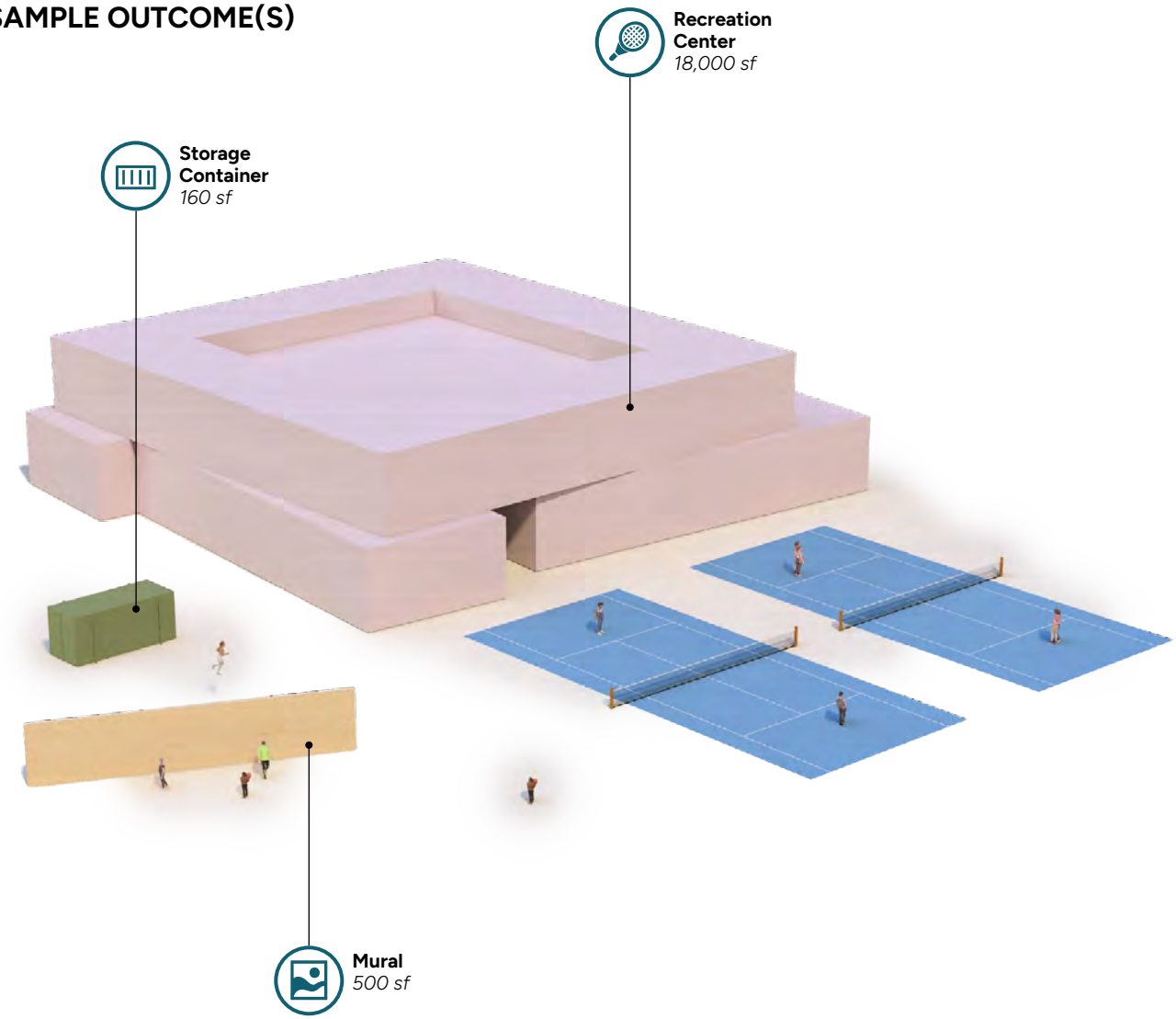
Bike Rack, Transit Stop, Street Parking, On-Site Parking, Safe Pedestrian Access

Comfort Facility, Maintenance Facility, Pickup/ Dropoff, Regional Water Partnerships

DRAFT

GUIDELINES FOR COMMUNITY SCHOOL PARK - ARCHITECTURE

SAMPLE OUTCOME(S)



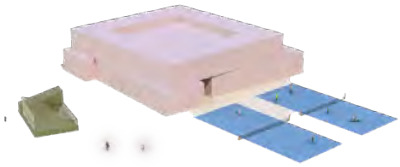
(2) SMALL + (1) LARGE



(1) SMALL + (1) MEDIUM + (1) LARGE



(2) SMALL + (1) MEDIUM



(1) MEDIUM + (1) LARGE

NOTE: The design of community school parks is the Los Angeles Unified School District's responsibility.

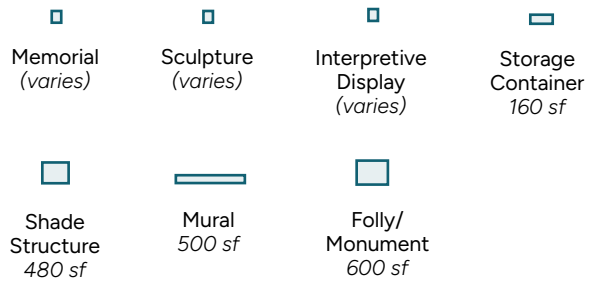
DRAFT

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

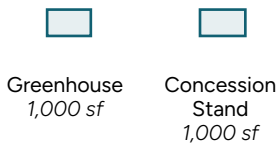
- [x] **PROGRAMMING**
- [x] **INTEGRATION WITH THE LANDSCAPE**
- [x] **DESIGN EXCELLENCE**
- [x] **MATERIAL STRATEGIES**
- [x] **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**
- [x] **INNOVATION AND ARTISTRY**
- [x] **ACCESSIBILITY & EQUITY**

ARCHITECTURAL RECIPES

COMMUNITY SCHOOL PARK (VARIES)



(1-2) SMALL ELEMENTS



+ (1) MEDIUM ELEMENTS

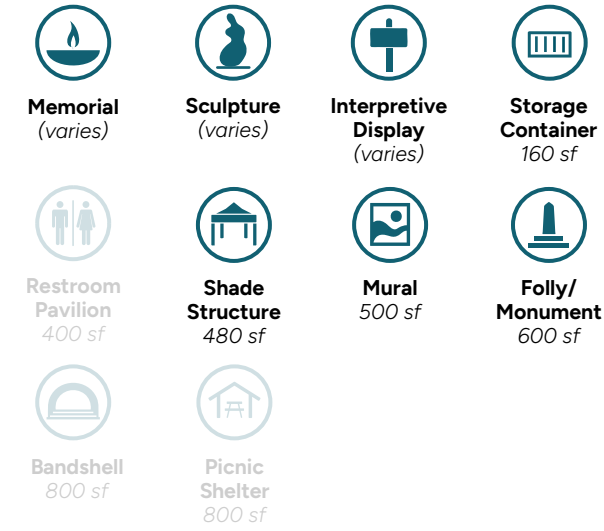


+ (1) LARGE ELEMENT

TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

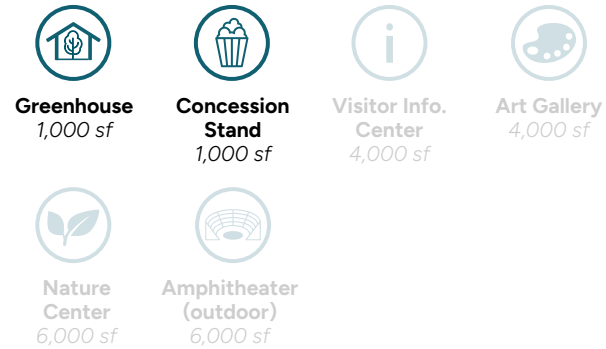
SMALL ELEMENTS

(<1,000 SF)



MEDIUM ELEMENTS

(1,000 - 6,000 SF)



LARGE ELEMENTS

(>6,000 SF)



SCHOOL POOL



Figure 240. **Venice High School Pool.** Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, accessed 2025.

School pools are swimming facilities located on the grounds of or adjacent to a school. They are primarily used for school swim teams and aquatic sports. Beyond school hours, some school pools may also be open to the public, serving as valuable community resources for swim lessons, open swim, and local events.

TYPICAL SIZE (ACRES)

Varies

TYPICAL LENGTH OF VISIT (HOURS)

1-2

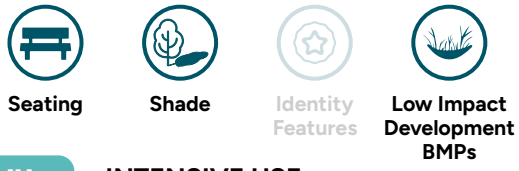
TYPICAL ACCESS

School pools should be accessible by low-stress bicycle routes, sidewalks, and major streets. They should also provide direct access from the adjacent school and may share off-street parking with the school.

DRAFT

TYPICAL AMENITIES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS

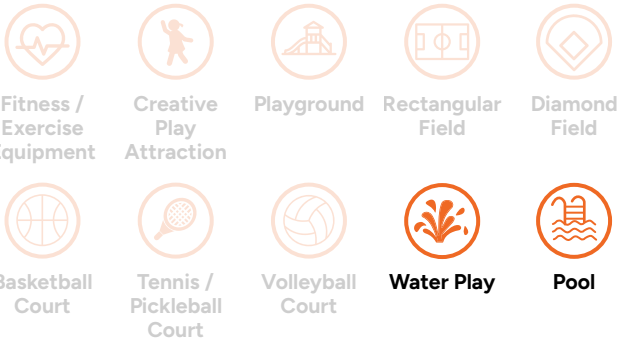


IU INTENSIVE USE

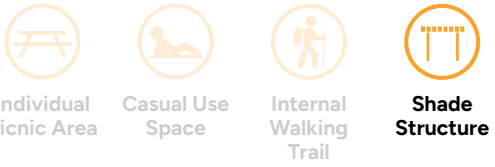


PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING

RE RECREATION



CU CASUAL USE



NA NATURAL

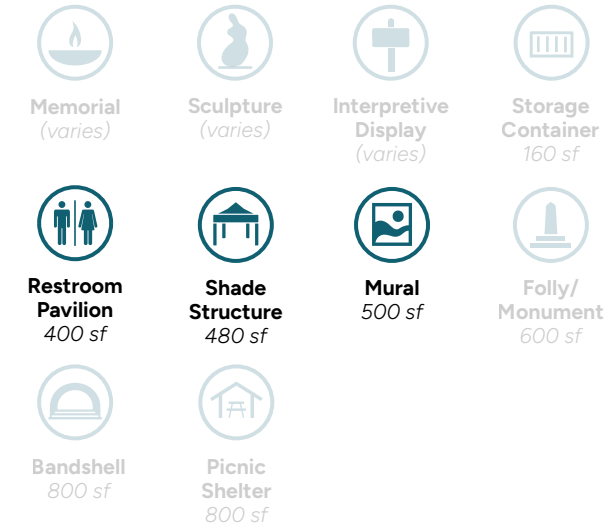
INFRASTRUCTURE



TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

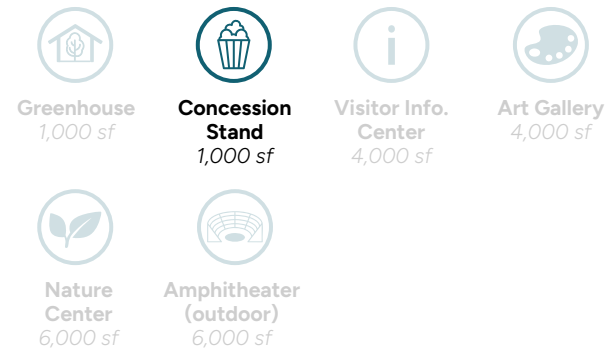
SMALL ELEMENTS

(<1,000 SF)



MEDIUM ELEMENTS

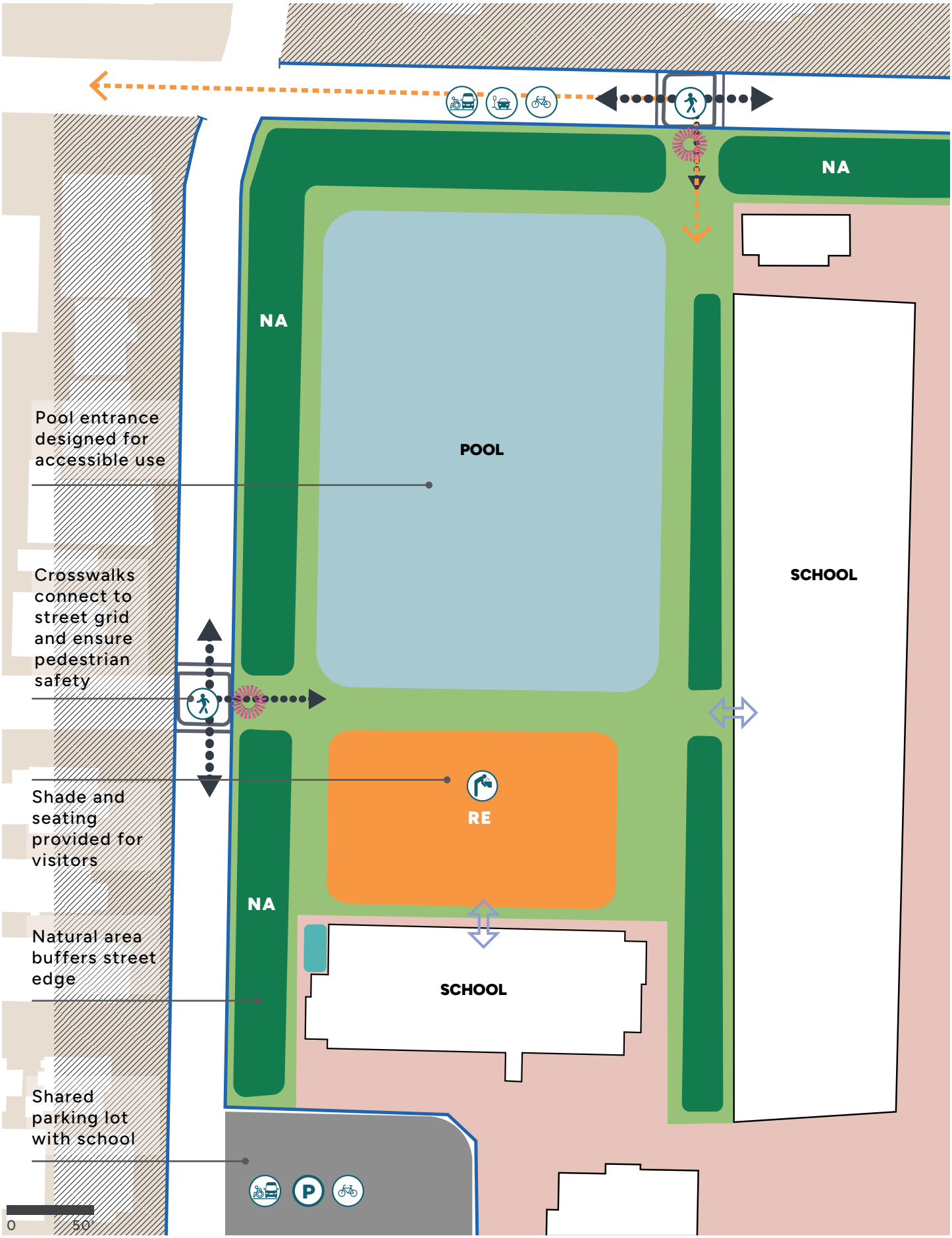
(1,000 - 6,000 SF)



LARGE ELEMENTS

(>6,000 SF)

GUIDELINES FOR SCHOOL POOL



DRAFT

DESIGN

- [x] SYSTEM-WIDE DESIGN LANGUAGE
- [x] DESIGN VOCABULARY
- [x] COHESIVE SITE LAYOUT
- [ ] PARK CORE
- [ ] INDOOR-OUTDOOR CONNECTIONS
- [ ] NATIVE PLANTING VARIETY
- [x] PARK USER EQUITY
- [ ] CULTURAL/HISTORIC FEATURES
- [x] WATER CONSERVATION

CONTEXT

- [ ] PARK SUPPORTIVE USES
- [x] BUILDING FRONTAGE
- [ ] COUNTY / REGIONAL PARKS PROPERTY
- [x] PUBLIC PROPERTY/INSTITUTIONAL
- [x] STREETSCAPE ENHANCEMENTS

CONNECTIVITY

- [x] STREET GRID CONNECTIVITY
- [x] SEAMLESS PUBLIC SPACE
- [ ] TRAIL MODE SEPARATION
- [ ] LOOP TRAIL
- [ ] INTERNAL WALKING TRAIL
- [ ] TRAIL CONNECTION
- [x] SAFE ROUTES / PASSAGES

WAYFINDING

- [x] GATEWAYS (PRIMARY/SECONDARY)
- [ ] PATH HIERARCHY
- [x] UNIVERSAL WAYFINDING SIGNAGE

ZONES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS

Seating, Shade, Identity Features, Low Impact Development BMPs

IU INTENSIVE USE

Outdoor Event Space, Group Picnic Area, **Restroom**, Dog Park

PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING

Park Shelter, Seating

RE RECREATION

Outdoor Fitness Equipment, Creative Play Attraction, Playground, Rectangular Field, Diamond Field

Basketball Court, Tennis / Pickleball Court, Volleyball Court, **Water Play**, **Pool**

CU CASUAL USE

Individual Picnic Area, Casual Use Space, Internal Walking Trail, **Shade Structure**

NA NATURAL

Stormwater Management, Natural Space, Community Garden, Unique Landscape Feature

INFRASTRUCTURE

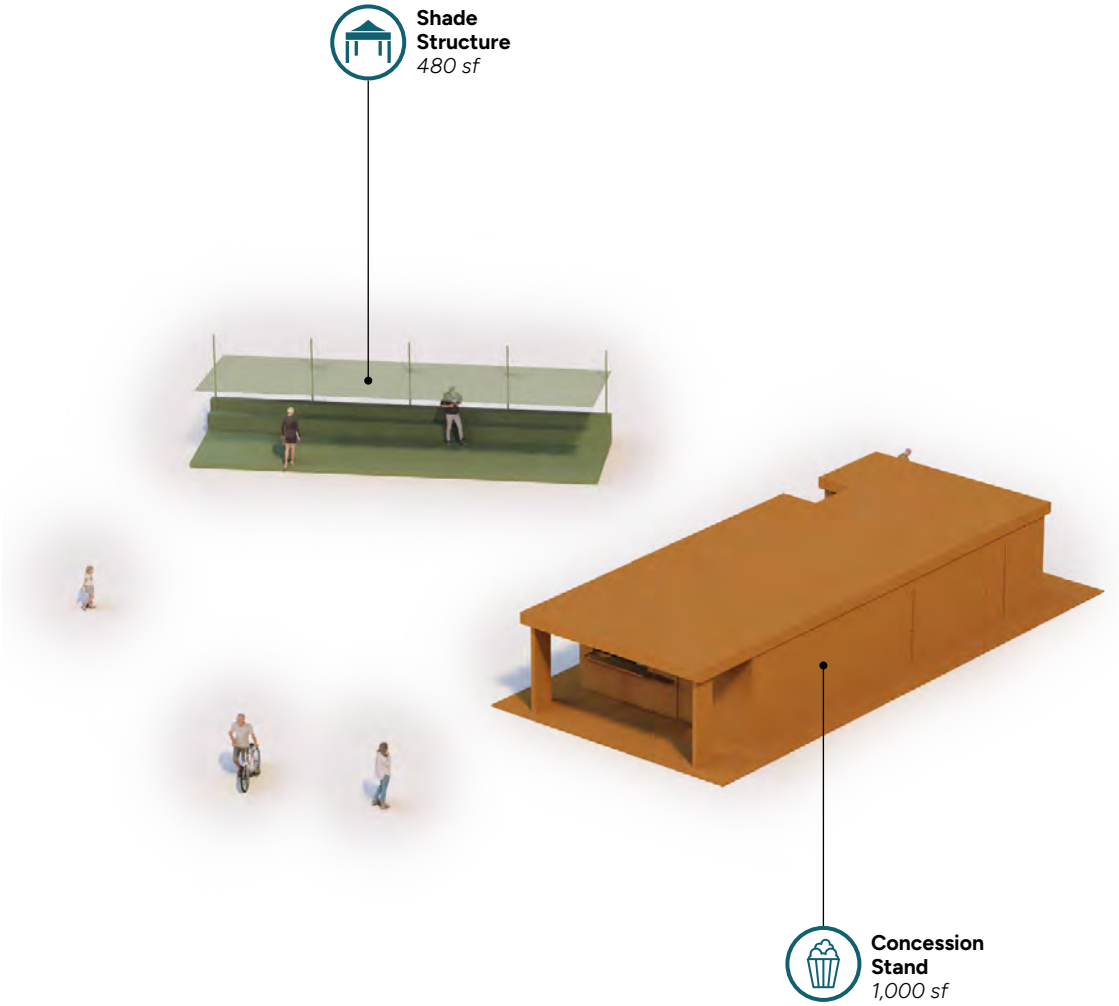
Bike Rack, Transit Stop, **Street Parking**, On-Site Parking, **Safe Pedestrian Access**

Comfort Facility, Maintenance Facility, **Pickup/ Dropoff**, Regional Water Partnerships

DRAFT

GUIDELINES FOR SCHOOL POOL - ARCHITECTURE

SAMPLE OUTCOME(S)



(1) SMALL + (1) MEDIUM



(2) SMALL



(1) MEDIUM



(1) SMALL

DRAFT

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

- [x] **PROGRAMMING**
- [x] **INTEGRATION WITH THE LANDSCAPE**
- [x] **DESIGN EXCELLENCE**
- [x] **MATERIAL STRATEGIES**
- [x] **ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**
- [x] **INNOVATION AND ARTISTRY**
- [x] **ACCESSIBILITY & EQUITY**

ARCHITECTURAL RECIPES

SCHOOL POOL (VARIES)



Restroom Pavilion *400 sf* | Shade Structure *480 sf* | Mural *500 sf*

(1-2) SMALL ELEMENTS



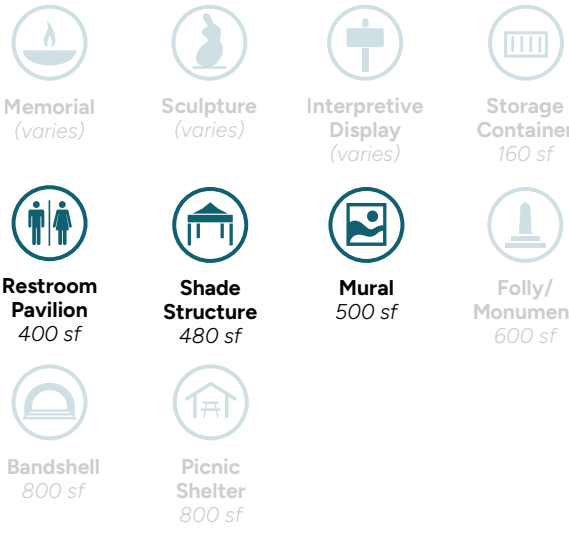
Concession Stand *1,000 sf*

+ (1) MEDIUM ELEMENT

TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

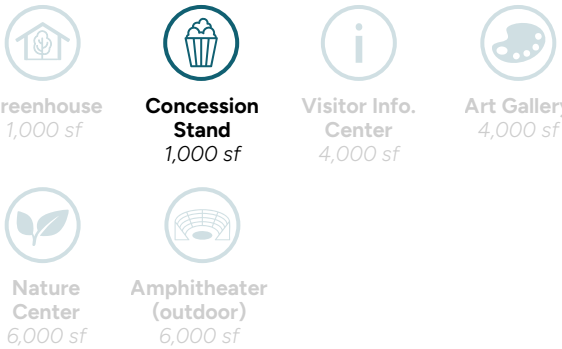
SMALL ELEMENTS

(<1,000 SF)



MEDIUM ELEMENTS

(1,000 - 6,000 SF)



LARGE ELEMENTS

(>6,000 SF)

BEACH



Figure 241. Will Rogers State Beach. Source: Shutterstock/fivetonine, 2022.

Beaches are stretches of the city's coastline that are accessible to the general public for recreational use. These areas are typically sandy and serve as popular destinations for swimming, sunbathing, and various beach activities, contributing significantly to quality of life and tourism.

TYPICAL SIZE (ACRES)

Varies

TYPICAL LENGTH OF VISIT (HOURS)

1-5

TYPICAL ACCESS

Beaches should be accessible via major streets, public transit, and the city's trail and bicycle networks. Given their regional draw, they should have multiple access points, on-site parking, and strong connections to adjacent coastal destinations.

DRAFT

TYPICAL AMENITIES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS IN ALL ZONES



Seating | **Shade** | **Identity Features** | **Low Impact Development BMPs**

IU INTENSIVE USE



Outdoor Event Space | Group Picnic Area | **Restroom** | Dog Park

PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING



Park Shelter | **Seating**

RE RECREATION

Fitness / Exercise Equipment | Creative Play Attraction | Playground | Rectangular Field | Diamond Field

Basketball Court | Tennis / Pickleball Court | Volleyball Court | Water Play | Pool

CU CASUAL USE



Individual Picnic Area | Casual Use Space | Internal Walking Trail | **Shade Structure**

NA NATURAL



Stormwater Management | **Natural Space** | Community Garden | Unique Landscape Feature

INFRASTRUCTURE



Bike Rack | Transit Stop | **Street Parking** | On-Site Parking | **Safe Pedestrian Access**



Comfort Facility | Maintenance Facility | **Pickup/ Dropoff** | Regional Water Partnerships

TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

SMALL ELEMENTS

(<1,000 SF)



Memorial *(varies)* | Sculpture *(varies)* | **Interpretive Display** *(varies)* | Storage Container *160 sf*



Restroom Pavilion *400 sf* | **Shade Structure** *480 sf* | **Mural** *500 sf* | Folly/ Monument *600 sf*

Bandshell *800 sf* | Picnic Shelter *800 sf*

MEDIUM ELEMENTS

(1,000 - 6,000 SF)



Greenhouse *1,000 sf* | **Concession Stand** *1,000 sf* | Visitor Info. Center *4,000 sf* | Art Gallery *4,000 sf*

Nature Center *6,000 sf* | Amphitheater (outdoor) *6,000 sf*

LARGE ELEMENTS

(>6,000 SF)

Wildlife Center *7,000 sf* | Museum *8,000 sf* | Maintenance Facility *8,000 sf* | Childcare Center *10,000 sf*

Equestrian Center *12,000 sf* | Senior Center *12,000 sf* | Recreation Center *18,000 sf*

MOUNTAIN CAMP



Figure 242. Camp Seely. Source: Shutterstock, accessed 2025.

Mountain camps are sites outside the boundary of Los Angeles that provide opportunities for city residents to experience the mountains, particularly children, often as organized group events. They include individual and group tent camping sites or cabins, with limited shared amenities like fire pits, informal amphitheaters, and restrooms.

TYPICAL SIZE (ACRES)

Varies

TYPICAL LENGTH OF VISIT (HOURS)

Varies

TYPICAL ACCESS

Mountain camps should be accessed by major streets and highways. As regional facilities serving users from longer distances, they should include on-site parking.

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TYPICAL AMENITIES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS IN ALL ZONES



Seating | Shade | Identity Features | Low Impact Development BMPs

IU INTENSIVE USE



Outdoor Event Space | Group Picnic Area | **Restroom** | Dog Park

PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING



Park Shelter | **Seating**

RE RECREATION



Fitness / Exercise Equipment | **Creative Play Attraction** | **Playground** | **Rectangular Field** | Diamond Field

Basketball Court | Tennis / Pickleball Court | Volleyball Court | Water Play | Pool

CU CASUAL USE



Individual Picnic Area | **Casual Use Space** | **Internal Walking Trail** | **Shade Structure**

NA NATURAL



Stormwater Management | **Natural Space** | Community Garden | Unique Landscape Feature

INFRASTRUCTURE



Bike Rack | Transit Stop | Street Parking | On-Site Parking | **Safe Pedestrian Access**



Comfort Facility | Maintenance Facility | **Pickup/ Dropoff** | Regional Water Partnerships

TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

SMALL ELEMENTS

(<1,000 SF)



Memorial *(varies)* | Sculpture *(varies)* | **Interpretive Display** *(varies)* | Storage Container *160 sf*



Restroom Pavilion *400 sf* | **Shade Structure** *480 sf* | Mural *500 sf* | Folly/ Monument *600 sf*

Bandshell *800 sf* | Picnic Shelter *800 sf*

MEDIUM ELEMENTS

(1,000 - 6,000 SF)

Greenhouse *1,000 sf* | Concession Stand *1,000 sf* | Visitor Info. Center *4,000 sf* | Art Gallery *4,000 sf*



Nature Center *6,000 sf* | **Amphitheater (outdoor)** *6,000 sf*

LARGE ELEMENTS

(>6,000 SF)



Wildlife Center *7,000 sf* | Museum *8,000 sf* | **Maintenance Facility** *8,000 sf* | Childcare Center *10,000 sf*



Equestrian Center *12,000 sf* | Senior Center *12,000 sf* | **Recreation Center** *18,000 sf*

SINGLE PURPOSE SITE



Figure 243. El Sereno Senior Citizen Center. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, accessed 2025.

Single purpose sites are the locations of recreation centers or administrative buildings and have little or no outdoor space.

TYPICAL SIZE (ACRES)

Varies

TYPICAL LENGTH OF VISIT (HOURS)

Varies

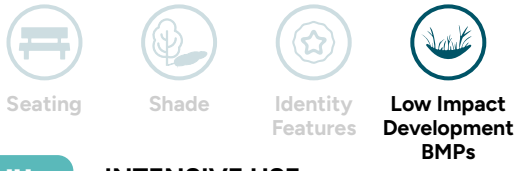
TYPICAL ACCESS

Single purpose sites should be accessible via sidewalks and local streets. They should provide clearly defined public entryways, accessible pedestrian routes, and limited on-site or nearby street parking.

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TYPICAL AMENITIES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS IN ALL ZONES



IU INTENSIVE USE

PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING

RE RECREATION

CU CASUAL USE

NA NATURAL

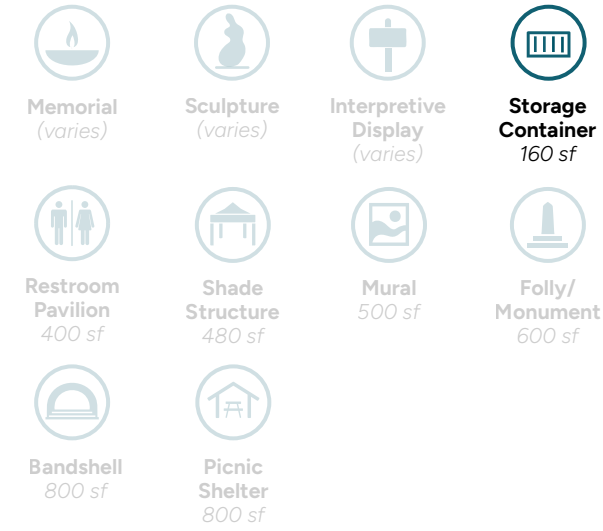
INFRASTRUCTURE



TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

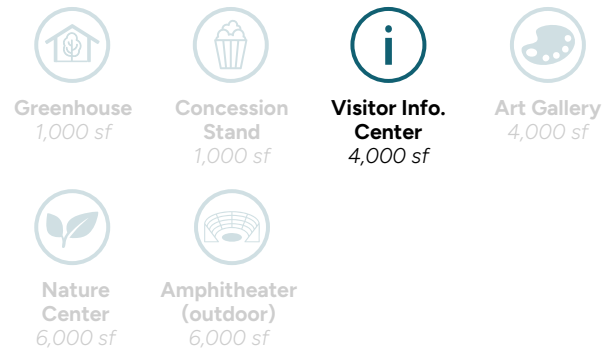
SMALL ELEMENTS

(<1,000 SF)



MEDIUM ELEMENTS

(1,000 - 6,000 SF)



LARGE ELEMENTS

(>6,000 SF)



GOLF COURSE



Figure 244. **Penmar Golf Course.** Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, accessed 2025.

Specialty facilities are unique outdoor spaces, usually oriented toward a single-purpose use. They can vary greatly in size.

TYPICAL SIZE (ACRES)

Varies

TYPICAL LENGTH OF VISIT (HOURS)

Varies

TYPICAL ACCESS

Access requirements vary by facility type and program, depending on their location, function, and user group.

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TYPICAL AMENITIES

UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS IN ALL ZONES



Seating | Shade | Identity Features | Low Impact Development BMPs

IU INTENSIVE USE

Outdoor Event Space | Group Picnic Area | Restroom | Dog Park

PG PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING

Park Shelter | Seating

RE RECREATION

Fitness / Exercise Equipment | Creative Play Attraction | Playground | Rectangular Field | Diamond Field

Basketball Court | Tennis / Pickleball Court | Volleyball Court | Water Play | Pool

CU CASUAL USE

Individual Picnic Area | Casual Use Space | Internal Walking Trail | Shade Structure

NA NATURAL

Stormwater Management | Natural Space | Community Garden | Unique Landscape Feature

INFRASTRUCTURE

Bike Rack | Transit Stop | Street Parking | On-Site Parking | Safe Pedestrian Access

Comfort Facility | Maintenance Facility | Pickup/ Dropoff | Regional Water Partnerships

TYPICAL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

SMALL ELEMENTS

(<1,000 SF)

Memorial *(varies)* | Sculpture *(varies)* | Interpretive Display *(varies)* | Storage Container *160 sf*

Restroom Pavilion *400 sf* | Shade Structure *480 sf* | Mural *500 sf* | Folly/ Monument *600 sf*

Bandshell *800 sf* | Picnic Shelter *800 sf*

MEDIUM ELEMENTS

(1,000 - 6,000 SF)

Greenhouse *1,000 sf* | Concession Stand *1,000 sf* | Visitor Info. Center *4,000 sf* | Art Gallery *4,000 sf*

Nature Center *6,000 sf* | Amphitheater (outdoor) *6,000 sf*

LARGE ELEMENTS

(>6,000 SF)

Wildlife Center *7,000 sf* | Museum *8,000 sf* | Maintenance Facility *8,000 sf* | Childcare Center *10,000 sf*

Equestrian Center *12,000 sf* | Senior Center *12,000 sf* | Recreation Center *18,000 sf*

TYPICAL AMENITIES BY PARK CLASSIFICATION

	Mini Park	Neighborhood Park	Large Neighborhood Park	Neighborhood Nature Park	Community Park	Large Community Park	Community Nature Park	Regional Park
typical size (acres)	<1	1-3	3-10	<10	10-20	20-40	10-40	40+
typical lengh of visit (hours)	0.25-1	0.5-1.5	1-2	0.25-2	1-2	2-3	1-3	1-4
UNIVERSAL ELEMENTS								
Seating	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Shade	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Identity Features	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Low Impact Development BMPs	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
INTENSIVE USE								
Outdoor Event Space	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑
Group Picnic Area	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑
Restroom	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑
Dog Park	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑
PROGRAMMABLE GATHERING								
Park Shelter	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Seating	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
RECREATION								
Outdoor Fitness/Exercise	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑
Creative Play Attraction	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑
Playground	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑
Basketballl Court	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑
Tennis/Pickleball Court	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑
Volleyball Court	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑
Rectangular Field	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑
Diamond Field	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑
Pool	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑
Water Play	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑
CASUAL USE								
Individual Picnic/Sitting Area	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Casual Use Space	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Seating	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Internal Walking Trail	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Shade Structure	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
NATURAL SYSTEMS								
Stormwater Management	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Natural Space	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Community Garden	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑
Unique Landscape Feature	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑
Seating	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑

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Regional Nature Park	Historic Landmark Site	Green-way	Linear Park	Canyon Park	Com-munity School Park	School Pool	Beach	Mountain Camp	Single Purpose Site	Golf Course
40+	varies	varies	<20	20+	varies	varies	varies	varies	varies	varies
1-4	1-3	0.5-1	1-2	1-4	0.5-1	1-2	1-5	varies	varies	varies
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ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS BY PARK CLASSIFICATION

	Mini Park	Neighborhood Park	Large Neighborhood Park	Neighborhood Nature Park	Community Park	Large Community Park	Community Nature Park	Regional Park
SMALL ELEMENTS								
Memorial	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑
Sculpture	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Interpretive Displays	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Storage Container	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Restroom Pavilion	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑
Shade Structure	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Mural	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑
Folly / Monument	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑
Bandshell	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑
Picnic Shelter	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑
MEDIUM ELEMENTS								
Greenhouse	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑
Concession Stand	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑
VIsitor Information Center	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑
Art Gallery	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑
Nature Center	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐
Ampitheater (Outdoor)	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑
LARGE ELEMENTS								
Wildlife Center	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐
Museum	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑
MaintenanceFacility	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑
Childcare Center	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑
Equestrian Center	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑
Senior Center	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑
Recreation Center	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑

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Regional Nature Park	Historic Landmark Site	Green-way	Linear Park	Canyon Park	Com-munity School Park	School Pool	Beach	Mountain Camp	Single Purpose Site	Golf Course
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DESIGN GUIDELINES BY PARK CLASSIFICATION

	Mini Park	Neighborhood Park	Large Neighborhood Park	Neighborhood Nature Park	Community Park	Large Community Park	Community Nature Park	Regional Park
DESIGN								
System Wide Language	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Design Vocabulary	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Cohesive Site Layout	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Park Core	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Indoor-Outdoor Connections	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Native Planting Variety	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Park User Equity	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Cultural & Historic Features	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Water Conservation	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
CONTEXT								
Park Supportive Uses	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑
Building Frontage	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑
County and Regional Park Connectivity	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑
Public Property/Institutional	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑
Streetscape Enhancements	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
CONNECTIVITY								
Street Grid Connectivity	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Seamless Public Space	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Trail Mode Separation	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐
Loop Trail	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑
Internal Walking Trail	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Trail Connection	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Safe Routes/Passages	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
WAYFINDING								
Gateways (Primary and Secondary)	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Path Hierarchy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑
Universal Wayfinding Signage	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑

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Regional Nature Park	Historic Landmark Site	Green-way	Linear Park	Canyon Park	Com-munity School Park	School Pool	Beach	Mountain Camp	Single Purpose Site	Golf Course
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DESIGN GUIDELINES BY PARK CLASSIFICATION

	Mini Park	Neighborhood Park	Large Neighborhood Park	Neighborhood Nature Park	Community Park	Large Community Park	Community Nature Park	Regional Park
INFRASTRUCTURE								
Regional Water Partnerships	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑
Bike Parking	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Transit Stop	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑
Shared Parking	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
On-Site Parking	☐	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Accessible Van Parking and Drop-Off	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Safe Crossings	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Comfort Facilities	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Maintenance Facilities	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑
ZONES								
Universal Elements	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Intensive Use Areas	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑
Programmable Gathering Areas	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑
Recreation Areas	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑
Casual Use Areas	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Natural Areas	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS								
Programming	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑
Integration with the Landscape	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑
Design Excellence	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Material Strategies	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Environmental Sustainability	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Innovation and Artistry	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑
Accessibility and Equity	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑	☑

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Regional Nature Park	Historic Landmark Site	Green-way	Linear Park	Canyon Park	Com-munity School Park	School Pool	Beach	Mountain Camp	Single Purpose Site	Golf Course
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Figure 245.Families share input on desired events during a pop-up at Jackie Tatum Harvard Recreation Center.
Source: The Robert Group, 2025.

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ONGOING ENGAGEMENT

Ongoing engagement helps parks reflect the diverse needs and priorities of Los Angeles' many neighborhoods. Meaningful engagement involves surveys, public meetings, advisory committees, workshops, focus groups, and pop-ups. Feedback from these engagements directly shapes park programming, amenities, and site planning for updated and new facilities. Public involvement should begin during planning, continue through construction, and extend beyond opening to make sure parks continue to serve their communities.



Figure 246.Community members at an engagement meeting in Granada Hills share ideas to help shape inclusive and equitable park planning.
Source: Mark Hovater, 2025.

ENGAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Community engagement is vital to an equitable, inclusive, and sustainable park system. An equity-driven, community-led approach will not just result in engagement findings that are more reflective of Los Angeles's diverse population, it will also lead to projects that offer multiple benefits, including:

- **Inclusive and accessible public spaces:** Engaging a broad range of community members—particularly those not traditionally included in park planning processes—allows for a diversity of expertise about park uses, safety, desired amenities, and many other elements. This on-the-ground knowledge from residents, alongside input from less-served community groups, can lead to parks that better serve local communities and all Angelenos alike, resulting in better system-wide alignment with community needs.
- **A sense of communal ownership:** People who participate in planning and designing their park are more likely to develop a sense of healthy ownership and pride, cultivating long-lasting stewardship relationships with their local public spaces. This connection can help improve park safety, maintenance, use, and sustainability, and leads to greater trust and transparency.
- **Leadership identification and cultivation:** Park planning and design processes offer a platform to cultivate community leaders. The result is an active group of residents with stronger ties to the site, facility, and staff which aid in fostering an overall sense of trust.
- **Equity in access and outcomes:** Historically, park planning and resources across Los Angeles have not always been equitable. Engagement, particularly in marginalized communities, needs to be a core element of planning processes from the beginning, with the aim to reduce disparities in access to quality green space and provide equitable distribution of resources.

From design to operations, meaningful community engagement for park projects should aim to create dynamic and inclusive processes where every Angeleno feels welcomed and heard. Engagement at every scale should prioritize communities that have historically been underserved by public

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investment and underrepresented in park planning, budgeting, and decision-making processes. To implement inclusive engagement processes, they should be developed and implemented in partnership with community members and community based organizations (CBOs), and adapted to reflect and be relevant to specific communities needs.

Metrics can be used not only to define the milestones necessary for a successfully completed project but also the strengths and challenges of the engagement process itself. Creating a plan to routinely collect and report out engagement data during the life cycle of a project not only builds in transparency and trust, but also creates a standard that parks can use to keep themselves accountable to internal and community goals. An inclusive planning and design process binds communities together to be life-long stewards of the recreation and park system.

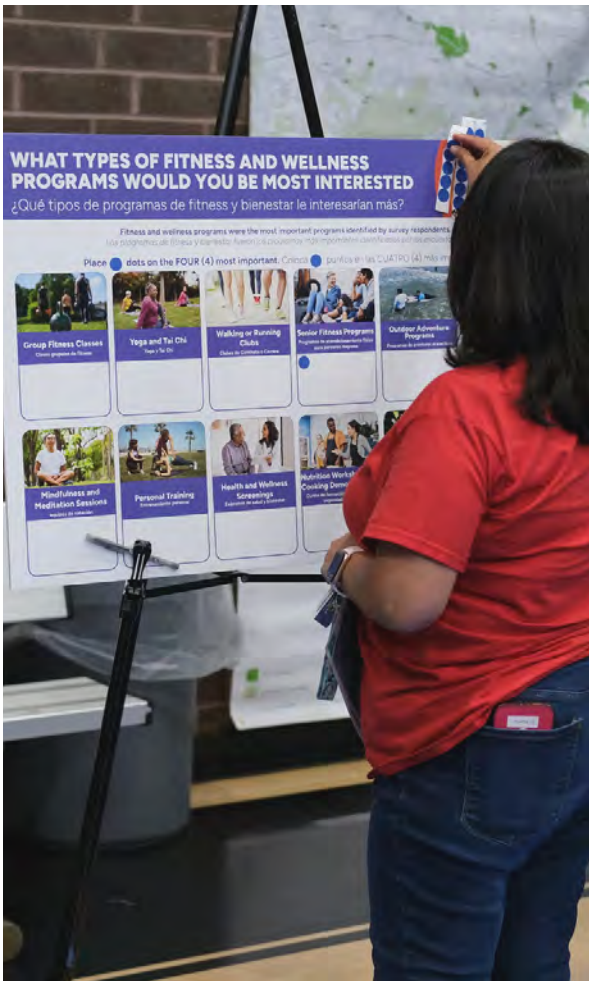


Figure 247.Engagement event at Jackie Tatum Harvard Recreation Center invites community voices on park priorities.
Source: The Robert Group, 2025.

WHEN AND HOW TO USE THE ENGAGEMENT GUIDELINES

The following engagement guidelines are recommended for use when there is a significant capital improvement project (at a site or system wide scale) and in the long-term stewardship, operations, and programming of individual RAP sites. The overview below is followed by a more detailed description of how the engagement guidelines can be used for specific projects and in day-to-day operations. These guidelines are a starting point, and each engagement process should be considered and adapted to its community history and context accordingly.

ACQUISITION

Community engagement during the acquisition phase of a park project should keep residents adequately informed about the acquisition process, and guided by community input. This includes information on the location of the new facility, its classification (e.g., neighborhood park or neighborhood nature park), potential amenities, accessibility measures, and plans to thoughtfully integrate it into the existing community.

VISION PLANNING

Community-driven vision planning encourages and empowers residents to take an active role in shaping their environment and city. Whether planning for a new park or reimagining an existing one, engagement at this phase should involve multiple sessions for community members and key stakeholders to develop a robust and inclusive vision for a new project with RAP. The community's vision will set the course for a park that meets the needs and cultural contexts of its community. At this stage, RAP can begin building a base of community members to champion the new park site.

Continued on Next Page

DESIGN

Co-design engagement activities invite residents into the design process, giving people opportunities to make decisions about the park, including determining needs, prioritizing amenities, and creating site plans. Through that process, community members can develop a sense of ownership over a space they were directly involved in shaping.

CONSTRUCTION

Keeping residents and immediate neighbors informed and engaged during park and facility construction is vital to maintaining a strong base of residents committed to the park's success and sustainability. Communication during the construction phase is often sparse, yet providing updates and other vital information on the project's completion can avoid surprises and community distrust. RAP and its CBO partners should schedule semi-regular meetings with the community to update on progress and create opportunities (e.g. "community build days") to invite residents into the process, where possible.

OPERATION

RAP should create a transparent process for keeping residents informed of the ongoing operations and maintenance at sites, and provide opportunities for residents and CBO partners to actively shape programming where possible. For additional guidance see the Long-Term Stewardship, Operations, And Programming section below.

EVALUATION

In periodically evaluating parks and recreation facilities, an engagement process should help determine community metrics of a site's success that can supplement RAP's own metrics.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT PRE-PLANNING

Identify the level of engagement a project needs.

The National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) lists the following levels of engagement. Before developing a broader engagement strategy RAP should decide which level is appropriate for the planned capital improvement:

- **INFORM:** Is it to INFORM the community? A decision is made, and the community needs to be aware but does not have the ability to make changes to the decision.
- **CONSULT:** Is it to CONSULT the community? The community is asked to react to something specific and provide feedback that will shape the outcome.
- **INVOLVE:** Is it to INVOLVE the community? The community is asked to share their ideas that will help to shape the outcome.
- **COLLABORATE:** Is it to COLLABORATE with the community? Community members and the agency have a trusting relationship to work together to develop solutions that are best for their community.
- **SUPPORT:** Is it to SUPPORT the community? The agency provides community members with the tools needed to make decisions.

Incorporate meaningful engagement requirements in RFPs.

When contracting with consultants to conduct community engagement processes, RAP should establish that candidates have a clear understanding of the project, a history of leading successful and inclusive engagement processes, and a demonstrated understanding of the community impacted. Consider hiring local CBOs to help involve hard-to-reach communities.

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Figure 248. Engaging young community members at Healthy Day for Kids helps build early connections and identify key stakeholders invested in neighborhood parks. Source: The Robert Group, 2025.

Identify key community stakeholders.

At the beginning of a project, RAP should connect with key community stakeholders and, if applicable, the existing and active Park Advisory Board (PAB). These stakeholders could be local CBOs, schools, religious organizations, the neighborhood council, and small businesses. Nearby stakeholders and the PAB should play a key role in the outreach efforts to tap into the existing networks of residents and community members already invested in the site and neighborhood.

Coordinate with related community planning efforts.

Connect to other RAP divisions, departments, and governmental agencies to understand if there are recent or ongoing projects in the area. If a community has been engaged multiple times about similar projects it can lead to distrust and fatigue. If possible, parallel processes should be coordinated to help lessen the time burden on community members.

COMMUNITY-DRIVEN PLANNING AND DESIGN PROCESS

Create an inclusive and targeted outreach strategy.

Define a geographic area for all outreach efforts, and identify the key populations, languages, and formal and informal cultural institutions within that boundary. An outreach strategy should also identify intermediate milestones and a goal for the total number of people to be engaged throughout the process. RAP should use existing user data and listserv to also guide outreach efforts wherever possible. Once established, conduct a multi-channel outreach campaign, including: door-knocking, digital and social media, and if resources are available local mailers and text messages. As part of the outreach campaign, one tactic to increase turnout includes forming a 'Street Team', a paid group of local youth or other interested residents to conduct outreach for the project. In addition, keep park bulletin boards updated with upcoming workshops and other events.

Create an open forum when announcing new capital projects to the community.

When a park site or facility is due to receive a new capital project or amenity improvement, provide multiple opportunities for the community to provide feedback. These should also be used as opportunities for celebration, highlighting the need the new site, amenity, or facility will fill.

New parks and park improvements can also raise concerns about gentrification and displacement.



Figure 249.Engagement Meeting held at Tarzana.
Source: Selina Cheah, 2025.

Open forums provide space to discuss anti-displacement strategies and address concerns directly with community members. Early dialogue can help identify the potential impacts of a project and develop approaches that support the existing neighborhood in place.

Offer a spectrum of engagement opportunities.

Engagement should allow all community members, regardless of background, age, or ability, to share their expertise and shape the project. While the specific engagement strategy will be informed by the level of engagement required for the project, some core methods include:

- **Community Workshops:** A series of community meetings that includes presentations, activities, and facilitated discussions. Workshops serve as the key venue to provide in-depth information and equip residents with the necessary background to make informed decisions, co-design, and meaningfully shape the implementation process.
- **Mobile Engagements:** A pop-up "mini-workshop" at an existing event or community hub. Mobile engagements prioritize quick prompts and ideation that can then be developed further in workshops. These engagements are also intended to catch people's attention, spread the word about future engagements, and build the database of contacts for future outreach. Mobile engagements are best deployed at locations or events where people are already gathering, such as youth sporting events, community celebrations, or popular locations within the community to 'meet people where they already are'.
- **Focus Groups:** Convene a group of people around a common topic. Focus groups provide an opportunity to ground truth desk research, foster buy-in, and solicit feedback from specific groups

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Figure 250. A youth focus group at the SEAC A workshop shares feedback to ground truth research and shape park planning around younger users' needs. Source: The Robert Group, 2025.



Figure 251. A bilingual engagement board in Granada Hills supports inclusive outreach and multilingual community input. Source: Mark Hovater, 2025.

at critical points in the project. These can either be centered around specific user groups such as recreation program participants, or around specific demographic groups such as younger park users or street vendors.

Consider community context.

Engagement strategies should consider the role a park plays and the way communities gather beyond park boundaries to increase participation and help ensure park design and programming better suit local needs.

Employ inclusive and accessible engagement tactics.

Consider the following strategies to create an inclusive and accessible outreach and engagement process for all residents:

- **Go beyond ADA standards:** Consider how engagements can go beyond meeting the baseline ADA requirements to be accessible, welcoming, and inclusive of the entire community. Materials should be accessible to those with disabilities, while still being graphically compelling for all potential participants.
- **Location:** When conducting in-person engagement, select a location that can be easily accessed by the target participants. Ensure multiple modes of inclusive transportation access including public transportation when considering sites. People of all abilities should feel welcomed and be able to attend the event with ease including access to bathrooms and water fountains.
- **Language justice:** When conducting engagements in communities where a significant portion of the population speaks a language other

than English, offer multilingual facilitation and materials, including experienced simultaneous interpretation services.

- **Plain language:** Use plain language that everyone can understand to explain capital improvements projects and bureaucratic mechanisms.
- **Provide childcare services:** Evening meetings and weekends are especially difficult for caregivers and working parents—providing access to childcare or childwatch can improve turnout.
- **Youth activities:** To appeal to parents, provide kids activities and food to encourage attendance. Offer engagements at a broad range of meeting times and locations for people to participate. Where possible, conduct specific youth workshops or have youth activities to allow children or younger adults the opportunity to shape future designs at their parks.
- **Food:** When offering meetings during lunch and dinner hours, providing food improves turnout and recognizes residents' time and commitment to the process.
- **Incentives:** Offer cash incentives or gifts for residents and park users to participate in meetings and provide feedback.

Share decision-making power with the community.

When appropriate, incorporate co-design and shared decision making tools to bring residents into the decision making processes for their local parks. At the outset of any project, RAP should internally discuss and agree upon where community-input can have the most impact, and focus engagement around those decisions. During acquisition, community mapping exercises can help RAP understand where best to site a new park or facility. The Vision Planning phase is an opportunity for community members to help RAP shape the broad vision for their new amenity. During the design phase, shared decision making tools, like participatory budgeting, offer ways for residents to meaningfully engage with the capital improvement process by democratically selecting priority elements and amenities they'd like to see in the park or facility. Information about what can or cannot be shaped through the engagement process should be clearly defined for community members to help set expectations and build a stronger and more transparent relationship with residents.

Communities should have clear information about how park decisions are made and where funding is allocated.

Identify opportunities to uplift community history and stories.

Each park and each community has their own history and story to tell. When possible, use engagement processes to uncover and highlight hidden histories and stories of marginalized communities in parks, and integrate those stories into the amenities and design of the park space. This process could be undertaken through RAP or through partnerships with CBOs, engagement consultants, or local artists. Techniques include reviewing existing archival materials, collecting oral histories, mobile engagements, community archiving workshops, and temporary exhibitions.

IMPLEMENTATION

Conduct engagement meetings during the construction process.

Keep the community updated and engaged during the permitting and construction processes. Informing residents of delays, project changes, and updated project timelines will help maintain trust with the community and provide continuity between the engagement periods. Communication should also include tenant rights and anti-displacement resources. Updates should be provided at least quarterly.

Create opportunities for community co-build and planting.

Find appropriate opportunities for the community to be involved in the construction process of their new or updated park facility. Some ideas include community planting days, mural painting, or other co-build opportunities. This will help build residents' sense of ownership over their space.

Evaluate project success.

After a capital project is completed, RAP should organize a minimum of two feedback sessions to present evaluation metrics taken at the beginning of the engagement process and reflect with the community on the strengths and challenges of the entire process. Apply feedback to strengthen future engagement efforts.

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Figure 253. Young residents take part in co-design and shared decision-making at the Tarzana Earth Day pop-up to help shape their local parks.
Source: The Robert Group, 2025.

LONG TERM STEWARDSHIP, OPERATIONS, AND PROGRAMMING

PARKS AMBASSADOR PROGRAM

Develop and implement a Parks Ambassador program.

Contract with local community-based organizations to pilot, and ultimately launch, a park ambassador program focused on high-need parks and parks without permanent staff. Park Ambassadors provide extra eyes and ears to support park users and staff. They help community members navigate the park and connect them with resources; report maintenance issues; and contribute to community stewardship within the park. Two potential focuses for the program are Youth Professional Development and a Promotores Model.

Youth Professional Development

The Park Ambassador program could be set up to foster the next generation of city staff and provide job training and opportunities for underserved young adults. Participants would develop transferable leadership and project management skills and explore career pathways in public service, environmental stewardship, and natural resources management. This program could operate in-house at RAP, via an external consultant, or be managed by entities such as the LA Parks Foundation or LA Conservation Corps.

Promotores model

The Park Ambassador Program coordinates/ contracts with CBOs in (severely) disadvantaged communities to operate and staff the program. While the Park Ambassadors would share some common ground across the city, each neighborhood/CBO would have the ability to shape their program to respond to their community's needs. Across the system, Ambassadors would support park users, report maintenance issues, and foster environmental stewardship.

PARK ARTS STREAMLINED ACTIVITIES ALLOWED

Develop allowable arts events list and approvals.

The Park Arts Streamlined Activities would be a working list of arts events that do not require permits to hold in designated park spaces. For example, small performances by pre-approved arts organizations without amplification or small interpretive drama without permanent structures should ideally be allowed in parks in a way that contributes to the use of space. This concept relates to public art, cultural programming, and creative placemaking in city parks. RAP and the RAP Board would review a list of arts organizations that apply to be on the "pre-approved" list for events on a recurring basis. Events would need to reserve space in advance through the reservation system at individual parks. The types of allowable activities would be limited and groups would lose privileges if one of the allowances was broken.

The goal would be to ensure that arts and culture initiatives are inclusive, community-responsive, and enhance the civic and environmental experience of the park system as well as making the distinctions between permitted and non permitted art events clear and making this information easily available to the public

PROGRAMMING

Regularly assess RAP programming.

Periodically, assess the programs offered in the park. Engage residents around what programming they would like to see and ask them questions to inform the content, structure, and outcomes of the programming. Invest time in engaging historically and currently underrepresented community members in this process, and look for opportunities for park programming to reflect the unique culture of the local community. In-person or survey engagement beyond looking at program enrollment numbers is important, as there may be many reasons a program is or isn't being utilized.

Provide a clear mechanism for community-driven programming.

Publish and disseminate a permitting process for residents to host community-run programming in

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the park facility. The permitting process should be simple, clear, and low cost to reduce barriers and encourage use. The process should also take into account exemptions for spontaneous user-driven programming. Additional programming in parks beyond what RAP offers has the potential to further activate the space, increasing park usage and fostering a more culturally responsive park system.

Prioritize cross-beneficial programming.

A focus should be placed on programs that have benefits for several different types of park users. Cross-beneficial programming creates stacked benefits that increase social bonding, community education, and park activation.

Provide context-specific programming.

Parks and recreation facilities are located in diverse and dynamic communities, and programming should be culturally relevant to respond to each park's specific community context and needs. Parks also may have unique ecological assets that inform additional nature-based programming. Formally partnering with local CBOs, arts organizations, environmental organizations, and other local stakeholders can help to provide regular programming that celebrates local culture, honors existing rituals, and builds on other community events. Park bulletin boards and online calendars should be regularly updated with programming information to keep local residents informed about these community activities.

'FRIENDS OF' GROUPS AND PARK ADVISORY BOARDS

Support community stewardship.

Existing groups associated with the park including Friends Of groups and PABs should be incorporated on a regular basis into the park programming schedule. These groups should guide programming to meet its specific community needs, support outreach and engagement efforts, and support staffing particular programs and events.

HIRING

Create local hiring opportunities.

Beyond places for recreation, parks and recreation facilities can also be places of employment for



Figure 254.Community members gather for Mother's Day celebration at Watts Senior Center.
Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, accessed 2025.

community members. For positions that do not need commission approval, RAP should advertise job openings at community events and at recreation centers to prioritize the hiring of people from nearby communities. When possible, existing staff should be considered for promotions to new positions within the same park. This approach builds trust by preserving relationships between staff and the neighborhoods they serve.

Appoint staff community liaisons.

Some vulnerable groups that depend on parks, such as street vendors or individuals experiencing homelessness, would benefit from having RAP staff that serve as dedicated community liaisons to ensure continuity of communication. Having a specific point of contact for community members and advocacy groups alike can improve clarity of communication and can help minimize conflict within parks. In addition to first aid and CPR, these staff members should be trained in harm reduction and de-escalation techniques.

Appoint accessible guides.

Certain impaired groups would benefit from having dedicated RAP staff or volunteers help guide them through the park and its facilities. Some community members express interest in using park amenities but do not know how to operate them. Having RAP staff assist with this would be key to greater community usage.



Figure 255. Playground at Sun Valley Park.
Source: Selina Cheah

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LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS

Level of service standards help guide decisions about how many recreational amenities are needed to serve Los Angeles' diverse and growing population. By establishing clear, population-based benchmarks, the City can proactively plan for the recreation and park needs of both current and future Angelenos, helping to ensure that every community has access to high-quality recreational opportunities. This chapter outlines level of service standards that will help guide the City's planning and investment strategies to 2050, providing a foundation for creating a more balanced, inclusive, and sustainable recreation and park system across Los Angeles.

LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS

The City of Los Angeles has a robust, distributed public space system that seeks to provide residents with convenient access to amenities and services.

No uniform level of service standards exist for parks or recreational amenities across the country. There are generally two types of standards that communities use to analyze service: population-based standards and access standards. Population-based standards address how many amenities are needed and access-based standards address where amenities are needed, both now and in the future.

The PNA defines population-based standards by amenity. Using the level of service standards to increase access to recreational amenities could result in different types of actions:

- In areas where there is access to school district amenities but not to City-owned amenities, increased access could mean formalizing a partnership agreement to ensure that school district amenities–or new amenities on school properties–are always open and available to the public.
- In areas with large existing or planned infrastructure projects, increased access could mean partnering with other agencies on multi-benefit projects that include recreational amenities.
- In areas with a high population density that do not have access to school or City amenities, increased access could mean building new amenities in new or refreshed parks.
- In growing or redevelopment areas, where developers may provide new public spaces, increased access could mean working with developers during the development review process to provide needed amenities.
- In areas with access to multiple amenities in close proximity, increased access could mean repurposing an underused amenity.

The population-based standards provide a snapshot of the level of service provided by current recreation amenities and a road map for addressing the number of amenities in the future. The level of service standards can be used to help prioritize which actions will increase equitable access to recreational amenities for the most residents.

For this Park Needs Assessment, access considerations were incorporated into identifying the 36 prospective park sites that are part of the universe of sites as described in Chapter 8: Site Prioritization.

POPULATION-BASED STANDARDS

On the following pages are the recommended level of service standards and future amenity counts to meet the median level of service of LA's peer cities by 2050.

To help set population-based level of service standards, the most common recreation amenities were looked at through four data points:

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- Current level of service
- Level of service in peer cities
- Community priorities from the statistically-valid survey
- National participation trends

Some data supports raising the current level of service. Other data supports maintaining or lowering the current level of service.

CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE

Population-based level of service is typically expressed as a ratio of number of amenities to population. The current level of service is based on counts of RAP's existing amenities.

LEVEL OF SERVICE IN PEER CITIES

Level of service for peer cities is based on the Trust for Public Land's 2024 City Park Facts, which includes self-reported amenity counts for the 100 most populous cities in the country. The median of the peers' levels of service was used for comparison.

COMMUNITY SURVEY PRIORITIES

The PNA's statistically valid survey asked residents about their households' needs for various indoor and outdoor amenities and how important those amenities are to their households. Adding together the percentage of households with partially or unmet needs for each amenity with the percentage that said it was among the three most important amenities, the priority investment rating (PIR) indicates residents' relative priorities for investment.

NATIONAL PARTICIPATION TRENDS

National participation trends are based on the Sports and Fitness Industry Association's 2025 Topline Participation Report, which tracks rates of activity over time for Americans aged six and older across various recreational activities. Participation growth or decline on the following pages represents a weighted average of participation trends across activities that use a particular amenity. While the national trends for amenities are useful, it is important to keep in mind they include numbers from localities that may have very different demographics and climates from Los Angeles.

WHEN AND HOW TO USE THE LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS

The level of service standards can be used across various phases of capital projects.

ACQUISITION

Use the level of service standards to understand what gaps in access to amenities could be reduced by potential new park sites.

VISION PLANNING

Use the population-based level of service standards to understand for a particular park which amenities should be maintained to continue access, which should be included to maintain or provide access, or which should be removed to reduce redundancies and create space for other experiences.

DESIGN

Level of service standards do not apply to this phase since decisions about which amenities to design are made in the acquisition and vision planning phases.

CONSTRUCTION

Level of service standards do not apply to this phase since decisions about which amenities to construct are made in the acquisition and vision planning phases.

OPERATION

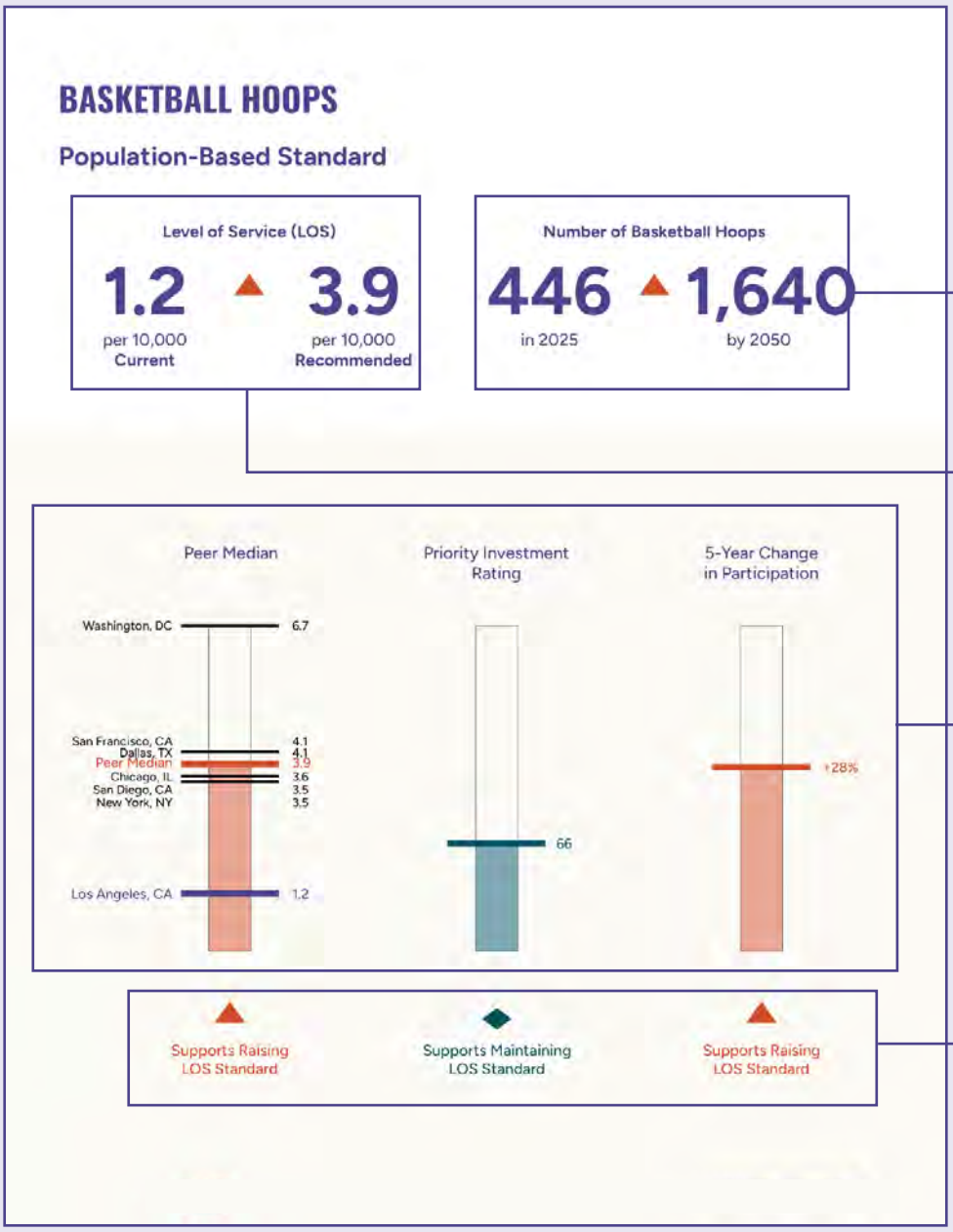
Use the level of service standards to understand how changes to the availability of an amenity at one park–for example, when taken out of service for maintenance or due to disrepair–can impact the overall level of service in the city.

EVALUATION

Periodically evaluate site conditions against the level of service standards to determine if the park is helping to fill gaps in service.

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HOW TO READ THE LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS



The current number of amenities and the number to be added or reduced/removed by 2050.

Whether the recommended level of service (LOS) is ▼ higher or ▲ lower than the current level of service.

The data that was used to build the recommended LOS. These data points are the peer median level of service, priority investment rating, and 5-year national participation change.

How the above data points inform the recommended LOS. For example, if the peer median LOS is greater than Los Angeles, it suggests raising the LOS.

THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE AMENITIES TRACKED BY THE TRUST FOR PUBLIC LAND ANNUALLY. THIS LIST IS NOT EXHAUSTIVE OF RAP'S PARK SYSTEM, AS IT EXCLUDES FEATURES SUCH AS UNPROGRAMMED OPEN SPACE, A HIGHLY DESIRED AMENITY.

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BASKETBALL HOOPS

Population-Based Standard

Level of Service (LOS)

1.2 per 10,000 **Current**

▲

3.9 per 10,000 **Recommended**

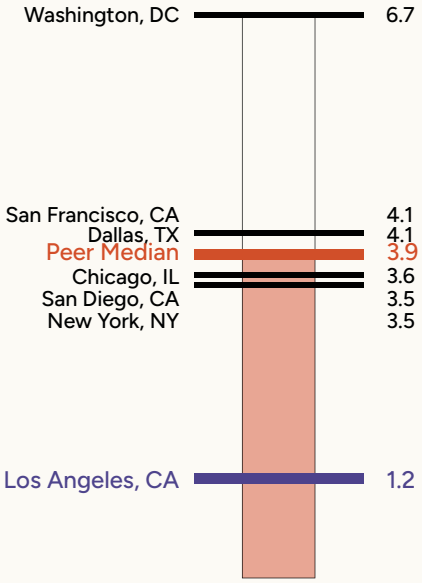
Number of Basketball Hoops

446 in 2025

▲

1,640 by 2050

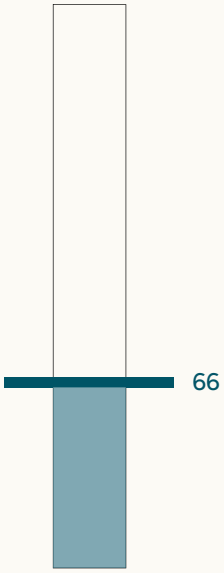
Peer Median



▲

Supports Raising LOS Standard

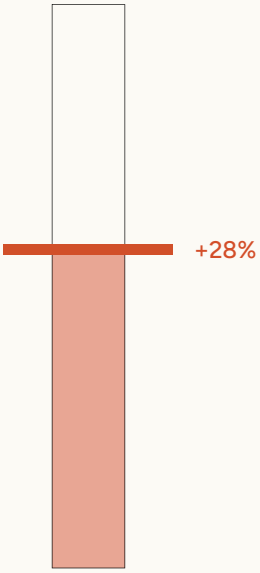
Priority Investment Rating



◆

Supports Maintaining LOS Standard

5-Year Change in Participation



▲

Supports Raising LOS Standard

COMMUNITY GARDEN PLOTS

Population-Based Standard

Level of Service (LOS)

0.0 per 1,000 **Current**

0.0 per 1,000 **Recommended**

Number of Community Garden Plots

8 in 2025

9 by 2050



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DIAMOND FIELDS

Population-Based Standard

Level of Service (LOS)

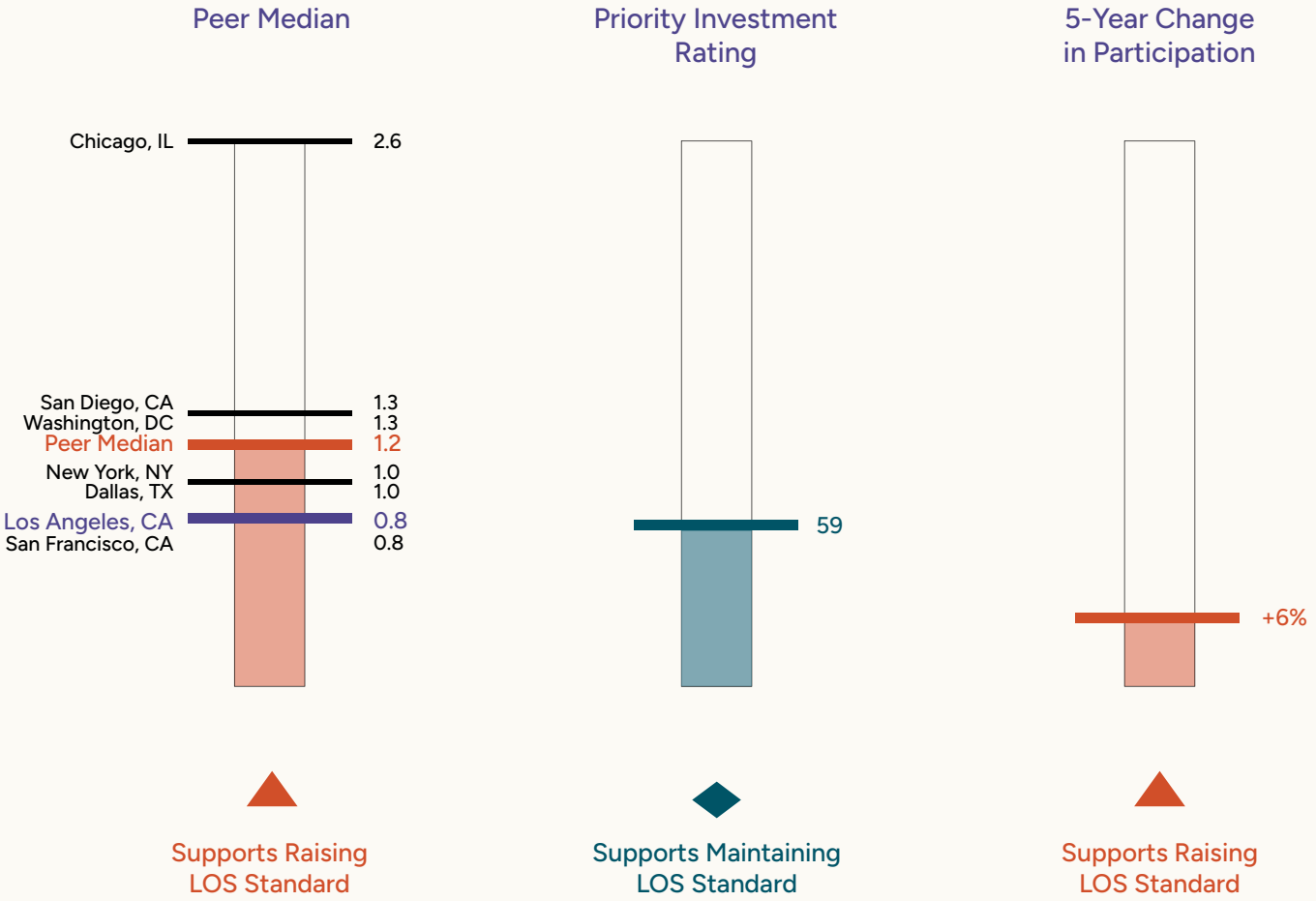
0.8 per 10,000 **Current**

1.2 per 10,000 **Recommended**

Number of Diamond Fields

300 in 2025

432 by 2050



OFF-LEASH DOG PARKS

Population-Based Standard

Level of Service (LOS)

0.4 per 100,000 **Current**

▲

2.0 per 100,000 **Recommended**

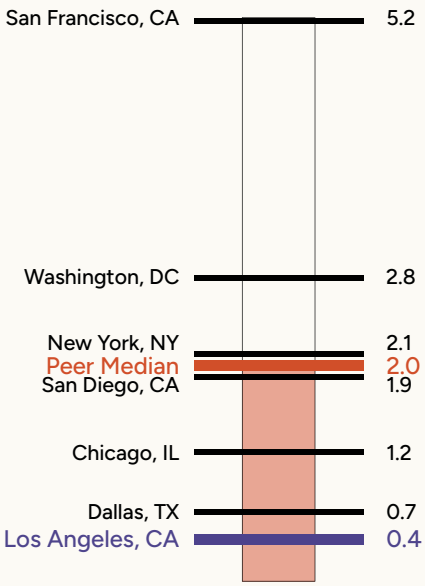
Number of Off-Leash Dog Parks

14 in 2025

▲

78 by 2050

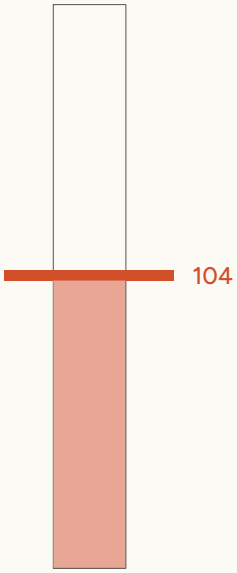
Peer Median



▲

Supports Raising LOS Standard

Priority Investment Rating



▲

Supports Raising LOS Standard

5-Year Change in Participation



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PICKLEBALL COURTS

Population-Based Standard

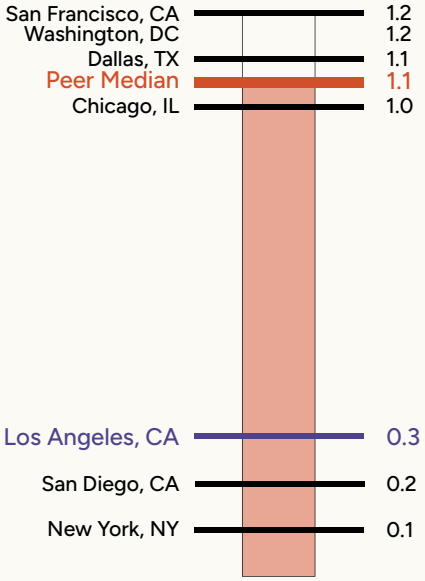
Level of Service (LOS)

0.3 per 20,000 **Current** ▲ **1.1** per 20,000 **Recommended**

Number of Pickleball Courts

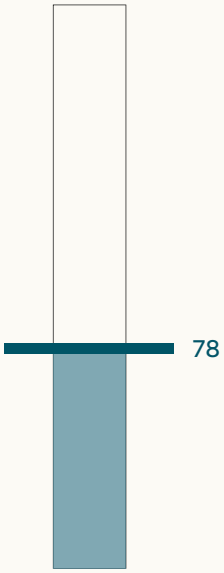
52 in 2025 ▲ **86** by 2050

Peer Median



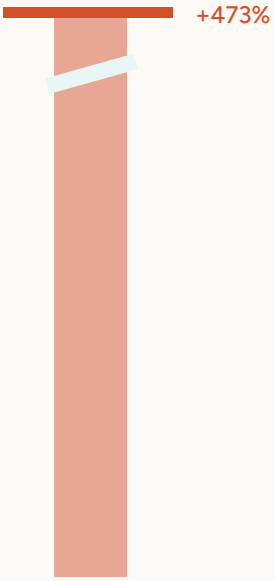
Supports Raising LOS Standard

Priority Investment Rating



Supports Maintaining LOS Standard

5-Year Change in Participation



Supports Raising LOS Standard

PLAYGROUNDS

Population-Based Standard

Level of Service (LOS)

1.2 per 10,000 **Current** ▲ **1.9** per 10,000 **Recommended**

Number of Playgrounds

447 in 2025 ▲ **820** by 2050



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RECTANGULAR FIELDS

Population-Based Standard

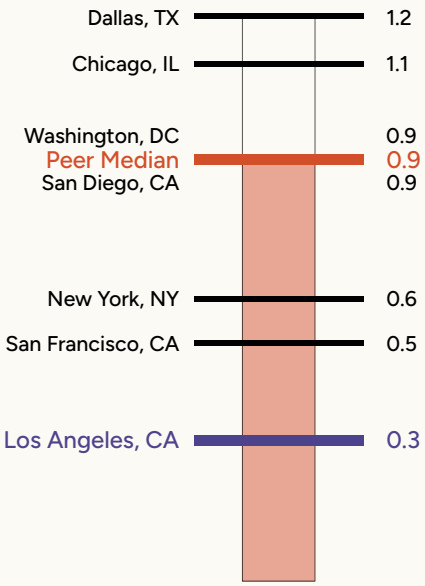
Level of Service (LOS)

0.3 per 10,000 **Current** ▲ **0.9** per 10,000 **Recommended**

Number of Rectangular Fields

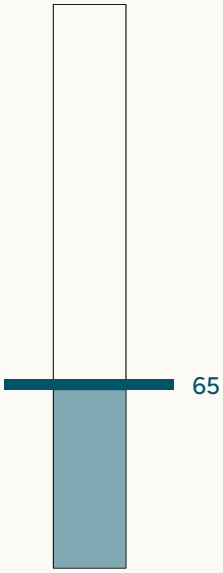
101 in 2025 ▲ **302** by 2050

Peer Median



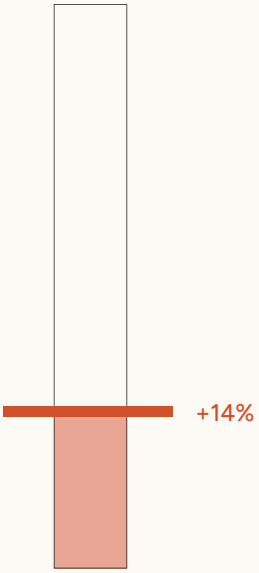
▲ Supports Raising LOS Standard

Priority Investment Rating



◆ Supports Maintaining LOS Standard

5-Year Change in Participation



▲ Supports Raising LOS Standard

TENNIS COURTS

Population-Based Standard

Level of Service (LOS)

1.9 per 20,000 **Current**

▲

3.2 per 20,000 **Recommended**

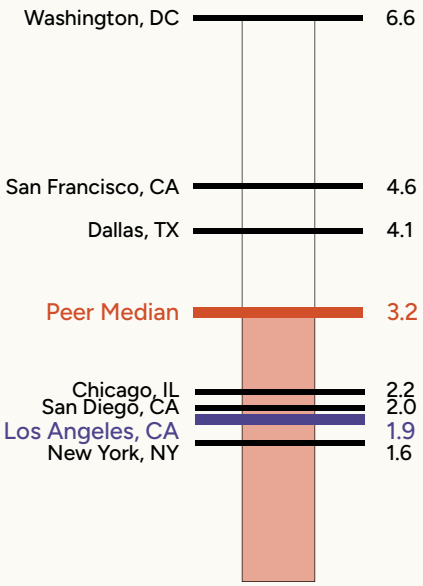
Number of Tennis Courts

370.5 in 2025

▲

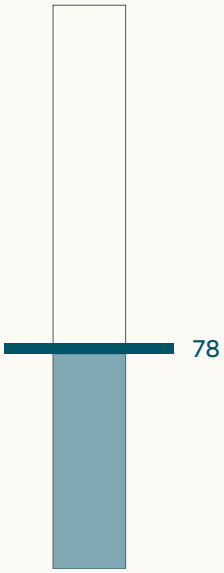
798 by 2050

Peer Median



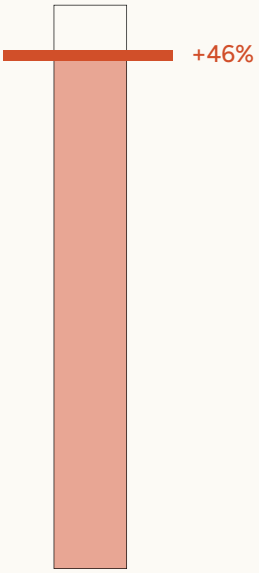
▲ Supports Raising LOS Standard

Priority Investment Rating



◆ Supports Maintaining LOS Standard

5-Year Change in Participation



▲ Supports Raising LOS Standard

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VOLLEYBALL COURTS

Population-Based Standard

Level of Service (LOS)

0.5 per 20,000 **Current**

▼

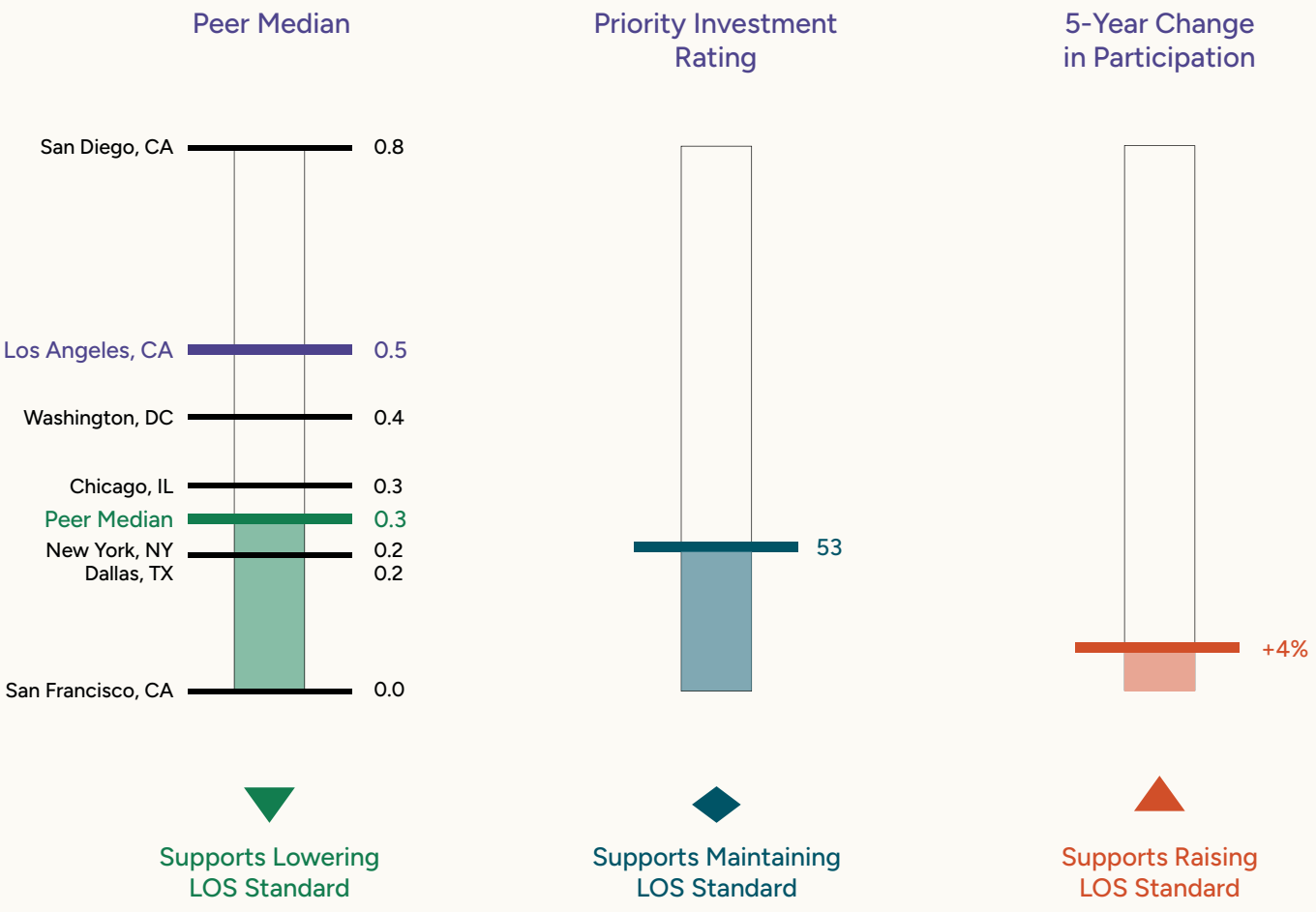
0.3 per 20,000 **Recommended**

Number of Volleyball Courts

89 in 2025

▲

100 by 2050



SWIMMING POOLS (OUTDOOR)

Population-Based Standard

Level of Service (LOS)

1.5 per 100,000 **Current**

1.5 per 100,000 **Recommended**

Number of Swimming Pools

59 in 2025

66 by 2050



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SPLASHPADS

Population-Based Standard

Level of Service (LOS)

3.4 per 1,000,000 **Current**

▲

36.3 per 1,000,000 **Recommended**

Number of Splashpads

13 in 2025

▲

142 by 2050



BATHROOMS

Population-Based Standard

Level of Service (LOS)

3.9 per 10,000 **Current**

▼

1.6 per 10,000 **Recommended**

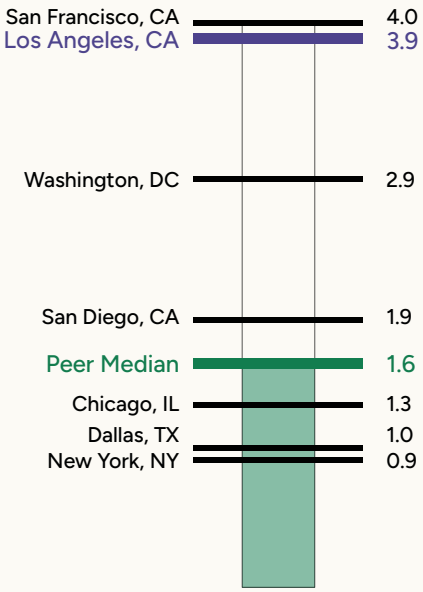
Number of Bathrooms

1,504 in 2025

▲

1,683 by 2050

Peer Median



▼

Supports Lowering LOS Standard

Priority Investment Rating



5-Year Change in Participation



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NATURE TRAILS (MILES)

Population-Based Standard

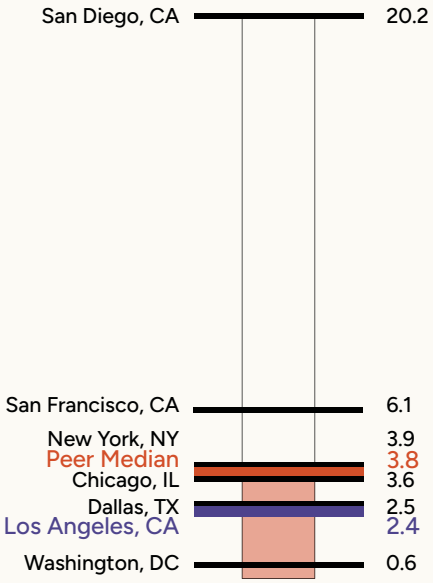
Level of Service (LOS)

2.4 per 100,000 **Current** ▲ **3.8** per 100,000 **Recommended**

Miles of Natural Trails

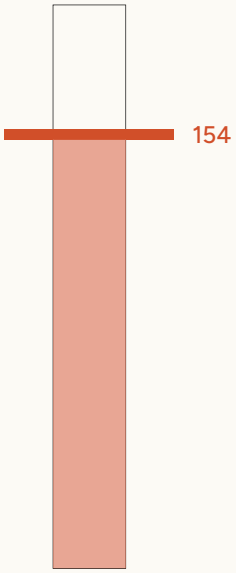
92 in 2025 ▲ **154** by 2050

Peer Median



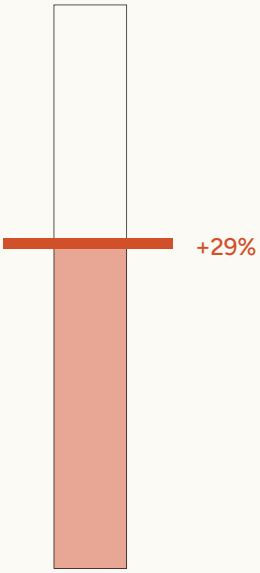
▲ Supports Raising LOS Standard

Priority Investment Rating



▲ Supports Raising LOS Standard

5-Year Change in Participation



▲ Supports Raising LOS Standard

DISC GOLF COURSES

Population-Based Standard

Level of Service (LOS)

0.1 per 100,000 **Current**

▲

0.2 per 100,000 **Recommended**

Number of Disc Golf Courses

2 in 2025

▲

9 by 2050



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RECREATION AND SENIOR CENTERS

Population-Based Standard

Level of Service (LOS)

0.9 per 20,000 **Current** ▲ **1.0** per 20,000 **Recommended**

Number of Recreation and Senior Centers

165 in 2025 ▲ **194** by 2050



SKATE PARKS

Population-Based Standard

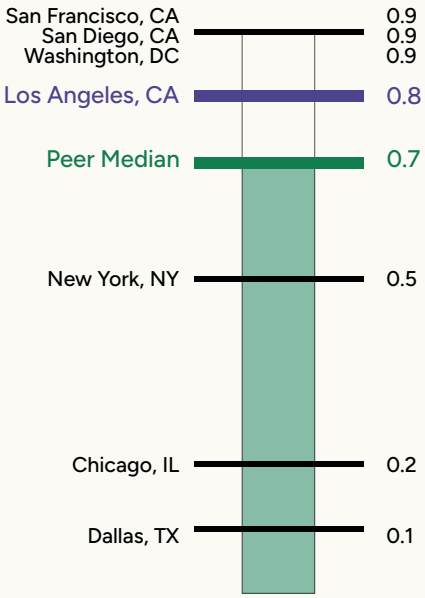
Level of Service (LOS)

0.8 per 100,000 **Current** ▼ **0.7** per 100,000 **Recommended**

Number of Skate Parks

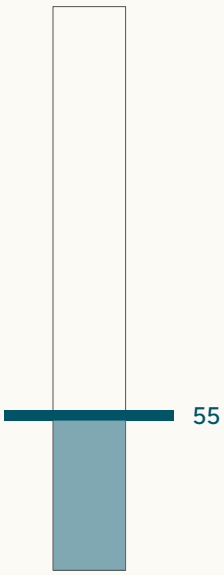
32 in 2025 ▲ **36** by 2050

Peer Median



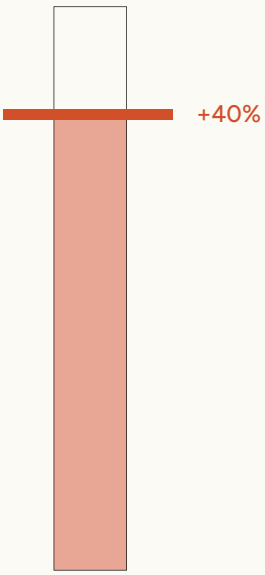
▼ Supports Lowering LOS Standard

Priority Investment Rating



◆ Supports Maintaining LOS Standard

5-Year Change in Participation



▲ Supports Raising LOS Standard

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PARK ACREAGE

Population-Based Standard

Level of Service (LOS)

4.2 per 1,000 **Current**

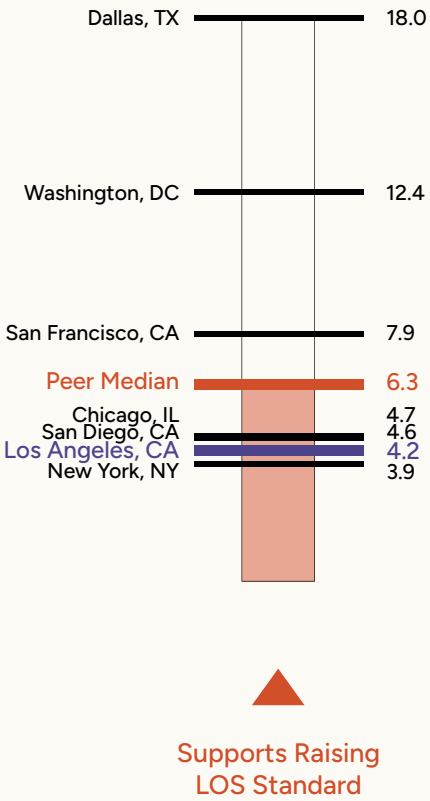
6.3 per 1,000 **Recommended**

Park Acreage

16,000 in 2025

43,159 by 2050

Peer Median



Supports Raising LOS Standard

Priority Investment Rating



5-Year Change in Participation



LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS SUMMARY

Amenity	Total RAP Count	Metric	Current LOS	Peer Median LOS	Priority Investment Rating	5-Year Change in Participation	Recommended LOS	# of Amenities by 2050
Basketball Hoops	446	1/10,000	1.2	3.9	66	+28%	3.8	1,640
Community Garden Sites	8	1/1,000	0.0	0.0	127	-	0.0	9
Diamond Fields	300	1/10,000	0.8	1.2	59	+6%	1.0	432
Dog Parks	14	1/100,000	0.4	2.0	104	-	1.8	78
Pickleball Courts	52	1/20,000	0.3	1.1	78	+473%	0.4	86
Playgrounds	447	1/10,000	1.2	1.9	90	-	1.9	820
Rectangular Fields	101	1/10,000	0.3	0.9	65	+14%	0.7	302
Tennis Courts	371	1/20,000	1.9	3.2	78	+46%	3.7	798
Volleyball Courts	89	1/20,000	0.5	0.3	53	+4%	0.5	100
Pools	59	1/100,000	1.5	1.5	130	+6%	1.5	66
Splashpads	13	1/1,000,000	3.4	36.3	89	-	3.3	142
Bathrooms	1,504	1/10,000	3.9	1.6	-	-	3.9	1,683
Nature Trails (Miles)	92	1/100,000	2.4	3.8	154	+29%	3.5	151
Disc Golf Courses	2	1/100,000	0.1	0.2	51	-	0.2	9
Rec & Senior Centers	165	1/20,000	0.9	1.0	-	-	0.9	194
Skate Parks	32	1/100,000	0.8	0.7	55	+40%	0.8	36
Park Acreage	16,000	1/1,000	4.2	6.3	-	-	10	43,159

Supports **raising** the current standard
Supports **maintaining** the current standard
Supports **lowering** the current standard
No information available

Figure 258.LOS Population Standards.
Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, TPL City Park Facts 2023, SFIA Topline Participation Report 2025.

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Figure 259. Pickleball is one of the fastest growing sports nationwide. Source: Unai Huizi Photography / Shutterstock.

SUMMARY OF HOW THE GUIDELINES RELATE TO THE CAPITAL LIFE CYCLE

	Acquisition	Vision Planning	Design	Construction	Operation	Evaluation
Park Classifications	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Site Planning Guidelines	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Engagement Guidelines	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Level of Service Standards	✓	✓			✓	✓

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Figure 260. Runyon Canyon Park is among the most visited parks in the city. Source: HannaTor / Shutterstock.

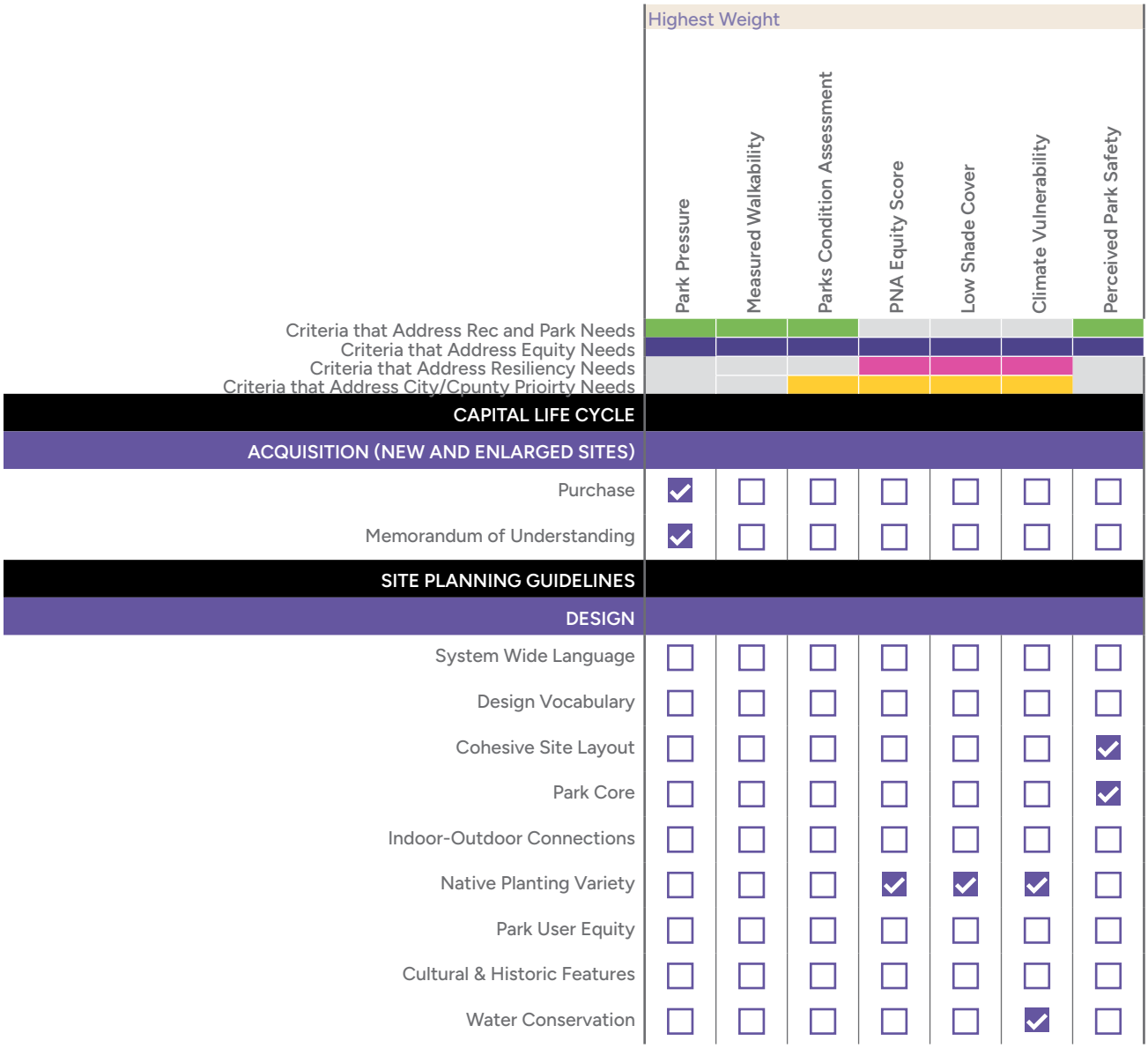
ADDRESSING SITE-SPECIFIC NEEDS

While RAP should consider all site planning and engagement guidelines applicable to a park or prospective park site based on its classification, certain guidelines may be particularly useful in addressing site-specific needs. Figure 261 shows which guidelines may help address areas of high need, as defined by the PNA's site prioritization criteria.

For a given site:

1. Find the site in the Universe of Sites table located in the Resources section.
2. Determine for which of the prioritization criteria the site received high values, indicating a high level of need.

Figure 261. Priority Guidelines by Site Prioritization Criteria.
Source: OLIN, 2025.

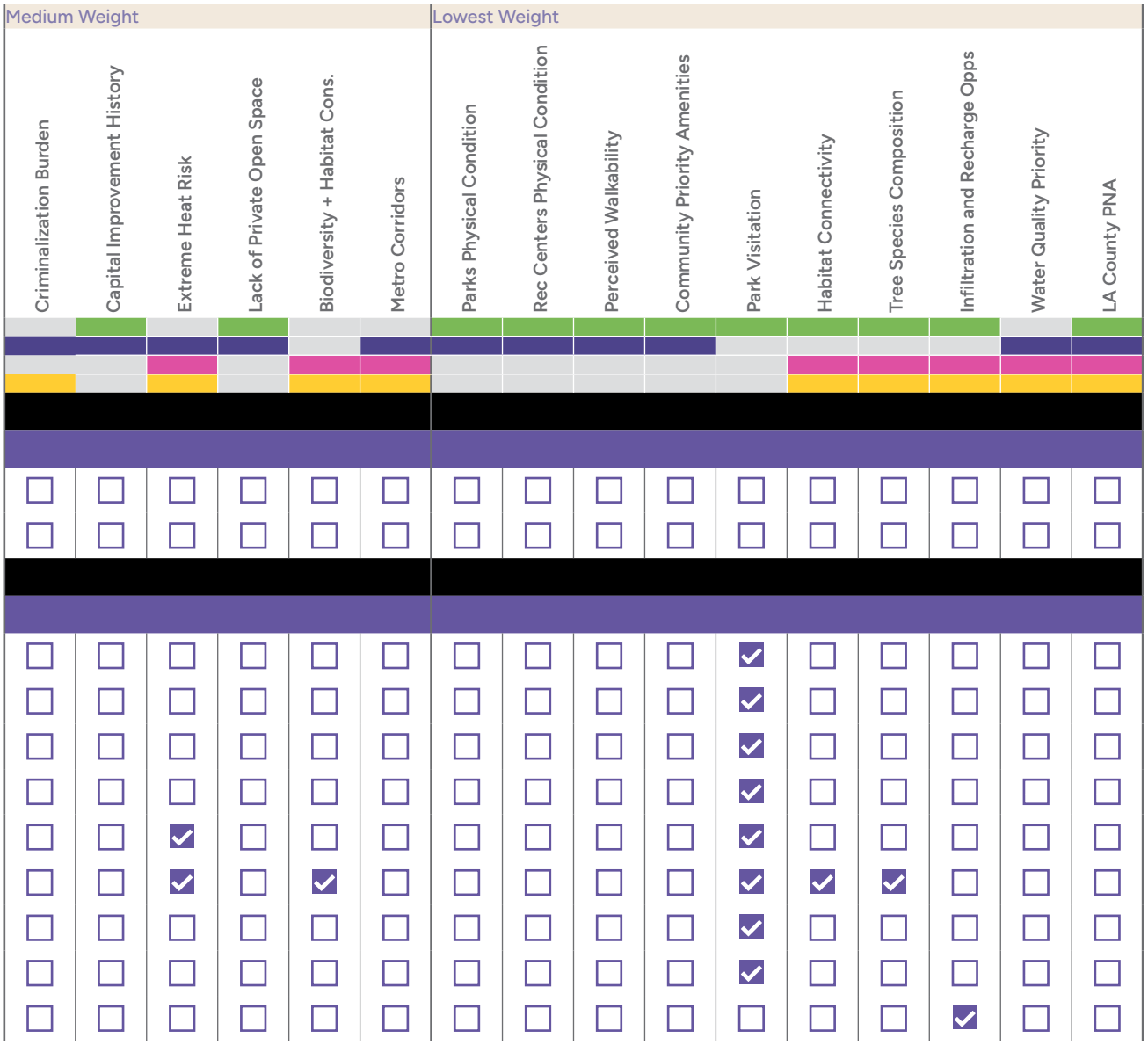


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3. Find those criteria in the first row of this table.

4. Look down the column to find the guidelines most likely to help address that need.

As an example, for a park or prospective park site that has low shade cover the guidelines for planting variety, shade, and natural areas may be of particular importance.



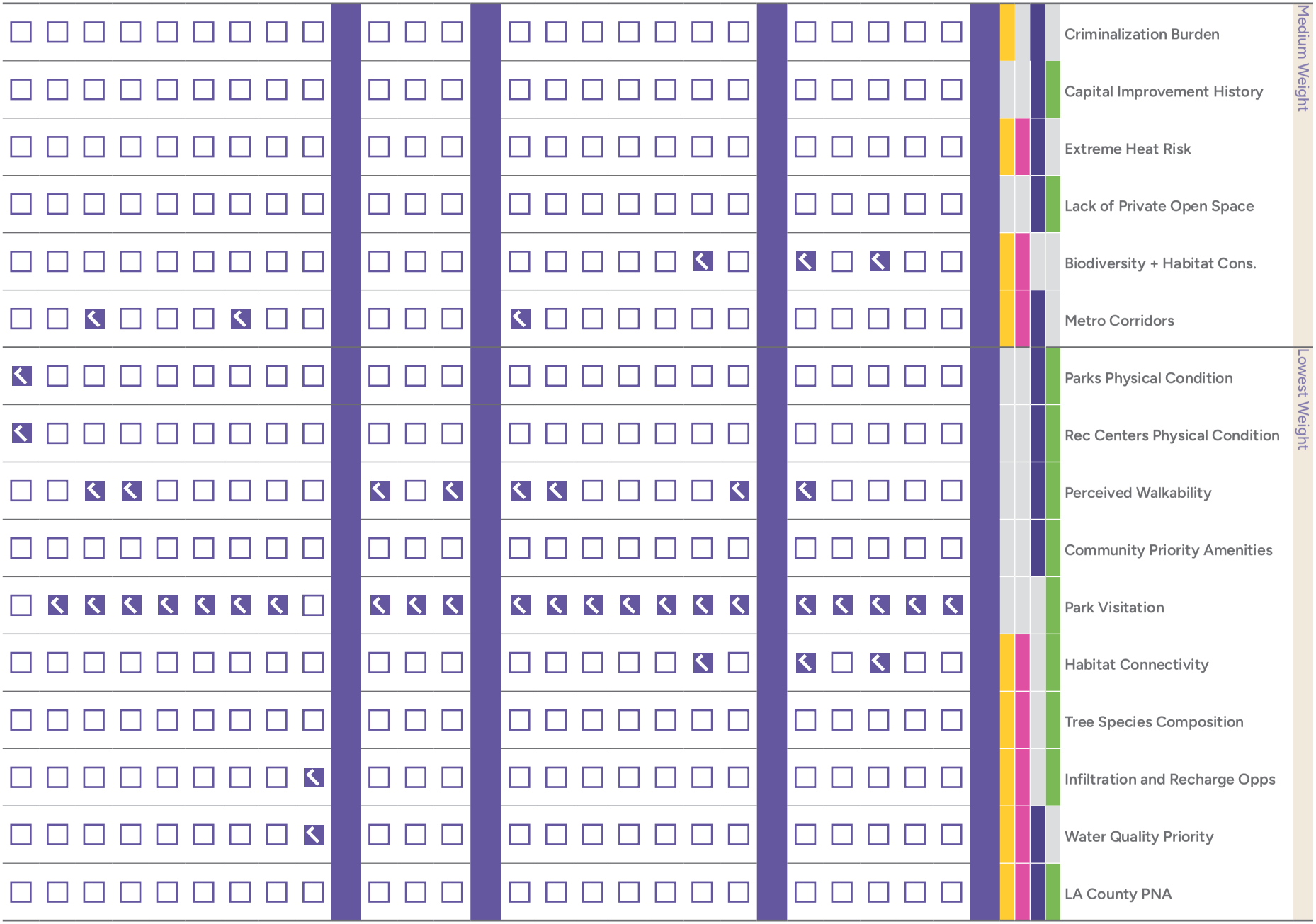
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Highest Weight

	Park Pressure	Measured Walkability	Parks Condition Assessment	PNA Equity Score	Low Shade Cover	Climate Vulnerability	Perceived Park Safety
Criteria that Address Rec and Park Needs							
Criteria that Address Equity Needs							
Criteria that Address Resiliency Needs							
Criteria that Address City/County Priority Needs							
CONTEXT							
Park Supportive Uses	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
Building Frontage	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
County/Regional Parks Connectivity	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Public Property/Institutional	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Streetscape Enhancements	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐
CONNECTIVITY							
Street Grid Connectivity	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Seamless Public Space	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Trail Mode Separation	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Loop Trail	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Internal Walking Trail	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Trail Connections	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Safe Routes/Passages	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑
WAYFINDING							
Gateways (Primary & Secondary)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑
Path Hierarchy	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Universal Wayfinding Signage	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑
INFRASTRUCTURE							
Regional Water Partnerships	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐
Bike Parking	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Transit Stop	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Shared Parking	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
On-Site Parking	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Accessible Van Parking and Drop-Off	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Safe Crossings	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑
Comfort Facilities	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Maintenance Facilities	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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Criminalization Burden
Capital Improvement History
Extreme Heat Risk
Lack of Private Open Space
Biodiversity + Habitat Cons.
Metro Corridors
Parks Physical Condition
Rec Centers Physical Condition
Perceived Walkability
Community Priority Amenities
Park Visitation
Habitat Connectivity
Tree Species Composition
Infiltration and Recharge Opps
Water Quality Priority
LA County PNA
Medium Weight
Lowest Weight

Highest Weight

	Park Pressure	Measured Walkability	Parks Condition Assessment	PNA Equity Score	Low Shade Cover	Climate Vulnerability	Perceived Park Safety
Criteria that Address Rec and Park Needs	■	■	■				■
Criteria that Address Equity Needs	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Criteria that Address Resiliency Needs				■	■	■	
Criteria that Address City/County Priority Needs			■	■	■	■	
ZONES							
Universal Elements	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑	☑	☑
Intensive Use Areas	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑
Programmable Gathering Areas	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑
Recreation Areas	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑
Casual Use Areas	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑
Natural Areas	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑	☑	☐
ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS							
Programming	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑
Integration with the Landscape	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Design Excellence	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Material Strategies	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Environmental Sustainability	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Innovation and Artistry	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Accessibility & Equity	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
ONGOING ENGAGEMENT GUIDELINES							
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS							
Project Pre-Planning	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑
Community-Drive Planning and Design Process	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑
Implementation	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑
LONG-TERM STEWARDSHIP, OPERATIONS, AND PROGRAMMING							
Park Ambassador Program	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑
Park Arts Advisory Board	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Programming	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑
'Friends of' Groups and Park Advisory Boards	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑
Hiring	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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Criminalization Burden
Capital Improvement History
Extreme Heat Risk
Lack of Private Open Space
Biodiversity + Habitat Cons.
Metro Corridors
Medium Weight
Parks Physical Condition
Rec Centers Physical Condition
Perceived Walkability
Community Priority Amenities
Park Visitation
Habitat Connectivity
Tree Species Composition
Infiltration and Recharge Opps
Water Quality Priority
LA County PNA
Lowest Weight

SUMMARY: GUIDELINES

Do you want to revisit the key points of this section of the PNA? Check out these key summary points!

CAPITAL LIFE CYCLE

- Mapping out a clear capital life cycle helps RAP systematically assess when facilities should be maintained, renovated, repurposed, or replaced.
- The phases of the capital life cycle include acquisition, vision planning, design, construction, operation, and evaluation.



SITE PLANNING

- Site planning guidelines provide a clear and consistent roadmap for designing new parks and recreation facilities, rerefreshing existing sites, and evaluating whether improvements are needed.
- The guidelines are intended to inform:
  - The development of framework and site plans;
  - The periodic evaluation of parks and recreation facilities to assess functionality and performance;
  - The design of refreshed or new parks.
- The guidelines cover:
  - Overall design
  - Site context
  - Connectivity
  - Wayfinding
  - Infrastructure
  - Zones of park uses
  - Architectural elements

Figure 263. Children playing at South Park Recreation Center during the Olympic Day of Sport. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

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PARK CLASSIFICATIONS

- A new park classification seeks to clarify how existing parks function and provides guidelines about future park and recreation facility typologies that may be necessary to meet the needs of current and future residents.

- Each park and recreation facility classification includes a general description of its:
  - Typical size range;
  - Typical length of visit;
  - Access provisions;
  - List of appropriate amenities;
  - Applicable site planning guidelines,
  - Typical architectural elements.
- The new classifications are:
  - Mini Park
  - Neighborhood Park
  - Large Neighborhood Park
  - Neighborhood Nature Park
  - Community Park
  - Large Community Park
  - Community Nature Park
  - Regional Park
  - Regional Nature Park
  - Linear Park
  - Canyon Park
  - Greenway
  - Historic Landmark Site
  - Community School Park
  - School Pool
  - Beach
  - Single Purpose Site
  - Golf Course

ONGOING ENGAGEMENT

- Ongoing engagement helps parks reflect the diverse needs and priorities of Los Angeles' many neighborhoods.
- Meaningful engagement involves surveys, public meetings, advisory committees, workshops, focus groups, and pop-ups. Feedback from these engagements directly shapes park programming, amenities, and site planning for updated and new facilities.
- The PNA's engagement guidelines aim to create more inclusive and accessible public spaces, foster a sense of ownership, identify and cultivate community leaders, and increase equity in access and outcomes.
- The guidelines cover engagement for project pre-planning, a community-driven planning and design process, and long-term stewardship, operations, and programming.

LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS

- No uniform level of service standards exist for parks or recreational amenities across the country.
- The PNA defines population-based standards that address how many amenities are needed in the City, informed by:
  - Current level of service
  - Level of service in peer cities
  - Community priorities
  - National participation trends
- For each amenity, the recommended level of service leads to a projected quantity of that amenity needed by 2050, taking into account population growth projections.

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SECTION V:

IMPLEMENTATION

This section outlines the resources, strategies, and actions needed to bring the City of Los Angeles' recreation and park vision to life. As the city continues to grow and change, it will require sustained investment to maintain, improve, and expand its diverse network of parks, facilities, and programs. The Cost and Funding chapter identifies the types of investments needed and explores available and potential funding sources to support this work. The Action Plan then translates the plan's strategies into a clear roadmap for implementation. Together, these chapters provide a framework to guide the City in making equitable, effective, and lasting improvements across the park system.



Figure 264. Aerial view of swan boats on the lake in Echo Park. Source: Shutterstock.

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COST AND FUNDING

Los Angeles, a city defined by its vibrant communities and diverse landscapes, faces a critical challenge: ensuring its essential park system can meet the growing needs of its residents now and for generations to come. A vital component of the Los Angeles Parks Needs Assessment is an evaluation of cost and funding, laying out a comprehensive framework to understand the financial investment required to maintain, enhance, and expand the city's parks and recreational amenities. Planning-level cost estimates for new facilities, maintenance, and staffing needs in addition to innovative funding strategies, are outlined as a roadmap to a resilient, equitable, and thriving Los Angeles park system.

PLANNING-LEVEL COST ASSUMPTIONS AND ESTIMATES

The PNA includes a rough order-of-magnitude estimate of the dollar amount needed to maintain, refresh, and build new parks and recreational amenities, facilities, and infrastructure across the city over the next 25 years as well as meet staffing and operational needs.

METHODOLOGY

The PNA's cost estimate is based on assumed costs for new parkland, construction of new amenities, replacement of existing amenities, repair of existing amenities, and maintenance of existing amenities. These assumed costs are based on:

- The costs of recently completed work by the City of Los Angeles
- The costs of recently completed work by local landscape architects, architects, and engineers
- The experience of cost estimators with cost estimation for park construction



Costs were developed for the over 30 amenities inventoried in RAP's annual Park Conditions Assessment, as well as other priority park facilities and landscapes that impact the overall quality and character of the parks system. The elements are categorized into:

- **Park Facilities**
  - Recreation Elements
  - Ecological Systems
  - Support Facilities
- **Architectural Elements**
- **Infrastructural Elements**
- **New Parkland**
- **Icons**

There are costs associated with maintaining, completing a minor refresh of, completing a major refresh of, or adding each of these elements.

Figure 266. The playground at Drum Barracks Park was assessed as 'fair' in the annual Park Conditions Assessment. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks

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Figure 267. Swimmers enjoying the pool at the CLASS Parks Summer Kickoff Picnic. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

MAINTAIN

An amenity is in **good condition**, is fully functional, and does not need repairs. The amenity should be maintained to keep it in a good state of repair. Amenities in good condition encourage park use.

MAJOR REFRESH

An amenity is in **poor condition**, is largely or completely unusable, and requires major repairs to be functional. Amenities in poor condition discourage park use.

MINOR REFRESH

An amenity is in **fair condition** and is functional but needs minor or moderate repairs. Some elements of the amenity need to be refreshed. Amenities in fair condition can still be used, but may slightly discourage park use.

NEW FACILITY

A new facility must be built to meet a need in the overall system.



Figure 268. Restroom facilities at the Hansen Dan Recreation Area. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks..

TYPES OF COST, ASSUMPTIONS, AND APPROACH

CAPITAL ESTIMATES

In the overall cost matrix, standardized costs are applied to the actual conditions of park amenities at each park site, as assessed by RAP, to arrive at project costs citywide to the year 2050. For amenities or elements that do not have a specific assessment, such as individual benches, the cost matrix includes estimates for current and future needs over the next 25 years. For new facilities, the proposed counts are based on the proposed level-of-service (LOS) standards for RAP. (See Chapter 13: Level of Service Standards.) For example, if RAP wants to increase its LOS for basketball courts to match peer cities, the number of new courts needed to meet the new LOS standard is added to the new courts column. This is also true for the total acres of new parks desired. In the case of new parks, new amenity costs were applied to each of the 36 prospective park sites identified using the "Per Square Mile" tool (See Chapter 8: Site Prioritization.).

In addition to amenities, elements such as water and power support infrastructure, native habitat restoration or creation, and water bodies are considered in the cost matrix based on acreage or age of park.

The matrix includes soft costs, such as design fees, for each of these projects as well. Soft costs for small projects are generally higher by percentage than large projects. This is due to the fact that regardless of the scale of the project, a certain level of project management and administrative work is required. For the purposes of this estimate, soft costs were averaged to 12%.

AMENITIES, HABITAT, AND SOFT COSTS ARE INCLUDED IN OVERALL COST CALCULATIONS.

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PERSONNEL ESTIMATES

Future staffing needs and associated personnel costs are based on an average of three estimation methods.

1. Increasing capacity and level of service by 1.5 times (150%) to meet anticipated demand and elevate overall service delivery.
2. Returning staffing to RAP's prior, known peak in FY2008 (139% for FTEs, 258% for PTEs). RAP has not returned to pre-recession staffing levels. Restoring full-time employee counts to the FY2008 peak would require a 139% increase. Restoring part-time employee counts would require a 258% increase.
3. Increasing staff per acre to align with peer systems (200%). Based on the average staff per acre against peer park systems, RAP would need to increase staff capacity by 200% to meet the service level of peers.

EXPENSE ESTIMATES

Expenses are based on an applied salary-to-expense ratio of 20%, based on the historical average from RAP's FY2015–FY2025 budgets.

Based on this initial approach, RAP would need to increase its operating budget by 75% to increase staff capacity to a level more consistent with prior service levels, desired service quality, and peers..

RAP COULD RESTORE STAFFING LEVELS, A HIGHER LEVEL OF SERVICE AND ALIGN CAPACITY TO PEERS BY INCREASING ITS OPERATING BUDGET BY 75%.

PERSONNEL AND EXPENSE ESTIMATE SUMMARY

Estimated Budgets	Full-Time Salaries	Part-Time Salaries	Misc. Salaries	Total Salary Budget	Expenses	Total Operating Costs	% Change from FY25
Existing FY2025	$126M	$54M	$4M	$184M	$39M	**$223M**	0%
1. Staffing Consistent to Prior Staffing Levels	$190M	$82M	$5M	$276M	$58M	**$335M**	50%
2. Increase Capacity to Provide A Higher Level of Service	$176M	$140M	$7M	$323M	$68M	**$391M**	75%
3. Increase Capacity to Align to Peers	$253M	$109M	$7M	$368M	$78M	**$446M**	100%
Average	$206M	$110M	$6M	$322M	$68M	**$390M**	75%

Figure 269. Personnel and Expense Estimate. All costs are in 2025 dollars based on 2025 staff salaries and expenses. These estimated operating costs do not include City General Fund Reimbursements, trash collection, or utilities. Source: HR&A Analysis of data provided by RAP and Trust for Public Land City Park Facts. Benchmarking peer cities rely on individual City Budgets from FY2023.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ESTIMATES

Staff salaries on the maintenance and construction teams constitute a significant portion of RAP's operations and maintenance costs. Currently, the park conditions assessment, RAP staff, and community members all point to poor maintenance conditions in a high percentage of the City's parks. This is largely due to reduced numbers of operations and maintenance staff and also due to the ever-expanding scale of the park system. In a growing city like LA, the operations and maintenance budget of the park system also needs to grow year to year. Over the past 25 years, this budget has not kept up with inflation or the growth of the system.

OVER THE PAST 25 YEARS, RAP'S OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE BUDGET HAS NOT KEPT UP WITH INFLATION OR GROWTH OF THE SYSTEM.

ESCALATION

One of the most important elements of long-range cost planning is considering escalation year to year. If underestimated, projects further into the future of the PNA time horizon will be underfunded. The rate of escalation depends largely on market conditions. While average years may be in the 4-5% range, during the COVID-19 pandemic and in recent years escalation rates for capital construction costs rose very quickly at rates approaching 10-12%. Escalation forecasts for 2025–2026 in the LA market are 6-9%, driven in part by fire rebuild efforts and events-related development (World Cup, Superbowl, Olympics) before stabilizing for 2027–2029 in the 3-6% range.[156]

This projection equates to the following for the long-term PNA recommended assumptions:

- 2015-2024: Average of 5% escalation (accounts for Covid-peaks)
- 2025-2029: Estimate an average 6% escalation
- 2030-2050: Estimate an average 4% escalation
- Average Recommended 2025-2050 Escalation: 4.5%



Figure 270. Path maintenance at Pan Pacific Park. Source: Max Dickson, 2025.

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COST TOTALS
(WITHOUT ESCALATION)

The total budget takes into account facility conditions and deferred maintenance, desired new amenities, staffing needs, and operations and maintenance needs. Some costs recur annually, such as staffing. Other costs, such as new projects, are one-time costs that require ongoing operations and maintenance costs. The total budget can be broken down into one-time and annual costs.

ONE TIME CAPITAL NEED (IN 2025 DOLLARS) $14.76B

Deferred Maintenance	**~$2.67B**
Level of Service Goals *(New facilities and acres to meet peer city levels)*	**~$12.1B**

ANNUAL OPERATING ADDITIONAL NEEDS $502M

Total for Staff Increases to Meet Staffing Gap *(Year 1)*	**~$322M**
Total for Expenses *(Year 1)*	**~$68M**
Total for General Fund Reimbursements *(2026)*	**~$112M**

With such large goals, it is helpful to further break these costs into various lenses to better explore funding measures or strategies and to prepare for department budgeting.

ADDITIONAL LENSES TO EXPLORE COSTS	
Total for 36 new "Per Square Mile" parks at approximately 3 acres, including land acquisition	**$1.3B**
Total needed to address the top 100 prioritized sites (based on a per acre average of the system cost)	**$724M**
Total needed to address the 25 first priority sites (based on a per acre average of the system cost)	**$55.3M**
Total needed to address the top 15 prioritized sites (based on a per acre average of the system cost)	**$24.7M**

Figure 271. Additional lenses to explore the cost estimates. Source: OLIN, 2025.

This estimated addition of $500M annually would enable RAP to meet growing needs in staffing, operations and maintenance, and General Fund reimbursements for the Los Angeles park system, and is equivalent to 4% of the City of LA's Fiscal Year 2025 operating budget.

ADDITIONAL STAFF NEEDS

Future park needs include staff needs. While the park system has grown since 2008, the number of staff at the Department of Recreation and Parks (RAP) has been reduced due to budget constraints. Current staff shortages and vacant positions make it nearly impossible to complete staff succession planning, meaning that RAP is frequently unable to look beyond the current year when thinking about staffing and training. This leads to a cycle of lost institutional knowledge.

In addition to reaching a more sustainable full-time staff size, several specific staffing needs have been identified in the assessment so far through conversations with RAP, other City agencies, the Steering Committee, the Technical Advisory Committee, Equity Session Attendees, and community members.

MAINTENANCE - NATIVE HABITAT MANAGEMENT + ECOLOGISTS

Maintaining thriving native habitats across LA's park system will require dedicated staff. Environmental supervisors, ecologists, and on-the-ground maintenance crews are needed for invasive species monitoring, protected species identification, plant replacement, and educational endeavors.

SINCE 2008, STAFF NUMBERS AT RAP HAVE BEEN REDUCED DUE TO BUDGET CONSTRAINTS.



Figure 273. Department of Recreation and Parks maintenance staff. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

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Figure 274. Native habitat in North Atwater Park. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

One strategy for expanding native habitat management staffing could be to leverage existing civil service positions established by the City of Los Angeles Personnel Department. The Environmental Specialist, Environmental Supervisor, and Environmental Affairs Officer positions are closest to the responsibilities of a RAP ecologist. Additionally, the Park Ranger position also may have duties related to ecological study. Required manual labor would be conducted by Gardener-Caretakers.

RAP currently has one ecologist on staff for Griffith Park who was hired in 2022. Initial steps to expand staff could include assigning a natural resource expert to each of RAP's management regions (West, Valley, Pacific, Metro, and Griffith). As each region varies in its total number of parks, total park acres, and specific local ecology maintenance needs, tailored maintenance strategies will need to be developed by these natural resource experts.

Ideally a single, centrally-located supervisor would oversee the regionally-based staff. Staff from regions with fewer parks and natural ecosystems could help staff in districts with more and larger parks as needed.

Over the next two decades, staffing for the native habitat program should continue to grow, overseen by an Environmental Affairs Officer and supported by Environmental Supervisors that could manage multiple nearby regions. The specific number of staff needed for each region will depend on the region's existing and new parks. The Griffith and Valley regions would likely need two to three Environmental Specialists, the Pacific and West regions, two, and the Metro region, one. Overall, the program could grow from six staff members up to a supervisory team of approximately 15 staff members in addition to on-the-ground maintenance crews.



Figure 275. White Point Park and Nature Preserve. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.



Figure 277. Play LADay. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

ACCESSIBILITY

Accessible park infrastructure is a critical component to providing equitable access to parks, and RAP is legally required to meet ADA standards and accessible building code requirements in any future park project. Having staff members dedicated to accessibility within RAP will help support the department in future ADA compliance and help meet the department's aspiration for a more accessible park system across the City.

In addition to physical accessibility, dedicated program accessibility managers and communications accessibility experts are needed to address the accessibility of the department's programs and web, mobile, and analog communications.



Figure 276. Universally accessible playground at Aidan's Place, Westwood Recreation Center. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

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Figure 279. Department of Recreation and Parks Rangers. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

RANGERS

Rangers perform a key role in City parks. They help community members navigate parks and keep parks safe. Approximately 30 of 70 ranger positions are empty today. In addition to filling empty positions, many more rangers are needed. Currently rangers are shared between large parks, and small parks rarely get ranger attention.

PARK AMBASSADORS

Community members raised the need for park ambassadors multiple times. These ambassadors were envisioned to be residents hired at key parks from the immediate neighborhood to support park users and help direct people to services. Their familiar presence would help ensure that community members feel welcome in parks. Ambassadors could also assist other RAP staff with park functions such as maintenance if necessary. Given the requirement that civil service positions be approved through City Council, creative solutions may be needed to hire ambassadors from immediate neighborhoods. Residents cited the Metro Ambassadors program as a successful prototype. Given strong support for this potential program, recommendations and best practices for a pilot park ambassador program are outlined in Chapter 12: Ongoing Engagement.



Figure 278. Locally hired park ambassadors could support park users. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

FUNDING STRATEGY RECOMMENDATIONS

Los Angeles Recreation and Parks relies on a combination of public funding sources for critical capital improvements and the daily operations at more than 16,000 acres of parkland. As discussed in Chapter 6: Current Budget and Finance, RAP achieves this with an increasingly constrained budget. Some parts of the City have limited park space that is seeing increased pressure as a result of new development. More funding is needed – now and in the years to come.

This section describes strategies that the City of Los Angeles and RAP could use to increase funding for its park system, some of which have not yet been tested. While RAP should remain attuned to state and federal funding sources, many of the following funding strategies are within the City's, and even RAP's, direct control. Strategies like building out an ecosystem of conservancies across the park system or evaluating opportunities to increase earned revenue take time to implement. The pursuit of additional funding, including the promising possibility of increasing revenue, should never compromise RAP's fundamental mission of providing accessible recreation programs to all Angelenos.

The funding strategies explored in more detail are:

Funding Strategy	Applicable Use	
	Capital	Operations and Maintenance
RAP-Led Funding Strategies		
Increase earned-revenue generation		X
Expand partnerships with non-profits and build a conservancy model	X	X
Leverage State and Federal funding sources	X	
Funding Strategies Requiring Partnership		
Increase the Charter mandated allocation of property tax revenue to RAP	X	X
Evaluate property tax assessments	X	X
Evaluate sales taxes	X	X
Evaluate City bond options: general obligation and revenue bonds	X	

Figure 282.Funding strategy recommendations and their applicable use. Source: OLIN, 2025.

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Figure 283. Families ice skating at the Pershing Ice Rink opening. City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

RAP-LED FUNDING STRATEGIES

INCREASE EARNED-REVENUE GENERATION

RAP can strengthen its financial sustainability by strategically reviewing and optimizing its existing revenue-generating programs, while remaining dedicated to the agency's fundamental mission of providing accessible recreation programs to all Angelenos. Affordability and earned revenue are not necessarily in conflict, and programs that produce revenue can help support new and exciting recreational opportunities that reflect community interests. Reassessing RAP's earned revenue could include conducting a market analysis that compares current fee structures, such as those for facility rentals, sports leagues, classes, or special events, with similar offerings provided by peer agencies and private providers in the region. If current rates are below those offered by peer institutions, particularly non-profit organizations with an interest in providing accessible services, there may be opportunities to adjust pricing while maintaining affordability and equitable access for residents.

RAP could also expand and diversify its revenue streams by collecting parking fees at new parks, improving and promoting concessions within the park system, or creating sponsorship opportunities for park maintenance or capital investment.

PARKING

RAP could evaluate free and paid parking across the park system to identify locations for paid parking, particularly in high-traffic locations where free RAP managed parking sits adjacent to paid parking.

CONCESSIONS

In addition to reviewing pricing of existing concessions, RAP may consider new offerings. Creative examples of high demand concessions exist in urban park systems across the country. In Philadelphia each summer and fall, Parks on Tap attracts tens of thousands of residents to pop up beer gardens across the city, generating vital revenue to support the city's parks and offering a fun way for residents to explore new parks. Run by FCM Hospitality in partnership with Philadelphia Parks & Recreation and Fairmount Park Conservancy, Parks on Tap offers local craft beer, food, and vibrant social space within the city's parks. The partnership allows Philadelphia Parks & Recreation to administer the program with limited staff effort. The program covers its own operating costs and generates thousands of dollars in revenue for the parks system. In the 2019 season alone, Parks on Tap generated $1.1 million in revenue. After covering program expenses, revenue supports trail improvements, tree plantings, signage, and free cultural events in parks with no direct investment from the city.[157]



Figure 285. Sports field at North Hills Community Park. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

SPONSORSHIP

RAP could also work to attract more sponsors, though this may require amending current sponsorship guidelines to attract higher value investment. Currently, RAP places strict limits on how sponsors can be acknowledged within parks. In particular, RAP limits the duration that signage providing donor acknowledgment can remain in a park to 1 year for every $25,000 in giving.[158] This means that even large scale donations are only acknowledged for a short time, which may disincentivize major gifts from those who would like to see permanent recognition for themselves or a loved one. Major park systems including those in New York City, Pittsburgh, and Minneapolis allow more permanent recognition of donations

RAP CURRENTLY PLACES STRICT LIMITS ON HOW SPONSORS CAN BE ACKNOWLEDGED WITHIN PARKS.

at a lower threshold, encouraging a greater deal of public-private partnership to support city parks. Additionally, tight rules around signage and branding disincentivize partners from sponsoring season-long free programming to activate a park, which does happen in other places, as with Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Alabama sponsoring regular free fitness classes in Railroad Park in Birmingham, AL.[159]

ATTRACTING HIGHER VALUE SPONSORS MAY REQUIRE AMENDING CURRENT SPONSORSHIP GUIDELINES.

By investing in high-quality and in-demand programming, including outdoor fitness classes, nature camps, adaptive sports, and cultural events, RAP can continue to generate income while attracting broader community participation and supporting placemaking. Revenue gained through these efforts can be reinvested in park maintenance, staffing, and service enhancements, supporting long-term operational stability and improved park experiences. RAP is already engaged in this effort. From summer camps, to adult sports leagues, to venue rental permits, RAP is earning revenue to sustain the park system through exciting recreation amenities that communities love.



Figure 286. Aquatic fitness class at Celes King II Pool. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

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EXPAND PARTNERSHIPS WITH NON-PROFITS AND BUILD A CONSERVANCY MODEL

Partnering with non-profits and growing a conservancy model can leverage philanthropic contributions to supplement public funding. These partnerships can provide targeted funding for specific parks, enhance programming, and introduce innovative stewardship models that improve park maintenance and community engagement. California has conservation organizations, such as the Mountains & Recreation Conservation Authority (MRCA) and the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, that are dedicated to forming partnerships to acquire, protect, and research open lands across the state. However, there is not a robust culture of private support for and stewardship of urban parks. Nationally, conservancies and friends groups are private organizations that fund capital improvements and regular maintenance in urban parks that have been effective at managing and funding major urban parks. These private entities can help reduce the financial burden on the city while fostering public-private collaboration to provide an increased level of programming and maintenance in some parks.

The level of involvement of a conservancy or friends group within a park system depends on the level of resources within the organization and the relationship they form with their park or park system entity. Friends groups and conservancies could be as small as a handful of motivated community members who organize quarterly planting and clean up days, or as large as a fully funded and well-resourced non-profit organization with a board of directors that facilitates regular maintenance of a park and capital improvements in conjunction with the public park agency. In these cases, a conservancy can serve as the primary steward of a park and allow the park agency to redistribute the funds and maintenance capacity that would have gone to the park to the rest of the park system. Regardless of size, since conservancies are volunteer or non-government partners, they are largely, if not entirely, insulated from public sector politics and changes, particularly annual budgets. Conservancies and friends groups rely on private sources for their budgets, including special assessments and philanthropy from foundations, corporations, and individuals. Budgets can vary widely, often impacted by the cultural significance of a park and the resources of the neighboring communities who use the park.

PARTNERSHIPS CAN PROVIDE TARGETED FUNDING FOR SPECIFIC PARKS, ENHANCE PROGRAMMING, AND INTRODUCE INNOVATIVE STEWARDSHIP MODELS.



Figure 287. The LA Conservations Corps, Million Trees LA, and volunteers plant trees at Stetson Ranch Park after the 2008 wildfire. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.



Figure 288. Volunteers plant trees at Stetson Ranch Park reforestation.
Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

New York City is one city that has leveraged private philanthropy and public interest to expand the capacity of the park system through conservancies. As of 2022, in addition to hundreds of volunteer groups, New York City had 24 conservancies with formal contractual agreements to provide some scale of stewardship services to the parks they were affiliated with.[160] While two of these conservancies functioned citywide, most were park-specific, including the Central Park Conservancy, Prospect Park Alliance, Forest Park Trust, Friends of the High Line, and others. In 2023, the five conservancies with the greatest revenue and expenses generated more than $220 million of revenue to operate and maintain five parks above and beyond NYC Parks' budget and role.[161] For example, Central Park Conservancy raises more than $100 million annually

A CONSERVANCY OR FRIENDS GROUP CAN SERVE AS AN IMPORTANT LONG-TERM PARTNER IN PARK MAINTENANCE.

to maintain and operate Central Park, removing the City's burden to maintain one of New York's most iconic cultural assets.[162] The Conservancy has contracted with the City to provide all necessary maintenance needs, programming, and capital projects within the park and is funded entirely by private capital and volunteer support. Since its founding in 1980, Central Park Conservancy has invested more than $1 billion into Central Park.[163] While most conservancies are not as well-resourced as Central Park Conservancy and cannot take over all maintenance and capital needs of a park, a conservancy or friends group in almost any form can serve as an important long-term partner in park maintenance and an important way to generate care from the public for park assets.

Conservancies and friends groups are vital assets to a park system, but without an existing local model or culture of this type of support, it will take dedicated staff within RAP to work with interested community members to build the infrastructure for these organizations. Additionally, conservancies may receive community opposition if they are viewed as collecting private contributions to benefit only certain parks, say in wealthy, predominantly white communities, while other parks do not receive these additional resources, or if sponsored programming is geared towards wealthy donors rather than

IT WILL TAKE DEDICATED STAFF WITHIN RAP TO WORK WITH EXCITED COMMUNITY MEMBERS TO BUILD THE INFRASTRUCTURE FOR CONSERVANCIES AND FRIENDS GROUPS.

regular users. This makes it doubly important to have internal infrastructure to support motivated residents in establishing a friends group who may not have the funds, resources, or experience to independently do so, and to work with conservancies to ensure their contributions serve the full diversity of park users. This provides a better chance that communities across the city, no matter their socioeconomic status, have a chance to create non-government organizations to support their beloved neighborhood parks. In addition, RAP must be clear in messaging that conservancies relieve pressure on a parks system with limited funding by freeing up funds and maintenance resources for other parks rather than adding outside resources to an outsized share of public funds.

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LEVERAGE STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES

Tapping into state and federal funding, most often available for capital projects, can reduce pressure on the City to fund vital and expensive capital improvements through a parks budget that already struggles to support regular operational needs. State and federal grants often prioritize goals such as climate resilience, public health, and equity—all areas where RAP already has a strong impact. By aligning necessary capital projects under key state and federal priorities, RAP can secure additional resources to enhance facilities, expand access, and address underserved community needs. And despite a shifting climate around federal spending, California has a variety of state resources that remain active in supporting parks, open space, and recreation.

In California, Measure W and Proposition 4 are both key sources of capital that align with RAP's mission. Measure W, passed by Los Angeles County voters in 2018, created the Safe, Clean Water Program by establishing a parcel tax of 2.5 cents per square foot of impermeable surface on private properties to fund stormwater capture and water quality projects across the county.[164] The measure generates approximately $280 million annually to fund stormwater capture, water quality improvements, and local water supply projects, and prioritizes investments that support community benefits like green space, habitat restoration, and climate resilience.[165] These funding streams are well aligned with necessary green infrastructure projects within the Los Angeles park system.

RAP has a similar opportunity to embrace aligned goals with California Proposition 4. Approved by California voters in 2024, Proposition 4 led to the state issuing a $10 billion general obligation bond that funds climate resilience, water infrastructure, wildfire prevention, and environmental protection projects across the state. This includes $3.8 billion for safe drinking water, stormwater capture, drought preparedness, and flood control; $1.5 billion for wildfire prevention and forest health; and $1.2 billion for sea-level rise and coastal adaptation.[166] Importantly for RAP, it allocates over $1 billion to projects aimed at enhancing recreational opportunities, preserving and protecting open space, and reducing extreme heat through increased plantings and other interventions—all important areas of capital need for the LA park system.[167]

FEDERAL GRANTS OFTEN PRIORITIZE GOALS SUCH AS CLIMATE RESILIENCE, PUBLIC HEALTH, AND EQUITY, AREAS WHERE PARKS HAVE A STRONG IMPACT.



Figure 289.Ribbon cutting at the re-opening of the Lincoln Heights Senior Center. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

FUNDING STRATEGIES REQUIRING PARTNERSHIP

INCREASE THE CHARTER MANDATED ALLOCATION OF PROPERTY TAX REVENUE TO RAP

The property tax revenue allocated to RAP under the City Charter comprises the largest share of revenue to RAP's annual operating budget ($278 million out of $348 million in FY2025). The charter's current allocation rate for RAP is 0.0325% of the assessed value of all property in the city.[168] However, a charter amendment could increase this allocation.

In Los Angeles, property tax allocations to certain City agencies such as RAP and the Library Department are determined by fixed formulas in the City Charter which allocate a set percentage of assessed property tax revenue each year. These charter-based allocations are automatic and not subject to annual budget negotiations. Even as the State changed the property tax assessment ratio in the late 1970's, RAP's relative allocation in the City Charter remained constant.[169]

In 1978, Proposition 13 capped property taxes at 1% of a property's assessed value and limited annual increases in assessed value to 2% unless the property is sold or significantly improved.[170] Since many homes in Los Angeles are occupied by long-term owners, this means tax revenue—and therefore, RAP's allocation—has not kept pace with increases in market value, let alone the pressure from a growing population, a growing park system, and increasing labor costs. However, the City could work to amend the charter to increase RAP's annual funding allocation.

An increased charter-mandated allocation to RAP would increase tax revenue to operate and maintain Los Angeles' park system and help RAP better align revenue, albeit marginally, with rising inflation and housing values in the city. A proposed amendment would either need signatures from 15% of Los Angeles registered voters or support from two-thirds of the City Council to be put on the ballot for public approval. Once on the ballot, a simple majority of voters would be required to pass the measure.

AN INCREASE TO THE CITY'S CHARTER MANDATED ALLOCATION RATE WOULD INCREASE TAX REVENUE TO OPERATE AND MAINTAIN LOS ANGELES' PARK SYSTEM.

There is recent precedent for a charter amendment. In 2011, LA voters approved a City Charter amendment that increased the Los Angeles Public Library's guaranteed allocation from 0.0175% to 0.03% of assessed city property value.[171] Known as Measure L, this amendment was phased in over four years through fiscal year 2015, resulting in a roughly 70% increase in the library's budget and restoring six-day-a-week operations across branches.[172] RAP could work with the City or advocacy groups to propose an increased allocation from the City Charter to increase vital funds for park system operations.



Figure 290. Sherman Oaks East Valley Adult Center. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

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EVALUATE A NEW PROPERTY TAX ASSESSMENT

A voter-approved special assessment on property taxes can provide a dedicated revenue stream for park improvements, new developments, and maintenance on affiliated capital projects. For the last 30 years, the City of Los Angeles has successfully leveraged Proposition K to allocate millions of dollars annually towards capital improvements within the city's parks. Proposition K was approved by Los Angeles registered voters in 1996 and created the "L.A. for Kids Program." It established a 30-year property assessment district to generate up to $25 million annually to fund capital development, acquisition, and improvement of parks and recreational facilities for youth across the city.[173] Assessments are based on a system of benefit points defined in the City Engineer's Report referenced in the referendum.[174] The vast majority of that funding, 82%, is reserved for parkland acquisition and capital projects.[175] A smaller share, 15%, is allocated to maintenance of completed Proposition K-funded projects, and 3% can be allocated to associated administrative costs. Proposition K is managed by the L.A. for Kids Steering Committee and administered by the Bureau of Engineering. It has funded both a set of pre-determined projects laid out in the original legislation as well as competitive grant cycles, with funding scheduled through fiscal year 2027. With Proposition K set to expire in the coming years, RAP faces the prospect of losing $25 million of annual funding that supports critical site improvements and new capital projects—a significant financial "cliff" if no other funding measure replaces it.

WITH PROPOSITION K SET TO EXPIRE IN FISCAL YEAR 26/27, THE CITY AND ADVOCATES MUST BUILD POLITICAL WILL TO PASS A SUCCESSOR.



Figure 291. Public infrastructure, like parks, can be funded through a Community Facilities District. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES DISTRICT

One strategy for establishing special property tax assessments in service of public infrastructure is through a Mello-Roos Community Facilities District (CFD). A CFD is a special district established by a local government in California to finance public infrastructure and services such as schools, parks, streets, and emergency services. Authorized under the 1982 Mello-Roos Act, CFDs allow localities to levy a special tax on properties within a designated area after being approved by two-thirds of registered voters located within the District. Mello-Roos taxes are separate charges on property tax bills, often funding long-term bond repayments. CFDs are most useful at a small scale for defined infrastructure needs and not typically used for citywide needs.

EVALUATE SALES TAXES

Voter-approved sales taxes are a powerful tool for expanding a park agency's revenue base because they establish a dedicated, long-term funding stream that is less vulnerable to economic fluctuations or shifting political priorities. By securing a portion of local tax revenue, RAP could move beyond limited general fund allocations and gain greater financial stability to support capital improvements and operating costs such as staffing, maintenance, and programming. However, sales taxes are inherently regressive in that they impact the lowest income residents at the same rate as the wealthiest residents without any scale to distribute contributions by means. For that reason, sales taxes should be considered a tool, but not a primary tool, to diversify revenue for RAP.

Because they require voter approval, sales taxes are most successful when they have community buy-in and clear goals that prioritize underserved areas, sustainability, or other key issues. In Los Angeles, a ballot measure on special sales taxes can be brought to voters for approval either by a government body like the City Council or by the public. If a ballot measure is government-led, a two-third majority of registered voters is needed to pass the measure. If citizen-led, only a simple majority of voters is needed (50% + 1).

Measure A, passed by Los Angeles County voters in 2024, is a permanent half-cent sales tax that generates approximately $1 billion annually to fund homeless services, affordable housing, mental health care, rental assistance, and prevention programs.[176] It replaces Measure H, a 2017 voter-approved quarter-cent sales tax that raised about $355 million per year to support homeless services and was set to expire in 2027.[177,178] Measure A expands both the funding amount and scope, ensuring continued support for key programs with new accountability measures, including five-year performance goals and the ability to withhold funding from underperforming initiatives. A citizen-led initiative, Measure A was approved by 57.8% of voters.[179]

VOTER-APPROVED SALES TAXES ENCOURAGE COMMUNITY BUY-IN AND CAN BE STRUCTURED WITH CLEAR GOALS FOR PRIORITIZATION.



Figure 292. The recently renovated MacArthur Park. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

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EVALUATE CITY BOND OPTIONS

Issuing municipal bonds allows the City to secure large-scale financing upfront for capital projects, which can then be repaid over time through designated revenue sources. Bonds are an important avenue to finance a well-defined, clear slate of projects. Bonds are particularly useful for capital-intensive projects such as acquiring new parkland, major facility renovations, or climate resilience initiatives. Municipal bonds are primarily issued as either **general obligation (GO) bonds** or **revenue bonds**, each with distinct repayment sources and approval requirements. In Los Angeles, both types of bonds are used to finance public infrastructure, with GO bonds offering greater security and revenue bonds offering more flexibility for self-sustaining projects.

GO bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the City, meaning they are repaid through general tax revenues, most often property taxes. Because they represent a claim on public tax dollars, GO bonds require a two-thirds majority approval by registered voters to enact. They are commonly used to fund projects that benefit the public broadly, such as schools, libraries, and, for RAP, parks and park infrastructure.

Revenue bonds are repaid solely from the income generated by the project they finance. This might include tolls from a bridge, fees from a parking garage, or revenues from a water utility. In a park context, a revenue bond could be used to build improved parking infrastructure at a popular beach or recreation destination, or to build a ticketed amphitheater within a park. In both cases, the park amenity would need to generate revenue to repay the bond. Revenue bonds do not require voter approval because they are not backed by taxes, but they carry greater financial risk since repayment depends on the project's success.

BONDS ARE PARTICULARLY USEFUL FOR CAPITAL-INTENSIVE PROJECTS SUCH AS ACQUIRING NEW PARKLAND, MAJOR FACILITY RENOVATIONS, OR CLIMATE RESILIENCE INITIATIVES.



Figure 293. Greenwood Square Park. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

RAP would not be the first cultural or recreation institution in LA to use bonds to fund necessary capital improvements. In 1998, Los Angeles voters approved Proposition CC, a GO bond measure that allocated $47.6 million to revitalize the L.A. Zoo's infrastructure and exhibits.[180] This financing, combined with additional funding through the Greater Los Angeles Zoo Association and other groups helped finance major capital investments including a new Animal Health Center, the Winnick Family Children's Zoo, the Children's Discovery Center, and more, bringing the total investment under the 1992 Los Angeles Zoo Master Plan to around $172 million. [181] This investment helped the L.A. Zoo improve both animal welfare and the visitor experience and maintain its presence as an important cultural and tourist destination for the region.

Between 2004 and 2007, the Los Angeles County Museum of Art (LACMA) issued a series of tax-exempt revenue bonds through the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (Ibank) to fund major campus infrastructure improvements.[182] The 2004 A&B bonds financed the construction of a new museum building, upgrades to existing facilities including the Ahmanson Building, a new central heating and cooling plant, and improved walkways and landscaping. The 2004C bonds supported the demolition of an above-ground parking garage and construction of a two-level underground replacement. Finally, the 2007 bonds funded the design and construction of a new exhibition pavilion, expansion of education and gallery spaces, outdoor art installations, and the acquisition of five adjacent properties. These projects significantly modernized and expanded LACMA's physical campus.



Figure 294. People running and walking through Pan Pacific Park.
Source: Max Dickson, 2025.

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ACTION PLAN

Successful implementation of the vision, strategies and priorities identified in this Park Needs Assessment requires balancing and addressing community aspirations, partner and agency goals, and the Department's mission and vision. This chapter translates these priorities into a clear set of steps to guide decision-making, resource allocation, and partnership development over time. It provides a roadmap for how the Department of Recreation and Parks can deliver more equitable, accessible, and high-quality parks and facilities across Los Angeles. By defining near-term actions, this chapter helps ensure that the City stays focused, adaptable, and accountable as it works to meet the evolving needs of all Angelenos.

HOW DO WE GET THERE?



Figure 295. People participating in LA Aquatics Day.
Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, 2025.

THE PNA IS A ROADMAP

When making decisions or responding to the Los Angeles community or to elected or appointed officials, the PNA serves as the reference point for decision making. Because the assessment is an integral tool for the Department, it should also be central to training for existing and new employees.

The Park Needs Assessment sets forth an ambitious strategy for the growth of the system that is driven by community voices. These goals are the product of rigorous community conversations, multiple surveys, in-depth analysis, and agency and partner visioning. Going forward, the City should use the plan as a tool to assist in decision making as it relates to investment strategies and resource allocation to ensure barriers to participation are removed and create a more equitable system.

The PNA should serve as a unifying document that helps align the needs of the community with the priorities and actions of the City in order to continue to grow an inclusive, loved, and connected recreation and parks system.

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The strategies and priorities in the PNA should serve as a framework for decision making.

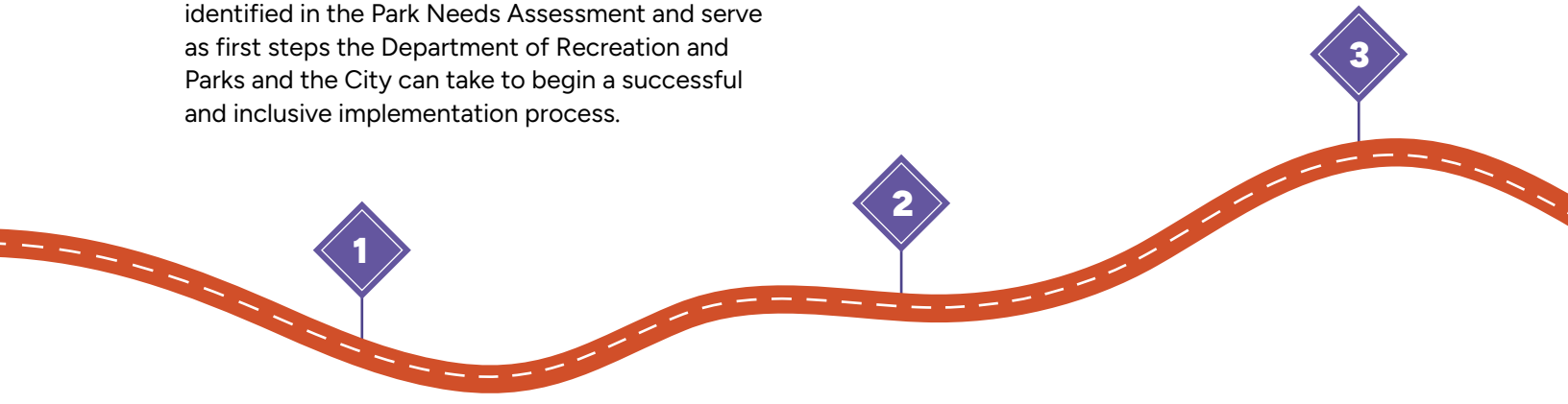




Figure 296. RAP training at EXPO Summer Day. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, 2025.

EARLY ACTIONS

The following build on the strategies and priorities identified in the Park Needs Assessment and serve as first steps the Department of Recreation and Parks and the City can take to begin a successful and inclusive implementation process.



FOCUS ON THE HIGHEST PRIORITY SITES

SEE CHAPTER 8: SITE PRIORITIZATION

105TH STREET POCKET PARK



Region: South

PNA Classification: Mini Park

11TH AVENUE PARK



Region: South

PNA Classification: Mini Park

97TH STREET POCKET PARK



Region: South

PNA Classification: Mini Park

ARTS DISTRICT PARK



Region: Central/East

PNA Classification: Mini Park

CABALLERO CREEK CONFLUENCE PARK



Region: Valley

PNA Classification: Neighborhood Park

LEO POLITI ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (CSP)



Region: Central/East

PNA Classification: Community School Park

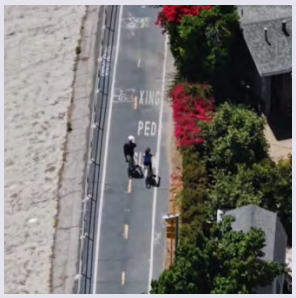
LITTLE GREEN ACRES PARK



Region: South

PNA Classification: Specialty Facility

LOS ANGELES RIVER GREENWAY - MASON TO VANALDEN



Region: Valley

PNA Classification: Greenway

ORD AND YALE STREET PARK



Region: Central/East

PNA Classification: Mini Park

PERSQUARE MILE - DOWNTOWN



Region: Central/East

PNA Classification: Neighborhood Park

PERSQUARE MILE - EAST VERMONT SQUARE



Region: South

PNA Classification: Neighborhood Park

PERSQUARE MILE - EXPOSITION PARK



Region: South

PNA Classification: Neighborhood Park

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PERSQUARE MILE - N HIST SOUTH CENTRAL



Region: South

PNA Classification: Neighborhood Park

PERSQUARE MILE - NORTH HOLLYWOOD



Region: Valley

PNA Classification: Neighborhood Park

PERSQUARE MILE - PICO-UNION



Region: Central/East

PNA Classification: Neighborhood Park

PERSQUARE MILE - WESTLAKE-KOREATOWN



Region: Central/East

PNA Classification: Neighborhood Park

ROLLAND CURTIS PARK



Region: South

PNA Classification: Mini Park

SAINT JAMES PARK



Region: Central/East

PNA Classification: Mini Park

SAN JULIAN PARK



Region: Central/East

PNA Classification: Specialty Facility

SIXTH STREET VIADUCT PARK



Region: Central/East

PNA Classification: Community Park

SOUTH VICTORIA AVENUE PARK



Region: South

PNA Classification: Mini Park

VALENCIA TRIANGLE



Region: Central/East

PNA Classification: Mini Park

VERMONT MIRACLE PARK

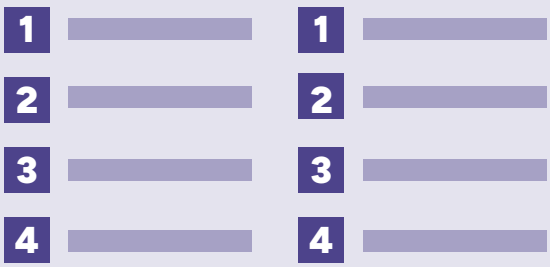


Region: South

PNA Classification: Mini Park

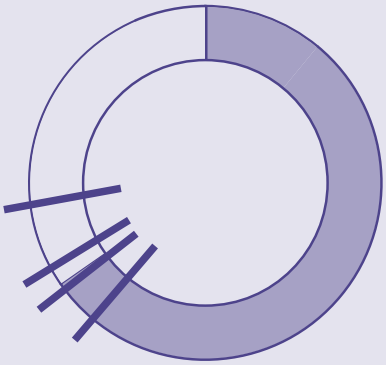
SEEK TO ADDRESS RESIDENTS' TOP CITYWIDE PRIORITIES FOR AMENITIES AND PROGRAMS

SEE CHAPTER 3: ENGAGEMENT



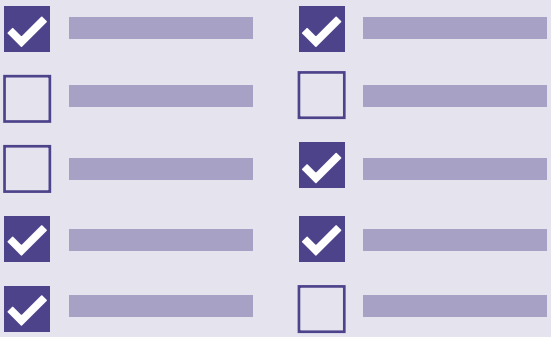
ACCOUNT FOR DIFFERENT PRIORITIES IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE CITY

SEE CHAPTER 9: REGIONAL SNAPSHOTS



USE THE SITE PLANNING GUIDELINES TO EVALUATE AND IMPROVE FORM AND FUNCTION

SEE CHAPTER 10: SITE PLANNING



CONSIDER SITE-SPECIFIC NEEDS IDENTIFIED BY THE PRIORITIZATION CREITERIA

See Addressing Site-Specific Needs at the end of Section IV.

CONSIDER CITYWIDE NEEDS BASED ON LEVEL OF SERVICE

SEE CHAPTER 13: LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS

300 in 2025 ▲ 432 by 2050

89 in 2025 ▼ 70 by 2050

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CONSULT THE CLASSIFICATIONS TO IDENTIFY TYPICAL AMENITIES AND APPLICABLE GUIDELINES

SEE CHAPTER 11: PARK CLASSIFICATIONS



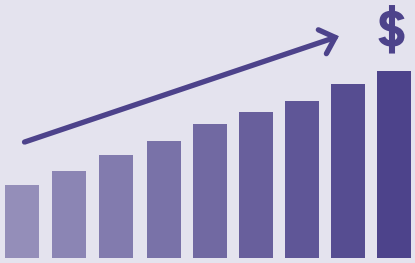
CONTINUE TO MEANINGFULLY ENGAGE WITH RESIDENTS

SEE CHAPTER 12: ONGOING ENGAGEMENT



SECURE SUSTAINABLE FUNDING FOR RECREATION AND PARKS

SEE CHAPTER 14: COST AND FUNDING



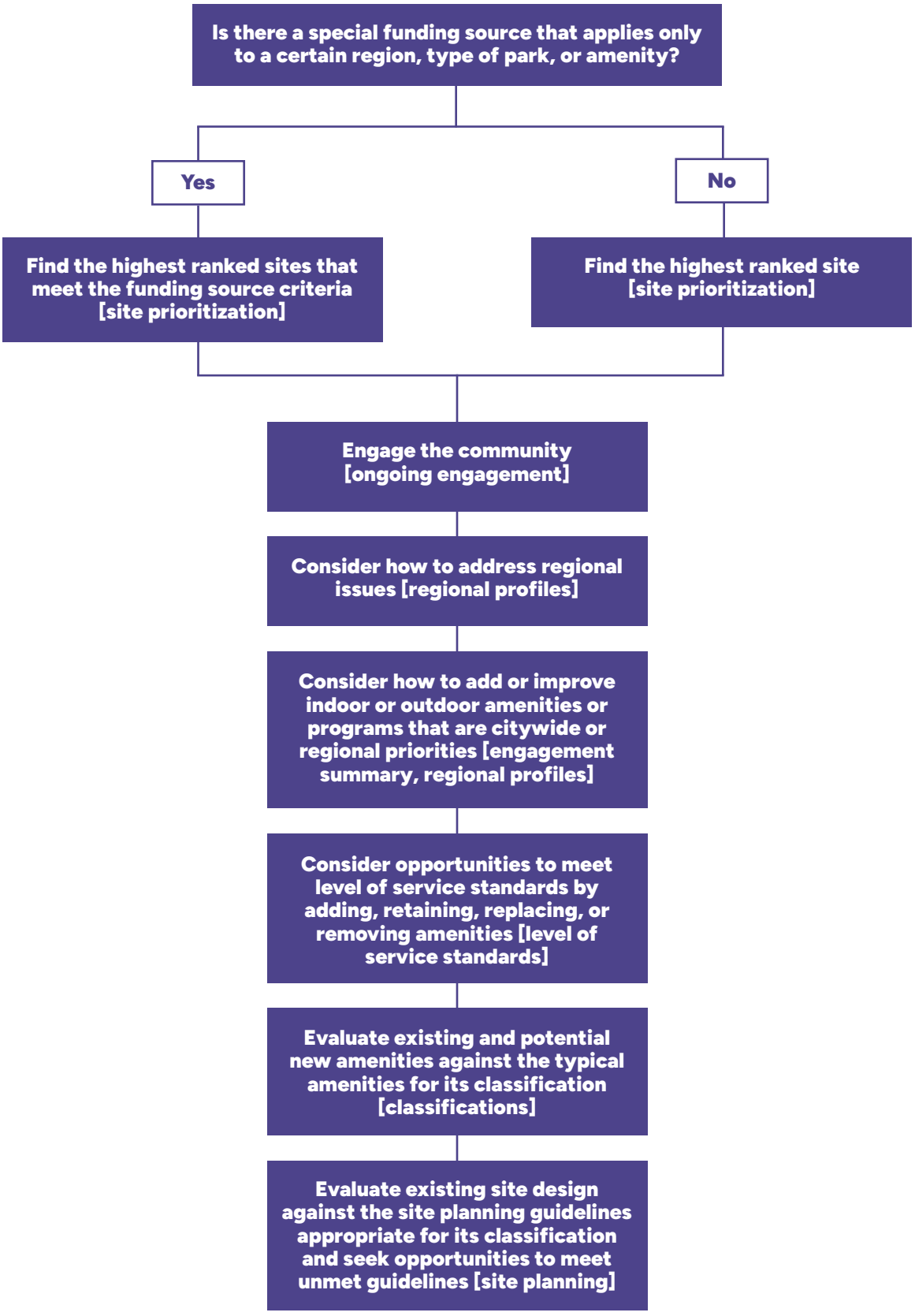
RAP-LED FUNDING STRATEGIES

1. Increase earned-revenue generation.
2. Expand partnerships with non-profits and build a conservancy model.
3. Leverage State and Federal funding sources.

FUNDING STRATEGIES REQUIRING PARTNERSHIP

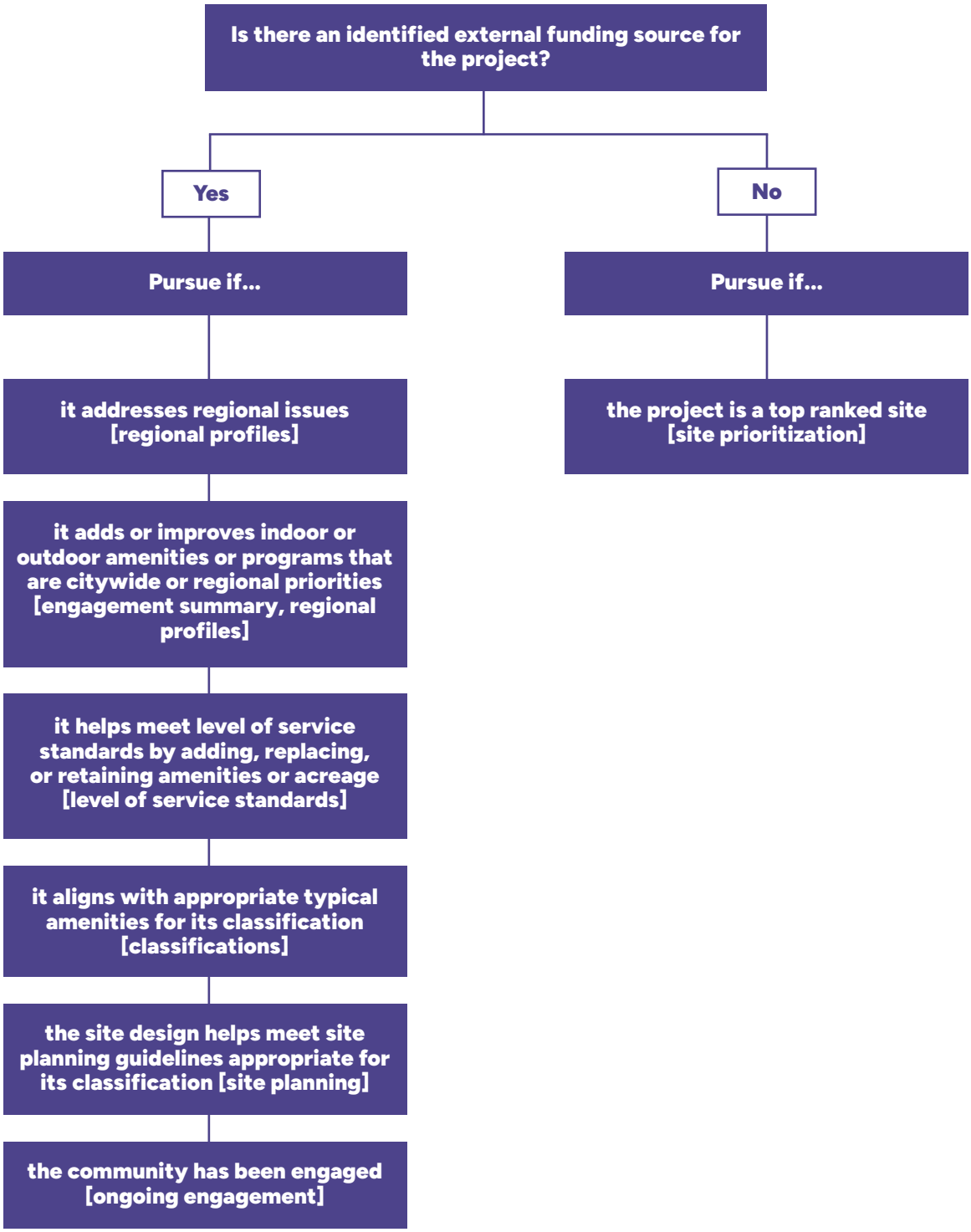
1. Increase the Charter mandated allocation of property tax revenue to RAP.
2. Evaluate property tax assessments.
3. Evaluate sales taxes.
4. Evaluate City bond options: general obligation and revenue bonds.

RAP is proactively leading a project



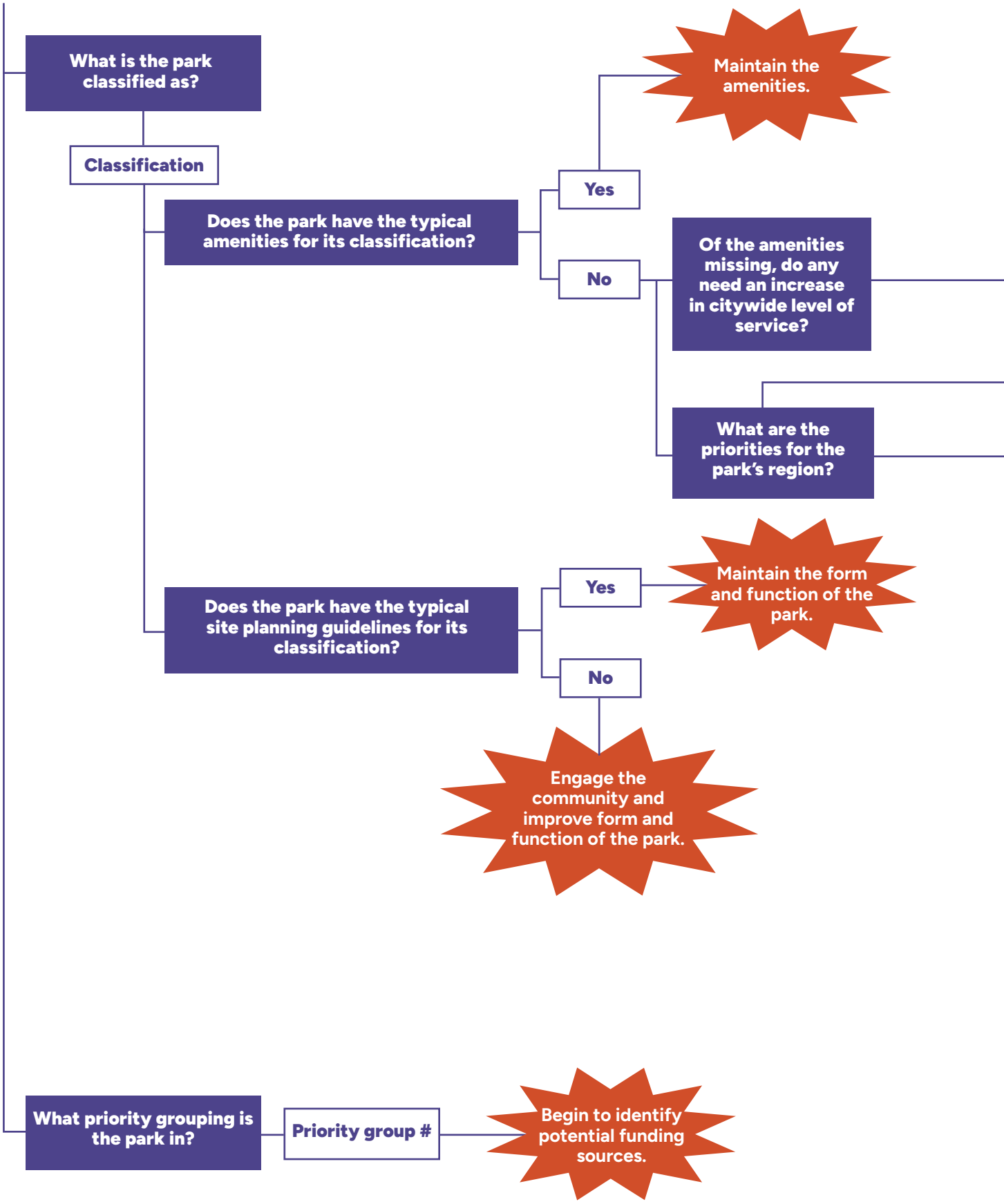
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RAP is presented with a potential project at a site

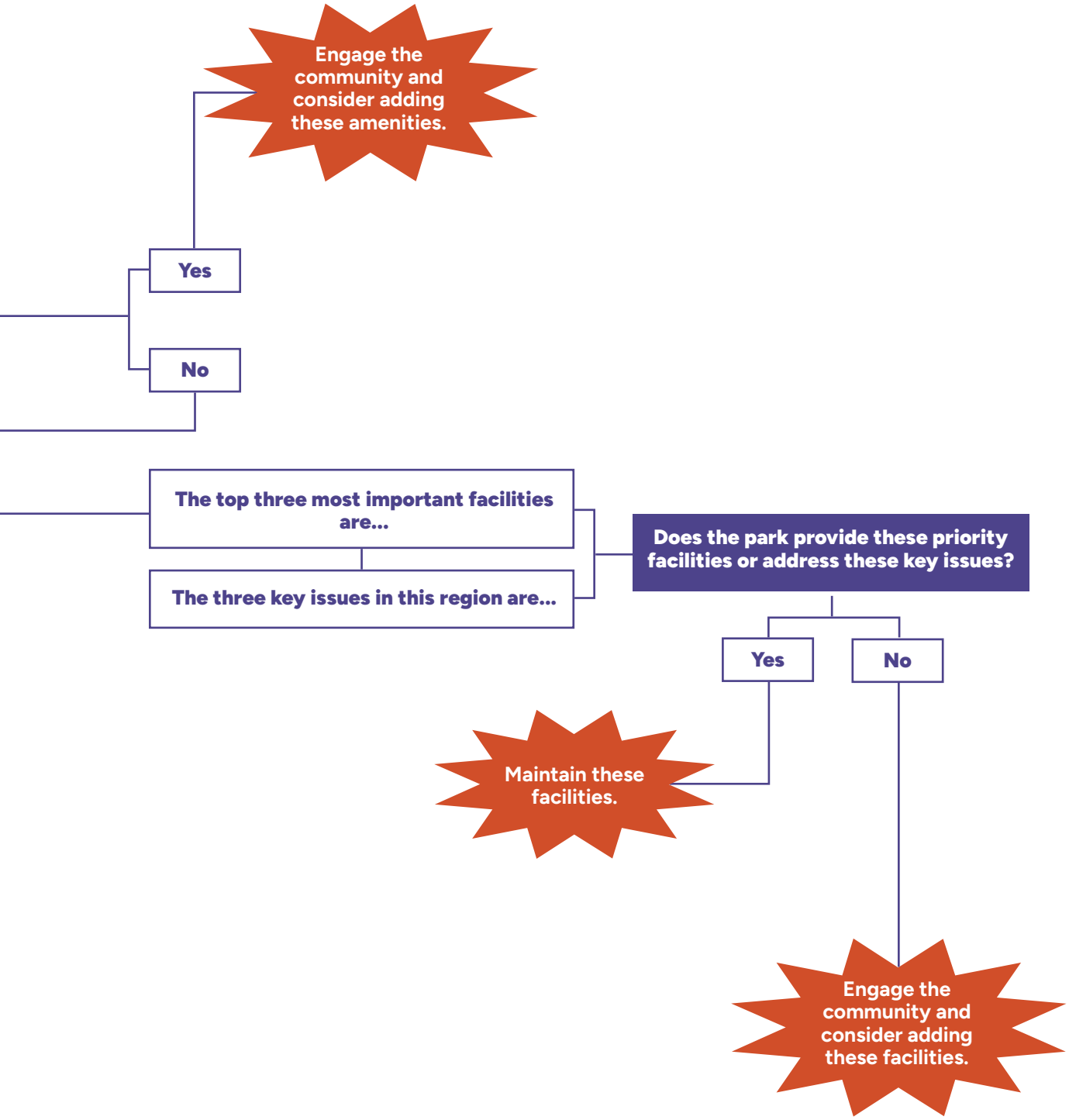


HOW TO USE | SITE LEVEL FRAMEWORK

Park

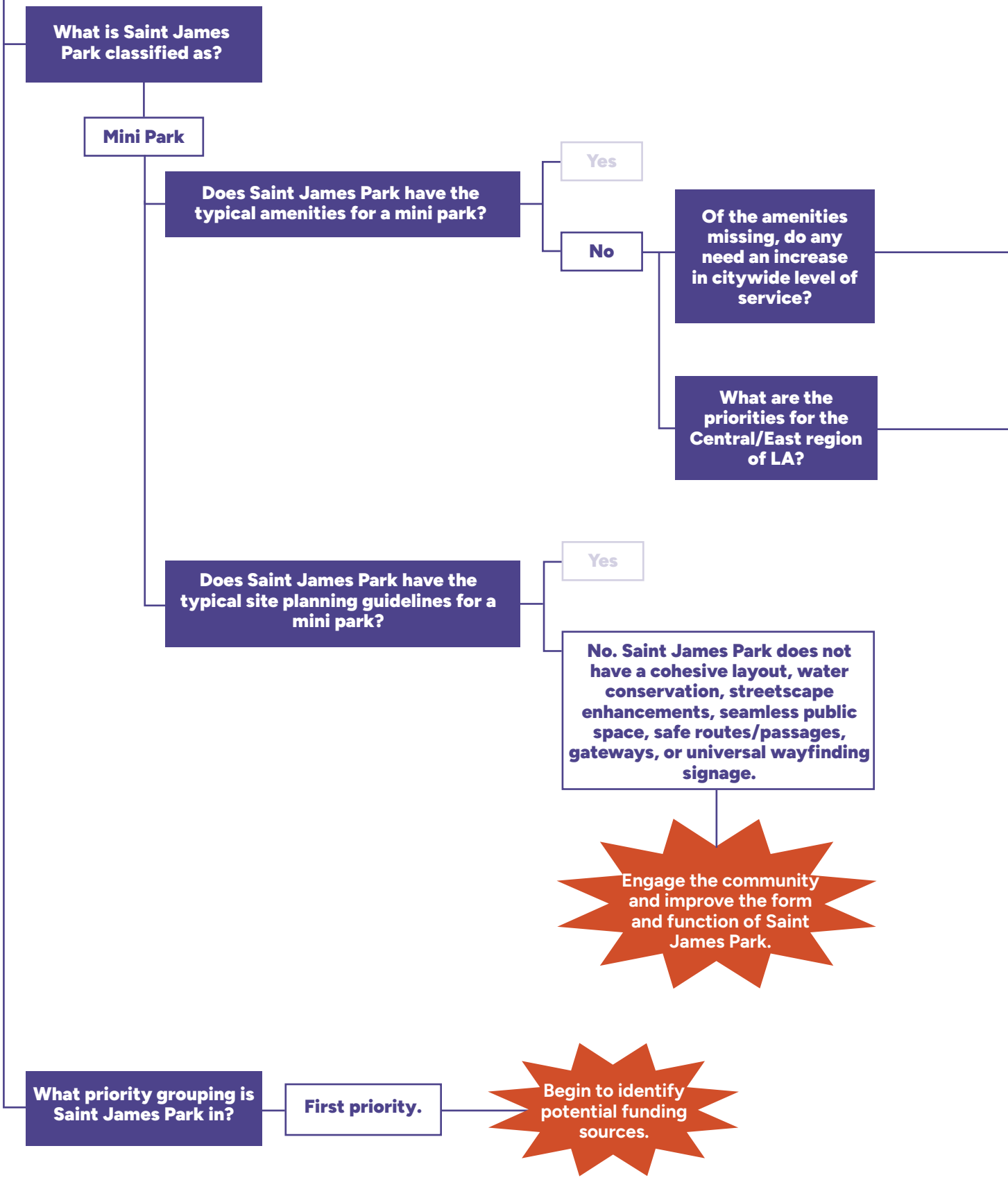


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Engage the community and consider adding these amenities.
Yes
No
The top three most important facilities are...
The three key issues in this region are...
Does the park provide these priority facilities or address these key issues?
Yes
No
Maintain these facilities.
Engage the community and consider adding these facilities.

HOW TO USE | SITE LEVEL FRAMEWORK - EXAMPLE

Saint James Park



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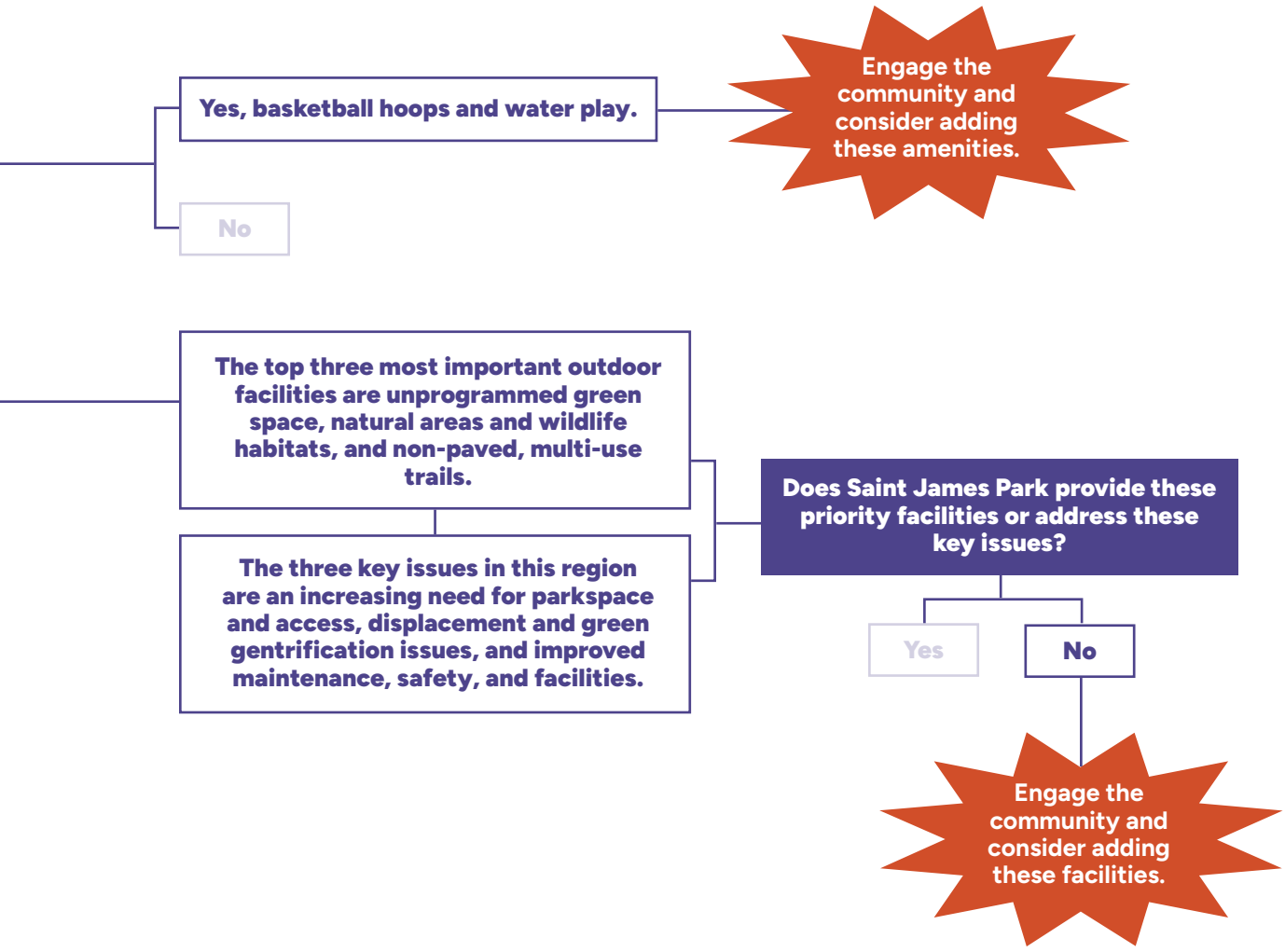

The top three most important outdoor facilities are unprogrammed green space, natural areas and wildlife habitats, and non-paved, multi-use trails.
The three key issues in this region are an increasing need for parkspace and access, displacement and green gentrification issues, and improved maintenance, safety, and facilities.
Does Saint James Park provide these priority facilities or address these key issues?
Yes
No
Engage the community and consider adding these facilities.
Yes, basketball hoops and water play.
No
Engage the community and consider adding these amenities.



Figure 297. Individuals working out at Pan Pacific Park. Source: OLIN, 2025.

UPDATING THE PNA

The following is a framework for how RAP should report progress toward fulfilling the needs and priorities identified in the PNA.

It is advisable that RAP should hire dedicated full-time staff responsible for PNA implementation and tracking the progress of PNA. The program implementation staff should coordinate and prepare the following public status reports.

EVERY 5 YEARS

Every five years, RAP should complete a public status report on progress toward fulfilling the needs identified in the PNA.

The status report should publish results about the number and location of prioritized parks or new park locations that have received additional operations and maintenance or capital funding and total dollars spent, allocated, and requested. Reports should also include projections in funding shortages and strategy toward securing more sustainable funding. Qualitative descriptions should be included that describe progress on actions that may be less reflected by dollars spent, such as workforce development, the success of recreational and social service programs, collaboration with local NGOs/CBOs, and equity principles.

The following tasks should be completed by RAP staff for the five-year status report:

- Compile list of completed and planned projects, dollars spent on each project, dollars allocated yet unspent, and projected dollars needed to complete the project. Include hard and soft costs as well as operations and maintenance annual allocated vs. projected budget needs.
- Cross reference completed projects with the park prioritization list and report which priority rank level completed projects are within.
- Report on the level of service improvements or losses in the full park system.
- Write a short qualitative description of each completed project, including successes in relation to community engagement, workforce development, or other items that may be less well understood based on the financial report.

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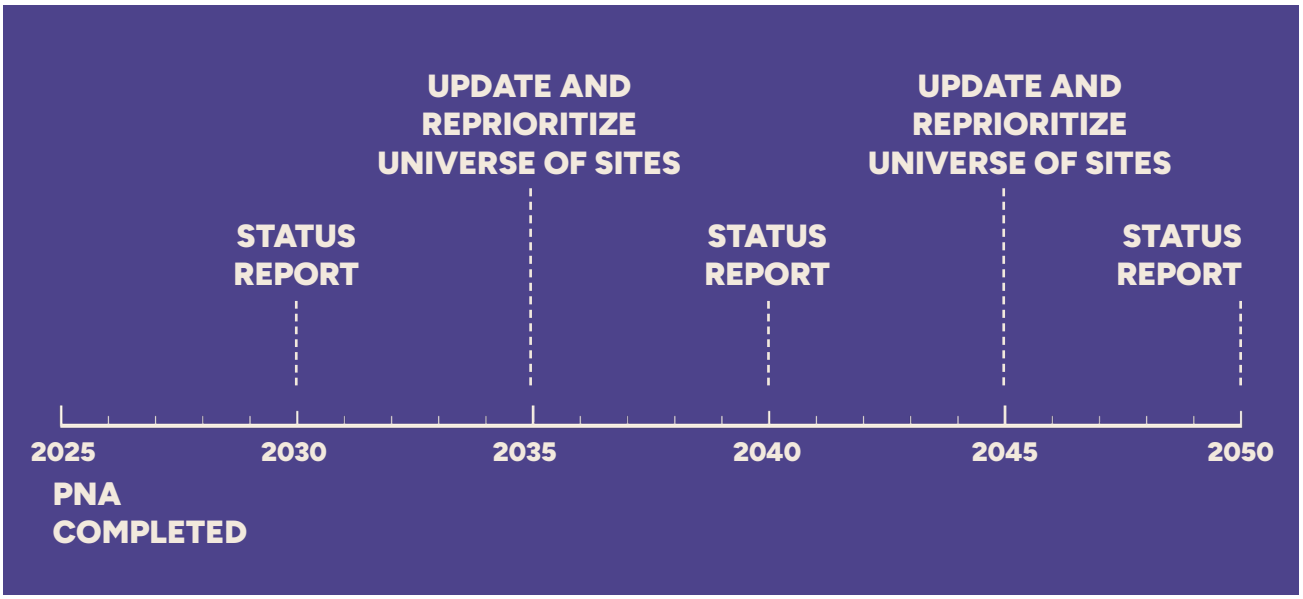


Figure 298. Timeline for updating the PNA. Source: OLIN, 2025.

EVERY 10 YEARS

Every ten years, RAP should engage a consultant to update the Universe of Sites and re-prioritize the Universe of Sites using:

- Datasets with regular update intervals (example: CalEnviroscreen)
- Parks conditions assessments
- Results from a new statistically valid survey
- Park visitation data
- (Other criteria may be available for update as well. For data without available updates, existing data should remain in use to facilitate efficient updates.)

As the population projections used in the 2025 PNA are for 2050, by 2045 RAP should evaluate if an entirely new PNA is needed or if the current methodology is still valid. RAP should work toward the update or new PNA by 2050. It is anticipated that the current methodology may still be valid but additional or fewer criteria should be used. In this case, additional factors could be added. All criteria should be updated in 2050.

In the event that population projections from the Southern California Association of Governments substantially change between now and 2045, RAP may want to consider a more substantial update sooner than 2045.



Figure 299. Aerial view of Lincoln Park.
Source: Calvada Surveying, Inc., 2025

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SUMMARY: IMPLEMENTATION

Do you want to revisit the key points of this section of the PNA? Check out these key summary points!



COSTS AND FUNDING

- The PNA includes a rough order-of-magnitude estimate of the dollar amount needed to maintain, refresh, and build new parks and recreational amenities, facilities, and infrastructure across the city over the next 25 years as well as meet staffing and operational needs.
- Over the past 25 years, RAP's operations and maintenance budget has not kept up with inflation or growth of the system.
- RAP could restore staffing levels, a higher level of service, and align capacity to peers by increasing its operating budget by 75%.
- RAP would need $14.76 billion in one-time capital spending for new projects and to catch up on deferred maintenance (in 2025 dollars).
- Annually, RAP would need $502 million to cover staffing, operations, and General Fund reimbursements.
- In addition to reaching a more sustainable full-time staff size, specific staffing needs were identified for native habitat management and ecologists, accessibility managers, park rangers, and park ambassadors.
- There are a variety of strategies that the City of Los Angeles and RAP could use to increase funding for its park system, some of which have not yet been tested.
- While RAP should remain attuned to state and federal funding sources, many of the funding strategies are within the City's, and even RAP's, direct control.
- The funding strategies explored in more detail are:
  - RAP-led Funding Strategies
  - Increase earned-revenue generation,
  - Expand partnerships with non-profits and build a conservancy model, and
  - Leverage State and Federal funding sources.
  - Funding Strategies Requiring Partnership
  - Increase the Charter mandated allocation of property tax revenue to RAP,
  - Evaluate property tax assessments,
  - Evaluate sales taxes, and
  - Evaluate City bond options: general obligation and revenue bonds.

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ACTION PLAN

- When making decisions or responding to the Los Angeles community or to elected or appointed officials, the PNA serves as the reference point for decision making.
- Actions:
  - Focus on the highest priority sites, based on the site prioritization.
  - Consider citywide needs based on level of service standards.
  - Account for different priorities in different parts of the City using the regional snapshots.
  - Consult the classifications to identify typical amenities and applicable guidelines.
  - Use the site planning guidelines to evaluate and improve form and function.
  - Continue to meaningfully engage with residents, following the ongoing engagement guidelines.
  - Secure sustainable funding for Recreation and Parks.



Figure 301. KYCC members participating in the Stetson Ranch reforestation. Source: City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks.

ENDMATTER:
RESOURCES

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UNIVERSE OF SITES

Highest Weight

FIRST PRIORITY

Rank	Title	Size (Acres)	PNA Classification	Region	Composite Score	Park Pressure	Measured Walkability	Park Conditions Assessment	Social Equity Score
22	105th Street Pocket Park	**0.11**	Mini Park	South	0.81	1.00	0.30	0.25	1.00
1	11th Avenue Park	**0.21**	Mini Park	South	1.00	1.00	0.32	0.50	1.00
5	97th Street Pocket Park	**0.13**	Mini Park	South	0.87	1.00	0.37	0.50	1.00
11	Arts District Park	**0.51**	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.85	1.00	0.45	0.50	1.00
25	Caballero Creek Confluence Park	**1.53**	Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.80	0.50	0.38	0.00	1.00
12	LAR Greenway - Mason to Vanalden	**6.22**	Greenway	Valley	0.85	0.75	0.14	0.00	1.00
20	Leo Politi Elementary School (CSP)	**2.02**	Community School Park	Cen/East	0.82	0.75	0.34	0.00	1.00
13	Little Green Acres Park	**0.23**	Mini Park	South	0.85	1.00	0.19	0.50	1.00
7	PerSquare Mile - Downtown	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Cen/East	0.86	0.75	0.35	0.00	1.00
14	PerSquare Mile - East Vermont Square	**3.00**	Prospective Site	South	0.85	0.50	0.35	0.00	1.00
17	PerSquare Mile - Exposition Park	**3.00**	Prospective Site	South	0.83	0.50	0.35	0.00	1.00
15	PerSquare Mile - N Hist South Central	**3.00**	Prospective Site	South	0.85	0.75	0.35	0.00	1.00
23	PerSquare Mile - North Hollywood	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Valley	0.81	0.50	0.35	0.00	1.00
24	PerSquare Mile - Pico-Union	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Cen/East	0.81	0.50	0.35	0.00	1.00
6	PerSquare Mile - University Park North	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Cen/East	0.87	0.50	0.35	0.00	1.00
18	PerSquare Mile - Van Nuys - Valley Glen	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Valley	0.83	0.50	0.35	0.00	1.00
8	PerSquare Mile - Westlake	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Cen/East	0.86	0.75	0.35	0.00	1.00
9	PerSquare Mile - Westlake-Koreatown	**3.00**	Prospective Site	Cen/East	0.86	0.50	0.35	0.00	1.00
21	Rolland Curtis Park	**0.09**	Mini Park	South	0.82	1.00	0.19	0.00	1.00
2	Saint James Park	**0.90**	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.90	0.75	0.46	1.00	1.00
3	San Julian Park	**0.29**	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.89	1.00	0.20	0.67	1.00
16	Sixth Street Viaduct Park	**12.52**	Community Park	Cen/East	0.85	0.25	0.06	0.00	1.00
4	South Victoria Avenue Park	**0.26**	Mini Park	South	0.89	1.00	0.27	0.25	1.00
10	Valencia Triangle	**0.06**	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.86	1.00	0.20	0.00	1.00
19	Vermont Miracle Park	**0.22**	Mini Park	South	0.83	1.00	0.23	0.50	1.00

SECOND PRIORITY

39	111th Place Pocket Park	**0.09**	Mini Park	South	0.77	1.00	0.31	0.50	1.00
80	1st And Broadway Civic Center Park	**1.96**	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.72	0.75	0.17	0.00	1.00
123	4206 S Main St Maintenance Yard	**0.48**	Single Purpose Site	South	0.66	1.00	0.24	0.00	1.00
119	49th Street Pocket Park	**0.19**	Mini Park	South	0.67	0.50	0.30	0.75	1.00
93	61st Street Pocket Park	**0.12**	Mini Park	South	0.70	1.00	0.31	0.33	1.00
67	6th & Gladys Street Park	**0.34**	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.73	1.00	0.15	0.20	1.00
68	76th Street Pocket Park	**0.13**	Mini Park	South	0.73	1.00	0.30	0.50	1.00
154	Algin Sutton Recreation Center	**16.46**	Community Park	South	0.62	0.25	0.18	0.11	1.00
29	Aliso Triangle	**0.04**	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.79	1.00	0.34	0.00	1.00
155	Alpine Recreation Center	**1.94**	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.62	0.75	0.24	0.30	1.00
69	Alvarado Terrace Park	**0.91**	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.73	0.75	0.24	0.00	1.00
81	Amistad Park	**0.14**	Mini Park	Valley	0.72	1.00	0.29	0.75	1.00
170	Anderson Memorial Senior Citizen Cntr	**1.62**	Neighborhood Park	South	0.60	0.75	0.21	0.38	1.00
61	Angeles Mesa Park	**0.15**	Mini Park	South	0.74	1.00	0.17	0.00	1.00
101	Arroyo Rosa De Castilla	**0.73**	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.69	0.50	0.54	0.00	1.00
120	Augustus F Hawkins Natural Park	**8.12**	Large Neighborhood Park	South	0.67	0.50	0.13	0.50	1.00
171	Bandini Canyon Park	**4.97**	Linear Park	South	0.60	0.25	0.25	0.50	1.00

DRAFT

Highest Weight				Medium Weight					Lowest Weight										
Low Shade Cover	Climate Vulnerability	Perceived Park Safety	Criminalization Burden	CIP Project History	Extreme Heat Risk	Lack of Private Open Space	Biodiversity and Habitat Cons	Metro Corridors	Park Physical Condition	Rec Center Physical Condition	Perceived Walkability	Access to Comm Prio Amenities	Park Visitation	MyLA311 Requests	Habitat Connectivity	Tree Species Composition	Infiltration & Recharge Opps	Water Quality Priority	LAC Park Needs Assessment
0.73	0.40	0.74	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.72	1.00	1.00	0.63	0.52	1.00	1.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.75	0.77
0.79	0.80	0.74	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.83	1.00	1.00	0.63	0.52	1.00	1.00	0.29	0.00	1.00	0.78	0.50	1.00	0.78
0.81	0.40	0.74	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.55	1.00	1.00	0.63	0.52	1.00	1.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.75	0.87
0.92	0.40	0.90	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.95	0.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	0.60	0.10	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.54
0.62	0.60	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.11	1.00	1.00	0.84	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.94	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.34
0.74	0.60	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.77	1.00	1.00	0.84	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.81	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.39	0.75	0.60
0.87	0.60	0.76	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.60	0.50	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.89
0.82	0.40	0.74	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.72	1.00	1.00	0.63	0.52	1.00	1.00	0.66	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.75	0.77
0.59	0.60	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.63	1.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.89	0.34	1.00	0.43
0.80	0.60	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.68	1.00	1.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.89	0.60	1.00	0.95
0.77	0.60	0.74	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.77	1.00	1.00	0.63	0.52	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.89	0.26	1.00	0.86
0.79	0.60	0.80	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.68	1.00	1.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.89	0.92	1.00	0.95
0.72	0.60	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.66	1.00	0.00	0.62	0.86	0.57	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.89	1.00	1.00	0.84
0.74	0.60	0.76	0.25	1.00	1.00	0.66	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.89	0.34	1.00	0.91
0.79	0.60	0.76	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.66	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.89	0.42	1.00	0.91
0.85	0.40	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.47	1.00	1.00	0.62	0.86	0.57	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.89	0.50	0.75	0.86
0.74	0.60	0.76	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.77	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.89	0.04	0.75	0.63
0.76	0.60	0.76	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.89	0.23	1.00	0.89
0.78	0.60	0.74	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.00	1.00	0.63	0.52	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.75	1.00
0.83	0.60	0.76	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.81	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.40	0.02	0.75	1.00	0.75	0.50	1.00	0.63
0.67	0.60	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	0.80	0.10	1.00	0.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.54
1.00	0.60	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.94	1.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	1.00	0.03	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.39
0.84	0.80	0.74	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.83	1.00	1.00	0.63	0.52	1.00	1.00	0.63	1.00	0.00	0.57	0.50	1.00	0.78
0.93	0.60	0.76	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.89	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.60	0.22	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.86
0.88	0.40	0.74	0.75	0.00	1.00	0.53	1.00	1.00	0.63	0.52	1.00	1.00	0.46	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.82
0.89	0.40	0.74	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.52	1.00	1.00	0.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.75	0.66
0.98	0.40	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.63	0.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	0.80	0.19	0.25	1.00	0.88	0.00	1.00	0.43
0.89	0.60	0.80	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	1.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95
0.76	0.60	0.80	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	0.60	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.90
0.68	0.60	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	1.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.78
0.85	0.60	0.90	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.95	0.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	0.80	0.22	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.54
0.73	0.40	0.74	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.02	0.00	1.00	0.63	0.52	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.80	0.00	1.00	0.90
0.86	0.40	0.74	0.75	0.00	1.00	0.72	1.00	1.00	0.63	0.52	1.00	0.60	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.90	0.36	1.00	0.88
0.76	0.60	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	1.00	0.07	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.36
0.90	0.40	0.76	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.40	0.54	1.00	1.00	0.88	0.06	0.25	0.41
0.74	0.60	0.76	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.66	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.40	0.31	0.75	0.00	0.98	0.50	1.00	0.91
0.72	0.40	0.64	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.49	1.00	0.00	0.96	0.68	0.51	0.40	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.50	1.00	0.75	0.72
0.82	0.80	0.43	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.48	0.00	1.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	0.60	0.04	0.75	1.00	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.57
0.78	0.80	0.74	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.35	0.00	1.00	0.63	0.52	1.00	1.00	0.11	1.00	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.75	0.54
0.68	0.60	0.90	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	1.00	0.86	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.50	0.46
0.51	0.60	0.80	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.45	1.00	1.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	0.60	0.02	0.25	1.00	0.40	0.75	1.00	0.73
0.71	0.40	0.43	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.47	1.00	1.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	0.80	0.93	0.50	1.00	0.93	0.08	0.25	0.31

DRAFT

UNIVERSE OF SITES

Highest Weight

SECOND PRIORITY

Rank	Title	Size (Acres)	PNA Classification	Region	Composite Score	Park Pressure	Measured Walkability	Park Conditions Assessment	Social Equity Score
102	Boyle Heights Sports Center	**8.51**	Large Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.69	0.25	0.35	0.70	1.00
62	Brooklyn Heights Park	**0.20**	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.74	1.00	0.24	0.50	1.00
70	Camellia Avenue Elem School (CSP)	**2.37**	Community School Park	Valley	0.73	0.75	0.26	0.00	1.00
148	Canoga Park Senior Citizen Center	**0.77**	Single Purpose Site	Valley	0.63	1.00	0.25	0.50	1.00
149	Carlton Way Park	**0.19**	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.63	1.00	0.30	0.75	1.00
40	Central Avenue Jazz Park	**0.19**	Mini Park	South	0.77	1.00	0.18	1.00	1.00
156	Central Recreation Center	**1.45**	Neighborhood Park	South	0.62	0.75	0.29	0.20	1.00
113	Challengers Boys And Girls Club	**0.84**	Single Purpose Site	South	0.68	0.75	0.30	0.00	1.00
86	Circle Park (5th Ave)	**0.17**	Mini Park	South	0.71	1.00	0.19	0.00	1.00
71	Circle Park (S Gramercy Pl)	**0.17**	Mini Park	South	0.73	1.00	0.18	0.00	1.00
103	City Hall Park	**1.71**	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.69	0.75	0.11	0.00	1.00
172	Culver-Slauson Park	**3.27**	Large Neighborhood Park	West	0.60	0.50	0.82	0.25	1.00
124	David M Gonzales Recreation Center	**6.80**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.66	0.50	0.33	0.30	1.00
104	Denker Recreation Center	**2.81**	Neighborhood Park	South	0.69	0.75	0.24	0.17	1.00
72	Dorothy J and Benjamin B Smith Park	**0.49**	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.73	1.00	0.27	1.00	1.00
150	East Los Angeles Park	**0.32**	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.63	0.75	0.51	0.00	1.00
63	Echo Park Community Center	**0.29**	Single Purpose Site	Cen/East	0.74	0.75	0.37	0.50	1.00
73	El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historic Monument	**2.03**	Historic Landmark Site	Cen/East	0.73	0.75	0.16	0.00	1.00
94	El Sereno Community Garden	**0.77**	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.70	1.00	0.35	0.50	1.00
164	El Sereno Recreation Center	**13.94**	Community Park	Cen/East	0.61	0.25	0.63	0.30	1.00
87	Elysian Park	**547.54**	Regional Park	Cen/East	0.71	0.00	0.44	0.19	1.00
165	Ernest E Debs Regional Park	**318.62**	Regional Park	Cen/East	0.61	0.00	0.45	0.50	1.00
157	Evergreen Recreation Center	**6.66**	Large Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.62	0.50	0.28	0.22	1.00
64	EXPO Center	**6.65**	Regional Park	South	0.74	0.50	0.28	0.38	1.00
125	Exposition Park Rose Garden	**10.39**	Historic Landmark Site	South	0.66	0.25	0.36	0.00	1.00
74	Francis Avenue Community Garden	**0.15**	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.73	1.00	0.24	0.50	1.00
166	Fred Roberts Recreation Center	**2.90**	Neighborhood Park	South	0.61	0.50	0.25	0.25	1.00
34	Fremont High School Pool	**0.64**	School Pool	South	0.78	1.00	0.38	1.00	1.00
126	Fulton Avenue Park	**0.40**	Mini Park	Valley	0.66	1.00	0.31	0.00	1.00
142	Gage and Avalon Triangle Pocket Park	**0.26**	Mini Park	South	0.64	1.00	0.37	0.00	1.00
55	Grand Hope Park	**2.00**	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.75	1.00	0.11	0.50	0.00
41	Greenwood Square Park	**0.31**	Mini Park	Valley	0.77	1.00	0.25	0.00	1.00
173	Grigsby Pocket Park	**0.28**	Mini Park	South	0.60	0.75	0.40	0.00	1.00
143	Harbor View Memorial Park	**2.85**	Neighborhood Park	South	0.64	0.50	0.36	0.50	1.00
88	Hartland Mini-Park	**0.07**	Mini Park	Valley	0.71	1.00	0.34	0.00	1.00
35	Hazard Recreation Center	**24.99**	Large Community Park	Cen/East	0.78	0.25	0.24	0.46	1.00
127	Hollenbeck Park	**18.30**	Community Park	Cen/East	0.66	0.25	0.20	0.31	1.00
134	Hoover Pedestrian Mall	**2.16**	Greenway	South	0.65	0.75	0.31	0.00	1.00
75	Hoover Recreation Center	**2.95**	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.73	0.75	0.28	0.25	1.00
144	Hoover-Gage Park	**0.21**	Mini Park	South	0.64	1.00	0.23	0.25	1.00
42	Hope and Peace Park	**0.57**	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.77	1.00	0.21	0.40	1.00
145	Inell Woods Park	**0.27**	Mini Park	South	0.64	1.00	0.14	0.00	1.00
89	Jacaranda Park	**5.35**	Linear Park	South	0.71	0.75	0.16	0.30	1.00
158	Julian C Dixon Park	**0.96**	Mini Park	South	0.62	0.75	0.16	0.33	1.00
121	Ken Malloy Harbor Regional Park	**290.87**	Regional Park	South	0.67	0.00	0.49	0.47	1.00

DRAFT

Highest Weight				Medium Weight					Lowest Weight										
Low Shade Cover	Climate Vulnerability	Perceived Park Safety	Criminalization Burden	CIP Project History	Extreme Heat Risk	Lack of Private Open Space	Biodiversity and Habitat Cons	Metro Corridors	Park Physical Condition	Rec Center Physical Condition	Perceived Walkability	Access to Comm Prio Amenities	Park Visitation	MyLA311 Requests	Habitat Connectivity	Tree Species Composition	Infiltration & Recharge Opps	Water Quality Priority	LAC Park Needs Assessment
0.64	0.40	0.90	0.75	0.25	1.00	0.88	0.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	0.60	0.50	0.75	1.00	0.96	0.23	0.50	0.50
0.66	0.40	0.90	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.82	0.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	1.00	0.02	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.93
0.80	0.60	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.86	0.57	1.00	0.50	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.84
0.74	0.40	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.66	0.00	1.00	0.84	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.95	0.10	0.50	0.77
0.66	0.60	0.56	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	0.80	0.10	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.49
0.89	0.60	0.80	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	0.80	0.19	0.75	0.00	0.88	1.00	1.00	0.97
0.97	0.60	0.80	0.75	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	0.60	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.80	1.00	1.00	0.81
0.87	0.60	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	1.00	0.93	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.87
0.90	0.80	0.74	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.52	1.00	1.00	0.83	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.67
0.91	0.80	0.74	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.52	1.00	1.00	0.78	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.50	0.67
0.59	0.60	0.90	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.63	1.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	0.80	0.03	0.00	1.00	0.80	0.00	1.00	0.43
0.69	1.00	0.41	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.68	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	0.80	0.06	1.00	1.00	0.72	0.00	0.75	0.78
0.78	0.40	0.64	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.76	0.00	1.00	0.96	0.68	0.51	0.60	0.01	0.50	1.00	0.90	1.00	0.75	0.44
0.84	0.60	0.74	0.75	0.00	1.00	0.77	0.00	1.00	0.63	0.52	1.00	0.80	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.65	0.00	1.00	0.86
0.55	0.60	0.56	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.72	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	1.00	0.33	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.30	0.75	0.48
0.79	0.40	0.90	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.91	1.00	0.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	1.00	0.03	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.75	0.54
0.83	0.60	0.76	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.77	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.60	0.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.75	0.63
0.69	0.40	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.63	0.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	0.80	0.64	0.75	1.00	0.92	0.00	1.00	0.43
0.50	0.60	0.90	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	1.00	0.61	1.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.50	0.68
0.75	0.40	0.90	0.75	0.50	1.00	0.76	1.00	0.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	1.00	0.13	0.50	0.00	0.95	0.00	0.25	0.30
0.60	0.60	0.76	1.00	0.75	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.20	0.58	0.25	1.00	0.81	0.02	0.25	0.15
0.63	0.40	0.76	0.50	0.75	1.00	0.36	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.20	0.90	0.25	0.00	0.54	0.01	0.50	0.32
0.79	0.40	0.90	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.65	0.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	0.80	0.04	0.50	0.00	0.90	0.40	0.50	0.80
0.82	0.60	0.80	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.87	0.00	1.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	0.40	0.40	0.25	1.00	0.90	1.00	1.00	0.67
0.69	0.60	0.80	0.50	0.25	1.00	0.87	1.00	1.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	0.60	0.16	0.00	1.00	0.90	1.00	1.00	0.67
0.45	0.60	0.76	0.25	0.00	1.00	0.99	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.20	0.03	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.89
0.74	0.60	0.80	0.75	0.00	1.00	0.75	0.00	1.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	1.00	0.11	0.50	0.00	0.76	1.00	1.00	0.75
0.88	0.60	0.80	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.88
0.69	0.60	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.86	0.57	0.00	0.01	1.00	0.00	0.96	1.00	0.75	0.77
0.85	0.60	0.80	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	1.00	0.33	0.75	0.00	0.98	0.50	1.00	0.78
0.80	0.60	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.97	0.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	0.80	0.24	0.75	1.00	0.63	0.50	1.00	0.43
0.79	0.60	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.66	0.00	1.00	0.62	0.86	0.57	0.00	0.50	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.95
0.73	0.60	0.43	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.59	0.00	1.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	1.00	0.01	1.00	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.75	0.50
0.71	0.60	0.43	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.82	0.00	1.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	1.00	0.99	0.50	1.00	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.47
0.56	0.60	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.86	0.57	1.00	0.39	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.86
0.77	0.40	0.90	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.94	1.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	0.80	0.71	0.25	1.00	0.85	0.00	0.75	0.35
0.73	0.40	0.90	0.75	0.25	1.00	0.29	1.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	0.60	0.26	0.75	1.00	0.86	0.18	0.75	0.58
0.67	0.60	0.80	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.81	0.00	1.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	0.60	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.63
0.81	0.60	0.76	0.50	0.75	1.00	0.81	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.60	0.06	0.75	0.00	0.94	0.50	1.00	0.63
0.63	0.60	0.80	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	0.80	0.15	1.00	0.00	0.67	0.00	0.75	0.89
0.82	0.60	0.76	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.89	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.60	0.23	0.75	0.00	0.77	0.50	1.00	0.86
0.83	0.80	0.80	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	1.00	0.13	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.75	0.78
0.74	0.60	0.74	0.75	0.00	1.00	0.64	1.00	0.00	0.63	0.52	1.00	1.00	0.85	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.75	0.77
0.80	0.60	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	0.80	0.09	0.50	0.00	0.83	0.50	0.75	0.87
0.73	0.60	0.43	0.75	0.75	1.00	0.56	1.00	1.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	1.00	0.74	0.25	1.00	0.89	0.02	1.00	0.26

UNIVERSE OF SITES

SECOND PRIORITY

Highest Weight

Rank	Title	Size (Acres)	PNA Classification	Region	Composite Score	Park Pressure	Measured Walkability	Park Conditions Assessment	Social Equity Score
105	Keswick Park	0.36	Mini Park	Valley	0.69	1.00	0.23	0.00	1.00
90	Kittridge Mini-Park	0.09	Mini Park	Valley	0.71	1.00	0.38	0.00	1.00
159	LAPD SWAT Officer R.D.Simmons Pk	8.08	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.62	0.25	0.27	0.00	1.00
160	LAR & Aliso Creek Confluence Park	2.59	Linear Park	Valley	0.62	0.50	0.50	0.00	1.00
151	Latham Park	0.19	Mini Park	South	0.63	1.00	0.20	0.00	1.00
106	Lincoln Park	42.81	Regional Park	Cen/East	0.69	0.00	0.21	0.64	1.00
128	Loren Miller Recreation Center	2.42	Neighborhood Park	South	0.66	0.75	0.19	0.29	1.00
107	Los Angeles Maritime Museum	2.5	Historic Landmark Site	South	0.69	0.00	0.61	0.50	1.00
65	Lou Costello Jr Recreation Center	3.5	Large Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.74	0.75	0.27	0.39	1.00
95	MacArthur Park	29.87	Large Community Park	Cen/East	0.70	0.25	0.04	0.00	1.00
135	Madison West Park	0.52	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.65	1.00	0.43	0.75	1.00
91	Marson Street Pocket Park	0.29	Mini Park	Valley	0.71	1.00	0.55	0.50	1.00
136	Martin Luther King Jr Park	6.53	Large Neighborhood Park	South	0.65	0.50	0.18	0.33	1.00
137	Mary McLeod Bethune Mid. Sch. (CSP)	8.20	Community School Park	South	0.65	0.25	0.55	0.00	1.00
108	McKinley Avenue Park	0.11	Mini Park	South	0.69	1.00	0.20	0.50	1.00
138	Monsignor Ramon Garcia Rec Center	6.49	Large Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.65	0.25	0.44	0.28	1.00
129	Montecito Heights Recreation Center	22.53	Large Community Park	Cen/East	0.66	0.00	0.76	0.38	1.00
76	Normandie Recreation Center	3.27	Large Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.73	0.75	0.36	0.07	1.00
50	North San Fernando Park	0.24	Mini Park	Valley	0.76	1.00	0.62	0.50	1.00
82	Obama Global Prep Academy (CSP)	3.00	Community School Park	South	0.72	0.50	0.37	0.00	1.00
56	Orchard Ave Park	0.14	Mini Park	South	0.75	1.00	0.34	0.50	1.00
26	Ord And Yale Street Park	0.60	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.80	0.75	0.39	0.00	1.00
109	Orthopedic Hospital UAP	0.33	Mini Park	South	0.69	1.00	0.25	0.33	1.00
36	Parkview Photo Center	0.96	Single Purpose Site	Cen/East	0.78	0.75	0.36	0.00	1.00
77	Parque Nativo Lopez	0.72	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.73	0.75	0.24	0.17	1.00
83	Parthenia Park	1.42	Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.72	0.75	0.50	0.17	1.00
78	Pecan Recreation Center	4.28	Large Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.73	0.50	0.35	0.44	1.00
122	Pershing Square	4.44	Community Park	Cen/East	0.67	0.75	0.09	0.17	0.00
43	PerSquare Mile - Boyle Heights	3.00	Prospective Site	Cen/East	0.77	0.25	0.35	0.00	1.00
57	PerSquare Mile - Central-Alameda	3.00	Prospective Site	South	0.75	0.25	0.35	0.00	1.00
58	PerSquare Mile - Central-Alameda-N.	3.00	Prospective Site	South	0.75	0.50	0.35	0.00	1.00
44	PerSquare Mile - E Hollywood-Ktown	3.00	Prospective Site	Cen/East	0.77	0.75	0.35	0.00	1.00
139	PerSquare Mile - East Hollywood	3.00	Prospective Site	Cen/East	0.65	0.50	0.35	0.00	1.00
37	PerSquare Mile - Florence	3.00	Prospective Site	South	0.78	0.50	0.35	0.00	1.00
96	PerSquare Mile - Harvard Heights-Pico	3.00	Prospective Site	South	0.70	0.50	0.35	0.00	1.00
66	PerSquare Mile - Harvard Park	3.00	Prospective Site	South	0.74	0.75	0.35	0.00	1.00
27	PerSquare Mile - Historic South Central	3.00	Prospective Site	South	0.80	0.25	0.35	0.00	1.00
59	PerSquare Mile - Koreatown	3.00	Prospective Site	South	0.75	0.75	0.35	0.00	1.00
97	PerSquare Mile - North Hills	3.00	Prospective Site	Valley	0.70	0.75	0.35	0.00	1.00
114	PerSquare Mile - Panorama City West	3.00	Prospective Site	Valley	0.68	0.75	0.35	0.00	1.00
92	PerSquare Mile - Reseda	3.00	Prospective Site	Valley	0.71	0.50	0.35	0.00	1.00
51	PerSquare Mile - South Panorama City	3.00	Prospective Site	Valley	0.76	0.50	0.35	0.00	1.00
45	PerSquare Mile - South Park-Florence	3.00	Prospective Site	South	0.77	0.25	0.35	0.00	1.00
30	PerSquare Mile - Sun Valley	3.00	Prospective Site	Valley	0.79	0.50	0.35	0.00	1.00
46	PerSquare Mile - Tarzana-Encino	3.00	Prospective Site	Valley	0.77	0.75	0.35	0.00	1.00

DRAFT

Highest Weight				Medium Weight					Lowest Weight										
Low Shade Cover	Climate Vulnerability	Perceived Park Safety	Criminalization Burden	CIP Project History	Extreme Heat Risk	Lack of Private Open Space	Biodiversity and Habitat Cons	Metro Corridors	Park Physical Condition	Rec Center Physical Condition	Perceived Walkability	Access to Comm Prio Amenities	Park Visitation	MyLA311 Requests	Habitat Connectivity	Tree Species Composition	Infiltration & Recharge Opps	Water Quality Priority	LAC Park Needs Assessment
0.56	0.40	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.86	0.57	1.00	0.24	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.69
0.71	0.60	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.86	0.57	0.40	0.38	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.77
0.61	0.60	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.84	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.34	0.25	0.00	0.86	0.50	0.75	0.60
0.81	0.60	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.84	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.92	0.25	0.00	0.29	0.40	0.75	0.60
0.62	0.60	0.80	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.00	0.79	1.00	1.00	0.73
0.76	0.40	0.90	0.50	0.25	1.00	0.94	1.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	0.80	0.13	0.50	1.00	0.83	0.06	0.75	0.35
0.83	0.60	0.74	0.75	0.00	1.00	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.52	1.00	0.80	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.68	0.50	1.00	0.86
0.98	0.60	0.43	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.48	1.00	1.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	1.00	0.01	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.13	0.00	0.57
0.87	0.60	0.90	0.75	0.25	1.00	0.84	0.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	0.80	0.01	0.75	0.00	0.99	1.00	0.75	0.54
0.78	0.60	0.76	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.89	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.60	0.50	0.75	0.00	0.82	0.13	1.00	0.86
0.85	0.60	0.56	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	0.80	0.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.74
0.66	0.60	0.30	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.98	1.00	0.00	0.88	0.43	0.51	0.60	0.07	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.50	0.50	0.73
0.77	0.60	0.74	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.54	0.00	1.00	0.63	0.52	1.00	0.80	0.06	0.75	0.00	0.89	0.10	0.75	0.94
0.95	0.60	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	1.00	0.50	0.25	0.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.78
0.77	0.60	0.80	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	1.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.90
0.83	0.40	0.90	0.75	0.50	1.00	0.85	0.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.90	0.17	0.50	0.66
0.58	0.40	0.76	0.50	0.75	1.00	0.54	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.60	0.41	0.75	0.00	0.54	0.04	0.50	0.27
0.89	0.60	0.76	0.75	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.60	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.50	1.00	0.85
0.75	0.60	0.64	0.75	0.00	1.00	0.66	0.00	1.00	0.96	0.68	0.51	1.00	0.15	1.00	0.00	0.93	0.50	0.50	0.61
0.94	0.60	0.74	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.71	1.00	0.00	0.63	0.52	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.75	0.78
0.73	0.60	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	1.00	0.42	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.96
0.96	0.40	0.76	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.87	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	1.00	0.60	1.00	1.00	0.84	0.00	0.25	0.41
0.78	0.60	0.80	0.50	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	1.00	0.09	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.45
0.73	0.60	0.76	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.92	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.60	0.09	1.00	0.00	0.98	0.13	1.00	0.90
0.66	0.60	0.76	0.75	1.00	0.00	0.66	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.60	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.91
0.56	0.60	1.00	0.50	0.25	1.00	0.46	0.00	1.00	0.84	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.01	1.00	1.00	0.74	0.50	0.50	0.42
0.93	0.60	0.90	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	0.60	0.06	1.00	1.00	0.92	0.79	0.75	0.36
0.84	0.60	0.90	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.97	0.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	0.60	1.00	0.75	1.00	0.96	0.50	1.00	0.43
0.82	0.40	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.89	0.39	0.75	0.36
0.66	0.60	0.80	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.62	1.00	1.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.89	0.79	1.00	0.90
0.92	0.80	0.80	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.62	0.00	1.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.89	0.99	1.00	0.90
0.82	0.60	0.56	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.67	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.89	0.28	0.75	0.76
0.63	0.60	0.56	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.82	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.89	0.56	0.75	0.54
0.74	0.60	0.80	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.89	0.02	1.00	0.88
0.87	0.60	0.00	0.25	1.00	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.00	0.16	0.29	0.85	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.89	0.30	0.75	0.86
0.85	0.60	0.74	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.52	0.00	1.00	0.63	0.52	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.89	0.09	0.75	0.87
0.73	0.60	0.80	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.68	1.00	1.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.89	0.90	1.00	0.95
0.76	0.60	0.00	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.00	0.16	0.29	0.85	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.89	0.38	1.00	0.89
0.75	0.60	0.30	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.98	1.00	0.00	0.88	0.43	0.51	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.89	0.41	0.50	0.73
0.76	0.60	0.30	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.33	1.00	1.00	0.88	0.43	0.51	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.89	0.46	0.50	0.65
0.81	0.60	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.27	1.00	0.00	0.84	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.89	0.02	0.75	0.60
0.72	0.60	0.30	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.66	1.00	1.00	0.88	0.43	0.51	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.89	0.59	1.00	0.95
0.85	0.60	0.80	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.62	1.00	1.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.89	0.58	1.00	0.90
0.80	0.60	0.30	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.66	1.00	1.00	0.88	0.43	0.51	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.89	0.72	1.00	0.84
0.72	0.60	0.10	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.89	1.00	1.00	0.28	0.40	0.56	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.89	0.60	1.00	0.61

UNIVERSE OF SITES

Highest Weight

SECOND PRIORITY

Rank	Title	Size (Acres)	PNA Classification	Region	Composite Score	Park Pressure	Measured Walkability	Park Conditions Assessment	Social Equity Score
31	PerSquare Mile - Van Nuys Central	3.00	Prospective Site	Valley	0.79	0.75	0.35	0.00	1.00
28	PerSquare Mile - Van Nuys East	3.00	Prospective Site	Valley	0.80	0.50	0.35	0.00	1.00
60	PerSquare Mile - Van Nuys West	3.00	Prospective Site	Valley	0.75	0.75	0.35	0.00	1.00
130	PerSquare Mile - Vermont Knolls	3.00	Prospective Site	South	0.66	0.50	0.35	0.00	1.00
32	PerSquare Mile - Vermont-Slauson	3.00	Prospective Site	South	0.79	0.25	0.35	0.00	1.00
47	PerSquare Mile - Vermont-South Park	3.00	Prospective Site	South	0.77	0.25	0.35	0.00	1.00
131	PerSquare Mile - Windsor Square	3.00	Prospective Site	Cen/East	0.66	0.75	0.35	0.00	1.00
33	PerSquare Mile - Winetka	3.00	Prospective Site	Valley	0.79	0.50	0.35	0.00	1.00
79	Pio Union Community Garden	0.29	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.73	1.00	0.15	0.50	1.00
52	Prospect Park	2.71	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.76	0.25	0.61	0.50	1.00
161	Ralph C Daniels Field Sports Center	3.59	Large Neighborhood Park	South	0.62	0.75	0.23	0.44	1.00
115	Ramona Elementary School (CSP)	1.48	Community School Park	Cen/East	0.68	0.75	0.36	0.00	1.00
110	Reseda Park	29.68	Large Community Park	Valley	0.69	0.25	0.22	0.39	1.00
111	Reseda Skate Facility	2.28	Single Purpose Site	Valley	0.69	0.75	0.32	0.00	1.00
48	Richardson Family Park	0.32	Mini Park	South	0.77	1.00	0.25	0.33	1.00
132	Roosevelt High School Pool	1.49	School Pool	Cen/East	0.66	0.50	0.34	0.50	1.00
167	Ross Snyder Recreation Center	11.34	Community Park	South	0.61	0.25	0.28	0.29	1.00
98	Ross Valencia Community Park	0.26	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.70	1.00	0.23	0.00	1.00
168	Runnymede Park	5.93	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.61	0.50	0.29	0.42	1.00
53	Selma Park	0.22	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.76	1.00	0.22	0.50	1.00
112	Senator Bill Greene Memorial Park	0.47	Mini Park	South	0.69	1.00	0.14	0.00	1.00
152	Sepulveda Basin Recreation Area	1542.5	Regional Park	Valley	0.63	0.00	0.37	0.77	1.00
116	South Broadway Pocket Park	0.13	Mini Park	South	0.68	1.00	0.20	0.50	1.00
99	South Palos Verdes Street Park	0.41	Mini Park	South	0.70	1.00	0.47	0.50	1.00
54	Spring Street Park	0.80	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.76	1.00	0.18	0.50	1.00
117	State Street Recreation Center	2.62	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.68	0.50	0.36	0.33	1.00
162	Strathern Park, West	9.38	Greenway	Valley	0.62	0.00	0.68	0.00	1.00
140	Sun Valley Park	17.26	Community Park	Valley	0.65	0.25	0.34	0.25	1.00
38	Toberman Recreation Center	2.74	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.78	0.50	0.21	0.29	1.00
118	Trinity Recreation Center	2.06	Neighborhood Park	South	0.68	0.75	0.16	0.17	1.00
84	Van Nuys Multipurpose Center	1.4	Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.72	0.75	0.17	0.00	1.00
146	Vanalden Park	10.89	Community Park	Valley	0.64	0.25	0.75	0.25	1.00
169	Vermont Gage Park	0.31	Mini Park	South	0.61	1.00	0.18	0.00	1.00
49	Wabash Recreation Center	1.87	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.77	0.75	0.34	0.25	1.00
153	Wall Street Community Park	0.10	Mini Park	South	0.63	1.00	0.22	0.50	1.00
163	Watts Senior Citizen Center	1.30	Neighborhood Park	South	0.62	0.75	0.28	0.50	1.00
100	West Adam Heights Park	0.09	Mini Park	South	0.70	1.00	0.23	0.75	1.00
85	Western And Gage Community Park	0.15	Mini Park	South	0.72	1.00	0.24	0.00	1.00
141	Wilmington Athletic Complex	18.87	Community Park	South	0.65	0.00	0.70	0.50	1.00
147	Wilmington Town Square	0.48	Mini Park	South	0.64	1.00	0.30	0.00	1.00
133	Winnetka Recreation Center	15.95	Community Park	Valley	0.66	0.25	0.27	0.41	1.00

DRAFT

Highest Weight				Medium Weight					Lowest Weight										
Low Shade Cover	Climate Vulnerability	Perceived Park Safety	Criminalization Burden	CIP Project History	Extreme Heat Risk	Lack of Private Open Space	Biodiversity and Habitat Cons	Metro Corridors	Park Physical Condition	Rec Center Physical Condition	Perceived Walkability	Access to Comm Prio Amenities	Park Visitation	MyLA311 Requests	Habitat Connectivity	Tree Species Composition	Infiltration & Recharge Opps	Water Quality Priority	LAC Park Needs Assessment
0.72	0.60	0.30	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.66	1.00	1.00	0.88	0.43	0.51	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.89	0.50	1.00	0.95
0.62	0.40	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.44	1.00	1.00	0.62	0.86	0.57	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.89	0.50	0.75	0.77
0.72	0.60	0.30	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.37	1.00	1.00	0.88	0.43	0.51	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.89	0.46	1.00	0.78
0.85	0.40	0.74	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.02	0.00	1.00	0.63	0.52	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.89	0.14	1.00	0.90
0.69	0.60	0.74	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.00	0.63	0.52	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.89	0.09	1.00	0.78
0.75	0.60	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.89	0.36	1.00	0.78
0.59	0.60	0.56	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.98	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.89	0.55	0.75	0.86
0.72	0.40	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.77	1.00	1.00	0.84	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.89	0.08	0.75	0.60
0.38	0.60	0.76	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.66	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	1.00	0.08	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.91
0.76	0.40	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	0.80	0.43	0.25	1.00	0.85	0.50	0.75	0.36
0.79	0.60	0.43	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.65	0.00	1.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.59
0.83	0.60	0.56	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.89	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	1.00	0.50	0.25	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.91
0.64	0.60	1.00	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.11	1.00	1.00	0.84	1.00	1.00	0.60	0.01	0.50	0.00	0.80	0.50	0.75	0.34
0.79	0.60	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.84	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.59	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.75	0.72
0.66	0.60	0.74	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.92	0.00	1.00	0.63	0.52	1.00	1.00	0.48	1.00	1.00	0.60	0.50	1.00	0.92
0.73	0.40	0.90	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.82	0.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	0.80	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.93
0.76	0.60	0.80	0.75	0.25	1.00	0.84	0.00	1.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	0.60	0.18	0.75	0.00	0.65	1.00	1.00	0.74
0.49	0.40	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.82	0.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	0.80	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.94	1.00	0.50	0.93
0.60	0.40	1.00	0.50	0.75	1.00	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.84	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.94	0.00	0.75	0.72
0.65	0.60	0.56	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.92	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	0.80	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.49
0.86	0.60	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.43	0.00	1.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	1.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.90
0.66	0.60	0.30	0.75	0.75	1.00	0.33	1.00	1.00	0.88	0.43	0.51	0.20	0.71	0.25	1.00	0.77	0.29	0.00	0.23
0.75	0.60	0.80	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.45	0.00	1.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	1.00	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.50	0.75	0.92
0.68	0.60	0.43	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.48	0.00	1.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	0.80	0.74	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.57
0.94	0.60	0.90	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.63	0.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	0.80	0.26	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.43
0.82	0.40	0.90	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.51	0.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	0.80	0.01	0.00	1.00	0.82	0.50	0.75	0.53
0.75	0.40	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.86	0.57	1.00	0.89	0.00	1.00	0.82	1.00	0.25	0.34
0.83	0.60	0.30	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.00	0.88	0.43	0.51	0.20	0.09	0.75	0.00	0.85	1.00	0.25	0.45
0.81	0.60	0.76	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.66	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.60	0.50	0.75	1.00	0.96	0.50	1.00	0.91
0.84	0.60	0.80	0.75	0.00	1.00	0.93	0.00	1.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	1.00	0.29	0.75	0.00	0.86	1.00	1.00	0.75
0.84	0.40	1.00	0.75	0.25	1.00	0.69	0.00	1.00	0.62	0.86	0.57	0.40	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.50	1.00	0.72
0.74	0.60	0.41	0.75	0.50	1.00	0.27	1.00	1.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.40	0.30	0.75	1.00	0.89	0.11	0.50	0.29
0.84	0.60	0.80	0.75	0.00	1.00	0.86	0.00	1.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	1.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.75	0.89
0.88	0.40	0.90	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.94	0.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	1.00	0.02	0.75	0.00	0.96	0.50	1.00	0.90
0.74	0.60	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	0.60	0.10	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.75	0.78
0.77	0.60	0.43	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.07	0.00	1.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	0.60	0.62	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.75	0.73
0.92	0.60	0.00	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.29	0.85	1.00	0.12	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.85
0.87	0.60	0.74	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.52	1.00	1.00	0.82	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.75	0.70
0.80	0.60	0.43	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.31	0.00	1.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	1.00	0.80	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.12	1.00	0.36
0.94	0.40	0.43	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.85	1.00	0.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	0.80	0.02	1.00	1.00	0.44	0.00	0.75	0.42
0.72	0.40	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.92	0.00	0.00	0.84	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.34	0.50	1.00	0.90	1.00	0.75	0.61

UNIVERSE OF SITES

Highest Weight

THIRD PRIORITY

Rank	Title	Size (Acres)	PNA Classification	Region	Composite Score	Park Pressure	Measured Walkability	Park Conditions Assessment	Social Equity Score
198	109th Street Recreation Center	3.17	Large Neighborhood Park	South	0.57	0.50	0.44	0.36	1.00
314	Albert Piantanida Intergen. Cntr	2.66	Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.44	0.75	0.42	0.00	0.00
187	Allegheny Park	1.05	Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.58	0.75	0.46	0.00	1.00
199	Andres + Maria Cardenas Rec Cntr	0.70	Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.57	1.00	0.55	0.25	1.00
333	Andres Pico Adobe Park	2.20	Historic Landmark Site	Valley	0.42	0.50	0.49	0.50	0.00
252	Arroyo Seco Park	87.46	Regional Park	Cen/East	0.51	0.00	0.41	0.25	0.00
214	Ascot Hills Park	92.44	Regional Nature Park	Cen/East	0.56	0.00	0.58	0.25	1.00
253	Baldwin Hills Recreation Center	10.87	Community Park	South	0.51	0.25	0.74	0.33	1.00
254	Banning High School Pool	0.52	School Pool	South	0.51	0.75	0.37	0.00	1.00
248	Barnsdall Park	14.59	Historic Landmark Site	Cen/East	0.52	0.50	0.22	0.00	1.00
255	Bellaire Avenue Park	0.14	Mini Park	Valley	0.51	1.00	0.22	0.00	1.00
304	Bellevue Recreation Center	9.11	Large Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.45	0.50	0.28	0.39	0.00
305	Benny H Potter W. Adams Ave Mem Pk	1.62	Neighborhood Park	South	0.45	0.75	0.31	0.38	1.00
256	Betty F Day Park	0.12	Mini Park	South	0.51	1.00	0.38	0.00	1.00
223	Brand Park	17.75	Community Park	Valley	0.55	0.25	0.37	0.19	1.00
343	Budd Wiener Park	0.79	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.40	0.75	0.59	0.00	0.00
176	Cabrillo Beach	40.07	Beach	South	0.59	0.00	0.84	0.58	1.00
234	Campo De Cahuenga	0.73	Historic Landmark Site	Valley	0.53	0.50	0.64	0.50	0.00
283	Carey Ranch Park	23.80	Large Community Park	Valley	0.47	0.00	0.61	0.50	0.00
306	Carlin G Smith Recreation Center	2.64	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.45	0.25	0.58	0.63	0.00
321	Charles F Lummis Home + Gardens	1.75	Historic Landmark Site	Cen/East	0.43	0.25	0.43	0.50	1.00
322	Chatsworth Park South	73.07	Regional Nature Park	Valley	0.43	0.00	0.76	0.25	0.00
177	Chesterfield Square Park	1.89	Neighborhood Park	South	0.59	0.75	0.27	0.25	1.00
224	Chevy Chase Park	2.44	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.55	0.50	0.39	0.25	1.00
266	Country Club Heritage Park	0.08	Mini Park	South	0.50	1.00	0.13	0.50	1.00
188	Cypress Park Club House	0.18	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.58	1.00	0.43	0.00	1.00
307	Cypress Recreation Center	3.49	Large Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.45	0.25	0.53	0.28	1.00
189	De Garmo Park	1.64	Linear Park	Valley	0.58	0.50	0.50	0.00	1.00
257	De Longpre Park	1.4	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.51	0.75	0.23	0.00	1.00
200	Delano Recreation Center	4.45	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.57	0.50	0.50	0.40	1.00
235	Devonshire Arleta Park	1.82	Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.53	0.50	0.54	0.50	1.00
215	Devonwood Park	4.84	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.56	0.50	0.34	0.50	0.00
249	Downey Recreation Center	10.87	Community Park	Cen/East	0.52	0.25	0.24	0.19	1.00
236	Drew Street Park	0.12	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.53	1.00	0.61	0.50	1.00
216	Drum Barracks Civil War Museum	0.92	Historic Landmark Site	South	0.56	0.50	0.52	0.50	1.00
296	East Wilmington Greenbelt Comm Cntr	0.85	Mini Park	South	0.46	0.50	0.38	0.25	1.00
201	East Wilmington Vest Pocket Park	0.13	Mini Park	South	0.57	0.75	0.50	0.50	1.00
237	Echo Park	28.41	Regional Park	Cen/East	0.53	0.25	0.11	0.24	1.00
202	Echo Park Deep Pool	2.07	Single Purpose Site	Cen/East	0.57	0.25	0.38	0.50	1.00
229	El Dorado Avenue Park	1.18	Linear Park	Valley	0.54	0.75	0.49	0.00	1.00
284	El Sereno Arroyo Playground	2.35	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.47	0.50	0.48	0.00	1.00
190	El Sereno Senior Citizen Center	0.91	Single Purpose Site	Cen/East	0.58	0.50	0.58	0.00	1.00
344	Elysian Valley Recreation Center	1.99	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.40	0.50	0.58	0.17	1.00
250	Everett Park	0.53	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.52	0.75	0.73	0.00	1.00
323	Fernangeles Recreation Center	9.26	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.43	0.25	0.30	0.39	1.00

DRAFT

Highest Weight				Medium Weight					Lowest Weight										
Low Shade Cover	Climate Vulnerability	Perceived Park Safety	Criminalization Burden	CIP Project History	Extreme Heat Risk	Lack of Private Open Space	Biodiversity and Habitat Cons	Metro Corridors	Park Physical Condition	Rec Center Physical Condition	Perceived Walkability	Access to Comm Prio Amenities	Park Visitation	MyLA311 Requests	Habitat Connectivity	Tree Species Composition	Infiltration & Recharge Opps	Water Quality Priority	LAC Park Needs Assessment
0.91	0.60	0.43	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.73	0.00	1.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	1.00	0.22	0.50	0.00	0.99	0.00	0.75	0.56
0.60	0.40	0.30	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.72	0.00	1.00	0.88	0.43	0.51	0.40	0.08	0.25	0.00	0.84	1.00	0.50	0.86
0.89	0.60	0.30	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.43	0.51	1.00	0.35	0.75	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.43
0.72	0.60	0.30	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.33	0.00	1.00	0.88	0.43	0.51	0.60	0.11	0.75	0.00	0.70	0.50	0.50	0.65
0.60	0.40	0.64	0.75	0.25	1.00	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.68	0.51	0.40	0.74	0.50	0.00	0.89	0.50	0.50	0.32
0.55	0.60	0.90	0.25	0.75	1.00	0.36	1.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	0.60	0.76	0.75	1.00	0.51	0.01	0.50	0.32
0.76	0.40	0.90	0.75	0.50	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	0.60	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.25	0.22
0.81	0.60	0.00	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.53	0.00	1.00	0.16	0.29	0.85	0.60	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.00	1.00	0.25
0.96	0.40	0.43	0.75	0.25	1.00	0.59	1.00	0.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.46
0.63	0.60	0.56	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.82	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.00	0.94	0.26	0.75	0.54
0.80	0.40	1.00	0.75	0.25	1.00	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.86	0.57	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.83	1.00	0.25	0.34
0.63	0.60	0.56	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.67	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	1.00	0.08	0.25	1.00	0.84	0.27	0.75	0.76
0.60	0.60	0.00	0.75	0.00	1.00	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.29	0.85	0.80	0.25	0.75	0.00	0.88	0.00	1.00	0.75
0.35	0.40	0.43	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.07	0.00	1.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	0.80	0.51	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.75	0.87
0.74	0.40	0.64	0.75	0.50	1.00	0.85	1.00	0.00	0.96	0.68	0.51	0.40	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.83	0.50	0.50	0.32
0.55	0.40	0.90	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	1.00	0.01	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.25
0.85	0.80	0.43	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.56	1.00	0.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	1.00	0.07	0.25	1.00	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.21
0.71	0.40	1.00	0.75	0.25	0.00	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.62	0.86	0.57	0.20	0.08	1.00	1.00	0.97	1.00	0.75	0.31
0.58	0.60	0.64	0.75	0.75	1.00	0.46	1.00	0.00	0.96	0.68	0.51	0.80	0.29	0.75	0.00	0.83	0.07	0.25	0.55
0.40	0.40	0.76	0.50	0.75	0.00	0.54	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.20	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.50	0.27
0.24	0.40	0.76	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.30	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.20	0.85	1.00	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.50	0.33
0.59	1.00	0.41	1.00	0.75	1.00	0.73	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.80	0.72	0.25	0.00	0.42	0.28	0.00	0.04
0.59	0.60	0.74	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.52	1.00	1.00	0.55	0.75	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.75	0.67
0.84	0.40	0.56	0.25	0.75	1.00	0.39	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	0.60	0.18	0.75	1.00	0.84	0.00	1.00	0.19
0.63	0.60	0.00	0.75	0.00	1.00	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.29	0.85	1.00	0.06	1.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.86
0.85	0.40	0.76	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.60	0.85	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.42
0.78	0.40	0.76	0.50	0.75	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.60	0.08	0.75	1.00	0.90	0.00	0.25	0.42
0.68	0.60	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.86	0.57	0.20	0.81	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.25	0.23
0.52	0.40	0.56	1.00	0.25	0.00	0.92	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	1.00	0.12	0.25	1.00	0.89	1.00	0.75	0.49
0.83	0.40	0.30	0.75	0.00	1.00	0.55	0.00	1.00	0.88	0.43	0.51	0.60	0.32	0.75	0.00	0.97	0.30	1.00	0.50
0.76	0.40	0.30	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.53	0.00	1.00	0.88	0.43	0.51	0.20	0.47	0.00	1.00	0.78	0.43	0.50	0.46
0.66	0.40	0.64	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.67	1.00	0.00	0.96	0.68	0.51	0.80	0.02	0.75	0.00	0.86	0.91	0.50	0.45
0.87	0.60	0.76	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.95	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.40	0.69	0.75	1.00	0.94	0.23	0.25	0.15
0.62	0.40	0.56	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	0.60	0.49	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.25	0.56
0.87	0.40	0.43	0.75	0.00	1.00	0.51	1.00	0.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	0.80	0.78	0.75	1.00	0.63	0.00	0.25	0.45
0.88	0.40	0.43	0.75	0.00	1.00	0.39	1.00	0.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	1.00	0.01	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.45
0.87	0.40	0.43	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	1.00	0.72	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.51
0.74	0.40	0.56	0.50	0.25	1.00	0.77	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	0.60	0.19	0.75	0.00	0.81	0.00	0.75	0.63
0.72	0.60	0.76	0.50	0.25	1.00	0.77	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.00	0.18	1.00	1.00	0.97	0.00	0.75	0.63
0.83	0.60	0.64	0.25	0.00	1.00	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.68	0.51	1.00	0.99	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.63	0.75	0.42
0.52	0.60	0.90	0.00	0.25	1.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	1.00	0.50	0.75	1.00	0.24	0.00	0.50	0.46
0.63	0.40	0.90	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.30
0.86	0.60	0.56	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	1.00	0.05	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.50	0.17
0.65	0.40	0.76	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.20	0.69	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.52
0.74	0.40	0.30	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.43	0.51	0.60	0.01	0.75	0.00	0.64	1.00	0.00	0.31

UNIVERSE OF SITES

THIRD PRIORITY

Highest Weight

Rank	Title	Size (Acres)	PNA Classification	Region	Composite Score	Park Pressure	Measured Walkability	Park Conditions Assessment	Social Equity Score
267	Fox And Laurel Park	0.28	Mini Park	Valley	0.50	1.00	0.24	0.25	1.00
238	Garden Grove Elementary School (CSP)	3.00	Community School Park	Valley	0.53	0.50	0.38	0.00	1.00
285	Genesee Avenue Park	0.75	Mini Park	South	0.47	0.75	0.32	0.00	1.00
191	Gilbert W Lindsay Recreation Center	14.62	Community Park	South	0.58	0.25	0.13	0.17	1.00
268	Gladys Jean Wesson Park	0.21	Mini Park	South	0.50	1.00	0.24	0.50	1.00
324	Glassell Park Rec Cen. + Youth Cen.	12.69	Community Park	Cen/East	0.43	0.25	0.41	0.37	1.00
297	Glenhurst Park	0.29	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.46	1.00	0.44	0.00	1.00
276	Greayer's Oak Park	0.60	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.48	0.75	0.29	0.00	1.00
269	Green Meadows Recreation Center	7.64	Large Neighborhood Park	South	0.50	0.50	0.06	0.29	1.00
258	Griffith Park	4574	Regional Park	Valley	0.51	0.00	0.51	0.34	1.00
192	Hansen Dam Recreation Area	1449.5	Regional Park	Valley	0.58	0.00	0.60	0.17	1.00
325	Harbor City Park	11.07	Community Park	South	0.43	0.50	0.49	0.25	1.00
340	Harbor Highlands Park	3.24	Large Neighborhood Park	South	0.41	0.50	0.56	0.25	0.00
174	Harvard Elementary School (CSP)	1.22	Community School Park	Cen/East	0.60	1.00	0.31	0.00	1.00
239	Heritage Square	4.16	Historic Landmark Site	Cen/East	0.53	0.25	0.61	0.50	1.00
275	Hollywood Recreation Center	3.12	Large Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.49	0.75	0.19	0.50	1.00
286	Howard Finn Park	3.66	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.47	0.50	0.19	0.50	0.00
308	Hubert H Humphrey Memorial Park	9.99	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.45	0.25	0.37	0.22	1.00
178	Isidore B Dockweiler State Beach	228.31	Beach	West	0.59	0.00	0.82	0.36	1.00
259	Jackie Tatum / Harvard Rec Center	12.88	Community Park	South	0.51	0.25	0.09	0.43	1.00
230	Jaime Beth Slavin Park	6.95	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.54	0.25	0.28	0.00	1.00
179	James Slauson Recreation Center	3.63	Large Neighborhood Park	South	0.59	0.25	0.23	0.30	1.00
251	Jim Gilliam Recreation Center	17.63	Community Park	South	0.52	0.25	0.58	0.15	1.00
309	John Quimby Park	3.82	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.45	0.75	0.34	0.50	0.00
315	Kagel Canyon Park	3.46	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.44	0.50	0.44	0.00	0.00
326	La Mirada Park	0.17	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.43	1.00	0.24	0.00	1.00
287	La Tierra de la Culebra	0.56	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.47	0.75	0.42	0.00	1.00
240	Lacy Street Neighborhood Park	0.37	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.53	0.75	0.35	0.00	1.00
203	Lafayette Recreation Center	9.72	Large Neighborhood Park	South	0.57	0.50	0.10	0.20	1.00
204	Lanark Recreation Center	19.20	Community Park	Valley	0.57	0.25	0.23	0.27	1.00
241	LAR Greenway - Brown's Creek	3.66	Greenway	Valley	0.53	0.75	0.19	0.00	0.00
270	LAR Greenway - Coldwater to Whitsett	2.30	Greenway	Valley	0.50	0.75	0.12	0.00	0.00
327	LAR Greenway - Sepulveda to Kester	2.59	Greenway	Valley	0.43	0.50	0.19	0.00	0.00
217	LAR Greenway / Elysian Valley Bikeway	4.82	Greenway	Cen/East	0.56	0.25	0.93	0.00	1.00
260	Larissa Parkway	0.22	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.51	1.00	0.45	0.00	1.00
261	Las Palmas Senior Citizen Center	1.14	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.51	0.50	0.35	0.75	0.00
205	Laurel and Hardy Park	0.32	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.57	1.00	0.29	0.00	1.00
218	Leimert Plaza	1.14	Neighborhood Park	South	0.56	0.75	0.06	0.00	1.00
328	Leland Recreation Center	15.76	Community Park	South	0.43	0.00	0.43	0.00	1.00
288	Lemon Grove Recreation Center	3.87	Large Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.47	0.75	0.47	0.25	1.00
271	Leslie N Shaw Park	0.66	Mini Park	South	0.50	1.00	0.21	0.25	1.00
206	Lexington Avenue Pocket Park	0.17	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.57	1.00	0.26	1.00	1.00
277	Limekiln Canyon Park	95.78	Canyon Park	Valley	0.48	0.00	0.60	1.00	0.00
329	Lincoln Heights Recreation Center	2.88	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.43	0.50	0.29	0.00	1.00
298	Lincoln Heights Youth Center	0.74	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.46	0.75	0.26	0.25	1.00

DRAFT

Highest Weight				Medium Weight					Lowest Weight										
Low Shade Cover	Climate Vulnerability	Perceived Park Safety	Criminalization Burden	CIP Project History	Extreme Heat Risk	Lack of Private Open Space	Biodiversity and Habitat Cons	Metro Corridors	Park Physical Condition	Rec Center Physical Condition	Perceived Walkability	Access to Comm Prio Amenities	Park Visitation	MyLA311 Requests	Habitat Connectivity	Tree Species Composition	Infiltration & Recharge Opps	Water Quality Priority	LAC Park Needs Assessment
0.57	0.60	0.64	0.25	0.00	1.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.68	0.51	0.40	0.07	1.00	0.00	0.94	0.50	1.00	0.42
0.74	0.60	0.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.40	0.56	1.00	0.50	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.75	0.72
0.64	0.80	0.00	1.00	0.25	0.00	0.63	0.00	1.00	0.16	0.29	0.85	0.80	0.09	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.75	0.36
0.77	0.60	0.80	0.75	0.25	1.00	0.68	1.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	0.80	0.08	0.50	0.00	0.91	1.00	1.00	0.95
0.66	0.60	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.29	0.85	0.80	0.57	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.75	0.71
0.74	0.40	0.76	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.37	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.20	0.50	0.75	0.00	0.76	0.00	0.25	0.52
0.59	0.60	0.56	0.25	1.00	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.82	0.00	0.50	0.20
0.40	0.40	0.76	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.20	0.23	1.00	0.00	0.90	0.50	0.50	0.33
0.81	0.60	0.80	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	0.80	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.89	0.00	0.75	0.78
0.42	0.60	0.10	0.50	0.75	1.00	0.39	1.00	1.00	0.28	0.40	0.56	0.20	0.67	0.25	1.00	0.57	0.07	0.75	0.16
0.59	0.80	0.64	0.75	0.75	1.00	0.20	1.00	0.00	0.96	0.68	0.51	0.40	0.89	0.25	1.00	0.75	0.39	0.00	0.18
0.84	0.60	0.43	0.50	0.25	1.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	0.80	0.50	0.75	0.00	0.83	0.00	1.00	0.44
0.62	0.60	0.43	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	1.00	0.01	0.50	1.00	0.93	0.07	0.25	0.30
0.88	0.60	0.56	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.95	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.50	0.75	1.00
0.39	0.40	0.76	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.30	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.20	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.52	0.11	0.50	0.33
0.80	0.60	0.56	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	0.80	0.05	0.25	1.00	0.89	0.50	0.75	0.49
0.74	0.60	0.64	1.00	0.75	0.00	0.41	1.00	0.00	0.96	0.68	0.51	0.40	0.50	0.75	0.00	0.83	1.00	0.50	0.36
0.87	0.40	0.64	0.50	0.25	1.00	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.68	0.51	0.60	0.15	0.25	0.00	0.92	0.71	0.75	0.41
0.92	1.00	0.41	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.72	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	1.00	0.02	0.25	1.00	1.00	0.01	0.50	0.36
0.87	0.60	0.74	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.52	1.00	0.40	0.03	1.00	0.00	0.91	0.00	0.75	0.70
0.75	0.40	1.00	0.75	0.75	1.00	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.86	0.57	0.00	0.43	0.50	1.00	0.88	1.00	0.25	0.34
0.85	0.60	0.80	0.75	0.00	1.00	0.45	0.00	1.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	0.80	0.28	0.00	1.00	0.72	1.00	1.00	0.73
0.71	0.60	0.00	1.00	0.75	1.00	0.26	1.00	0.00	0.16	0.29	0.85	0.80	0.46	0.75	0.00	0.89	0.00	0.75	0.62
0.77	0.40	1.00	0.00	0.50	1.00	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.84	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.01	0.50	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.75	0.76
0.77	1.00	0.64	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.68	0.51	0.60	0.27	0.75	0.00	0.89	1.00	0.00	0.22
0.77	0.60	0.56	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	0.60	0.24	0.75	1.00	0.70	1.00	0.75	0.80
0.29	0.40	0.76	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.36	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.20	0.34	1.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.50	0.32
0.52	0.60	0.76	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.44	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.40	0.30	0.00	1.00	0.71	0.50	0.25	0.25
0.75	0.60	0.00	0.25	0.00	1.00	0.92	1.00	1.00	0.16	0.29	0.85	0.40	0.16	0.75	1.00	0.89	0.43	1.00	0.90
0.66	0.40	1.00	0.50	0.25	1.00	0.39	0.00	1.00	0.84	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.02	0.25	0.00	0.85	0.77	0.75	0.46
0.74	0.60	0.41	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.02	1.00	1.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	1.00	0.58	0.25	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.21
0.76	0.40	0.10	0.25	1.00	1.00	0.61	1.00	1.00	0.28	0.40	0.56	1.00	0.90	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.21	1.00	0.47
0.59	0.40	0.10	0.25	1.00	1.00	0.61	1.00	1.00	0.28	0.40	0.56	0.60	0.85	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.18	1.00	0.47
0.72	0.60	0.56	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.81	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	1.00	0.38	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.50	0.17
0.46	0.40	0.56	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.67	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	1.00	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.21	0.75	0.76
0.73	0.60	0.56	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.72	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	1.00	0.22	0.75	1.00	0.92	0.20	0.75	0.48
0.67	0.60	0.56	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.67	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	1.00	0.07	1.00	0.00	0.94	0.30	0.75	0.76
0.55	0.80	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.77	0.00	1.00	0.16	0.29	0.85	1.00	0.18	0.75	0.00	0.94	0.00	0.75	0.50
0.60	0.40	0.43	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.47	0.00	1.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	0.80	0.85	0.25	1.00	0.86	0.02	0.25	0.31
0.70	0.60	0.56	1.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	1.00	0.11	0.75	1.00	0.78	0.50	0.75	0.80
0.63	0.60	0.00	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.29	0.85	1.00	0.10	1.00	0.00	0.67	0.00	1.00	0.85
0.68	0.40	0.56	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	1.00	0.22	1.00	1.00	0.98	1.00	0.75	0.80
0.51	0.40	0.41	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.39	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.80	0.89	0.25	1.00	0.42	0.00	0.50	0.18
0.75	0.40	0.76	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.95	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.40	0.24	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.50
0.87	0.40	0.76	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.91	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.20	0.28	0.75	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.54

UNIVERSE OF SITES

THIRD PRIORITY

Highest Weight

Rank	Title	Size (Acres)	PNA Classification	Region	Composite Score	Park Pressure	Measured Walkability	Park Conditions Assessment	Social Equity Score
310	Linnie Canal Park	0.13	Mini Park	West	0.45	1.00	0.38	0.50	0.00
316	Little Landers Park	1.14	Historic Landmark Site	Valley	0.44	0.75	0.20	0.33	1.00
278	Los Angeles Sister Cities Plaza	0.33	Mini Park	South	0.48	0.75	0.26	0.00	1.00
311	Louise Park	6.48	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.45	0.50	0.17	0.20	1.00
299	Lummis Public Forest Park	0.29	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.46	0.75	0.35	0.00	1.00
219	Madison Ave Park and Comm Garden	0.56	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.56	1.00	0.29	0.33	1.00
312	Mascot Park	0.19	Mini Park	South	0.45	1.00	0.20	0.00	1.00
207	Mecca Avenue Park	0.18	Mini Park	Valley	0.57	1.00	0.27	0.00	0.00
272	Media Park	1.08	Neighborhood Park	West	0.50	0.75	0.21	0.00	1.00
193	Mount Carmel Recreation Center	3.41	Large Neighborhood Park	South	0.58	0.50	0.24	0.33	1.00
262	Mount Olympus Park	9	Neighborhood Nature Park	Cen/East	0.51	0.00	0.60	0.00	1.00
225	Nevin Avenue Park	0.26	Mini Park	South	0.55	1.00	0.36	0.00	1.00
220	North East Valley Multipurpose Center	2.07	Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.56	0.75	0.33	0.00	1.00
330	North Hollywood Recreation Center	55.60	Regional Park	Valley	0.43	0.25	0.00	0.24	0.00
226	North Weddington Recreation Center	10.21	Community Park	Valley	0.55	0.25	0.68	0.25	1.00
317	Northridge Middle School (CSP)	11.58	Community School Park	Valley	0.44	0.25	0.61	0.00	1.00
300	Old Mission Trail	13.60	Linear Park	Valley	0.46	0.00	0.67	0.00	0.00
318	Open Magnet Charter School (CSP)	2.80	Community School Park	West	0.44	0.50	0.45	0.00	0.00
319	Oro Vista Park	8.23	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.44	0.00	0.77	0.25	0.00
334	Pacific Region Headquarters	2.62	Single Purpose Site	South	0.42	0.25	0.60	0.00	1.00
263	Panorama City Recreation Center	6.00	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.51	0.50	0.22	0.23	1.00
194	Patton St Pocket Park	0.40	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.58	0.50	0.39	0.50	1.00
180	PerSquare Mile - Arleta	3.00	Prospective Site	Valley	0.59	0.50	0.35	0.00	1.00
221	Pio Pico Middle School (CSP)	3.54	Community School Park	South	0.56	0.75	0.34	0.00	1.00
208	Point Fermin Park	39.13	Community Park	South	0.57	0.00	0.68	0.60	1.00
264	Ritchie Valens Paxton Rec Center	25.77	Large Community Park	Valley	0.51	0.25	0.29	0.42	1.00
242	Rockwood Community Park	0.43	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.53	0.50	0.24	0.50	1.00
243	Roger W Jessup Park	14.41	Community Park	Valley	0.53	0.00	0.67	0.90	1.00
273	Rose Hill Recreation Center	2.26	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.50	0.50	0.38	0.30	1.00
274	Rosecrans Recreation Center	10.55	Community Park	South	0.50	0.25	0.61	0.08	1.00
335	Runyon Canyon Park	141.50	Canyon Park	Valley	0.42	0.00	0.65	0.50	0.00
181	Saint Andrews Recreation Center	8.58	Large Neighborhood Park	South	0.59	0.50	0.17	0.13	1.00
331	San Juan Garage	0.12	Single Purpose Site	West	0.43	0.75	0.34	0.00	0.00
289	San Pedro Plaza Park	3.51	Linear Park	South	0.47	0.50	0.41	0.00	1.00
244	San Pedro Welcome Park	0.40	Mini Park	South	0.53	0.75	0.26	0.00	1.00
227	SE Valley Roller & Skateboard Park	2.20	Single Purpose Site	Valley	0.55	0.25	0.43	0.75	1.00
279	Seily Rodriguez Park	0.34	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.48	1.00	0.28	0.00	1.00
336	Seoul International Park	3.47	Large Neighborhood Park	South	0.42	0.75	0.12	0.50	1.00
290	Sepulveda Recreation Center	10.59	Community Park	Valley	0.47	0.50	0.21	0.23	1.00
182	Shatto Recreation Center	5.45	Large Neighborhood Park	South	0.59	0.75	0.32	0.27	1.00
228	Sheldon-Arleta Park	45.16	Regional Park	Valley	0.55	0.00	0.53	0.50	1.00
291	Sherman Oaks Castle Park	4.98	Single Purpose Site	Valley	0.47	0.25	0.47	0.50	0.00
231	South LA Wetlands Park	9.01	Large Neighborhood Park	South	0.54	0.25	0.16	0.00	1.00
232	South Los Angeles Sports Activity Cntr	0.74	Single Purpose Site	South	0.54	0.75	0.22	0.00	1.00
209	South Park Recreation Center	18.25	Community Park	South	0.57	0.25	0.07	0.13	1.00

DRAFT

Highest Weight				Medium Weight					Lowest Weight										
Low Shade Cover	Climate Vulnerability	Perceived Park Safety	Criminalization Burden	CIP Project History	Extreme Heat Risk	Lack of Private Open Space	Biodiversity and Habitat Cons	Metro Corridors	Park Physical Condition	Rec Center Physical Condition	Perceived Walkability	Access to Comm Prio Amenities	Park Visitation	MyLA311 Requests	Habitat Connectivity	Tree Species Composition	Infiltration & Recharge Opps	Water Quality Priority	LAC Park Needs Assessment
0.68	0.40	0.41	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	0.80	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.61
0.37	0.40	0.64	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.68	0.51	0.80	0.12	0.75	0.00	0.69	1.00	0.75	0.44
0.71	0.60	0.43	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.47	0.00	1.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	0.80	0.05	0.00	1.00	0.54	0.00	0.25	0.31
0.72	0.40	0.30	0.50	0.75	1.00	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.43	0.51	0.60	0.08	0.50	0.00	0.84	1.00	0.75	0.33
0.31	0.40	0.76	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.54	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	1.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.50	0.27
0.64	0.60	0.56	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	1.00	0.15	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.74
0.57	0.60	0.00	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.29	0.85	0.80	0.03	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.75	0.93
0.65	0.40	1.00	0.75	0.50	1.00	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.84	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.59	1.00	0.00	0.85	0.50	1.00	0.61
0.53	0.60	0.01	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.85	0.00	1.00	0.28	0.13	0.47	1.00	0.12	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.40
0.88	0.40	0.74	0.75	0.25	1.00	0.02	0.00	1.00	0.63	0.52	1.00	0.80	0.08	1.00	0.00	0.71	0.00	1.00	0.90
0.53	0.40	0.76	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.54	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	1.00	0.98	0.25	0.00	0.85	0.07	0.25	0.34
0.80	0.40	0.80	0.75	0.00	1.00	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.74
0.88	0.40	0.64	0.50	0.75	1.00	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.68	0.51	0.80	0.50	0.75	0.00	0.83	0.50	0.75	0.41
0.81	0.40	1.00	0.75	0.50	0.00	0.55	1.00	1.00	0.62	0.86	0.57	0.00	0.47	0.50	0.00	0.80	0.40	1.00	0.52
0.67	0.40	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.00	0.34	0.00	1.00	0.62	0.86	0.57	0.20	0.07	0.50	1.00	0.69	0.45	0.75	0.45
0.70	0.40	0.41	0.25	1.00	1.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	1.00	0.95	0.25	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.81
0.77	0.60	0.41	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.39	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	1.00	0.99	0.50	1.00	0.82	0.04	0.50	0.18
0.64	0.60	0.41	0.25	1.00	1.00	0.57	0.00	1.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	1.00	0.50	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.13	1.00	0.71
0.87	0.80	0.64	0.75	0.50	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.96	0.68	0.51	0.40	0.63	0.25	0.00	0.59	0.67	0.00	0.32
0.56	0.60	0.43	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	1.00	0.38	0.25	0.00	0.94	0.00	0.75	0.48
0.82	0.40	0.30	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.62	1.00	0.00	0.88	0.43	0.51	0.60	0.03	0.25	0.00	0.99	0.50	0.75	0.70
0.66	0.60	0.76	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.77	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.20	0.04	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.00	0.75	0.63
0.72	0.40	0.30	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.72	0.00	1.00	0.88	0.43	0.51	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.89	0.63	0.50	0.86
0.87	0.60	0.00	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.29	0.85	1.00	0.50	0.25	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.86
0.85	0.80	0.43	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.56	1.00	0.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	0.60	0.01	0.25	1.00	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.21
0.75	0.40	0.64	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.68	0.51	0.40	0.09	0.50	1.00	0.79	0.95	0.75	0.42
0.61	0.40	0.56	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	0.60	0.11	1.00	1.00	0.59	0.00	0.75	0.63
0.54	0.40	0.64	0.50	0.25	1.00	0.20	1.00	0.00	0.96	0.68	0.51	0.40	0.55	0.00	1.00	0.83	0.30	0.00	0.18
0.74	0.40	0.90	0.75	0.25	1.00	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	0.80	0.39	0.50	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.50	0.33
0.83	0.40	0.43	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.24	1.00	1.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	1.00	0.12	0.50	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.75	0.52
0.62	0.60	0.10	0.75	0.50	0.00	0.72	1.00	1.00	0.28	0.40	0.56	0.60	0.61	0.25	1.00	0.88	0.00	0.75	0.48
0.76	0.80	0.74	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.52	1.00	0.80	0.51	0.50	0.00	0.88	0.00	0.50	0.52
0.94	0.60	0.41	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	1.00	0.54	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.67
0.65	0.60	0.43	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.48	0.00	1.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	1.00	0.61	0.00	1.00	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.57
0.71	0.60	0.43	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.47	0.00	1.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	0.80	0.81	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.31
0.75	0.40	0.30	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.88	0.43	0.51	0.60	0.06	0.50	0.00	0.63	1.00	0.00	0.31
0.86	0.60	0.56	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	0.80	0.28	1.00	1.00	0.98	1.00	0.75	0.80
0.77	0.60	0.00	0.75	0.25	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.29	0.85	0.60	0.47	0.75	0.00	0.87	0.50	0.75	0.90
0.75	0.60	0.30	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.39	0.00	1.00	0.88	0.43	0.51	0.60	0.06	0.75	0.00	0.77	0.33	0.50	0.87
0.79	0.60	0.00	0.25	0.25	1.00	0.92	0.00	1.00	0.16	0.29	0.85	0.40	0.15	1.00	1.00	0.91	0.29	1.00	0.90
0.86	0.40	0.30	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.88	0.43	0.51	0.60	0.79	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.45	0.00	0.31
0.68	0.40	0.10	0.25	1.00	1.00	0.51	1.00	0.00	0.28	0.40	0.56	1.00	0.75	0.75	1.00	0.95	0.41	1.00	0.44
0.81	0.60	0.80	0.75	0.25	1.00	0.62	1.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	1.00	0.07	1.00	0.00	0.36	0.50	1.00	0.90
0.89	0.60	0.74	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.96	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.52	1.00	0.80	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	1.00	0.93
0.85	0.60	0.80	0.75	0.25	1.00	0.62	1.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	0.60	0.02	0.75	0.00	0.93	0.95	1.00	0.90

UNIVERSE OF SITES

Highest Weight

THIRD PRIORITY

Rank	Title	Size (Acres)	PNA Classification	Region	Composite Score	Park Pressure	Measured Walkability	Park Conditions Assessment	Social Equity Score
292	South Seas House Park	1.03	Historic Landmark Site	South	0.47	0.75	0.20	0.50	1.00
337	South Weddington Park	14.48	Community Park	Valley	0.42	0.00	0.70	0.17	0.00
183	Stetson Ranch Park	28.31	Large Community Park	Valley	0.59	0.00	0.74	0.60	1.00
245	Stonehurst Recreation Center	13.71	Community Park	Valley	0.53	0.00	0.58	0.29	1.00
210	Strathern Park - North	12.74	Community Park	Valley	0.57	0.00	0.56	0.50	1.00
293	Sycamore Grove Park	15.87	Community Park	Cen/East	0.47	0.00	0.70	0.44	0.00
280	Tarzana Recreation Center	5.57	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.48	0.25	0.64	0.43	0.00
175	Telfair Park	1.29	Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.60	0.50	0.37	0.50	1.00
246	Tiara Street Park	1.56	Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.53	0.75	0.17	0.40	1.00
294	Tobias Avenue Park	1.61	Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.47	0.75	0.28	0.17	1.00
338	Triangle Park	0.09	Mini Park	West	0.42	1.00	0.54	0.50	0.00
281	Tujunga Greenbelt	8.22	Greenway	Valley	0.48	0.50	0.19	0.00	0.00
332	Tujunga Infiltration Galleries	47.37	Regional Park	Valley	0.43	0.00	0.93	0.50	0.00
247	Unidad Park	0.32	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.53	1.00	0.29	0.50	1.00
184	Valley Plaza Park	77.64	Large Community Park	Valley	0.59	0.25	0.10	0.27	1.00
211	Van Ness Recreation Center	7.81	Large Neighborhood Park	South	0.57	0.25	0.38	0.18	1.00
212	Van Nuys Recreation Center	3.89	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.57	0.50	0.28	0.20	1.00
282	Venice Beach	160.75	Beach	West	0.48	0.00	0.61	0.68	0.00
295	Verdugo Hills Pool	0.75	School Pool	Valley	0.47	0.75	0.35	1.00	0.00
185	Vermont Square Park	3.01	Large Neighborhood Park	South	0.59	0.75	0.14	0.38	1.00
195	Vernon Branch Library Pocket Park	0.15	Mini Park	South	0.58	1.00	0.19	0.00	1.00
186	Victory-Vineland Recreation Center	6.48	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.59	0.50	0.18	0.33	1.00
301	Vineyard Recreation Center	0.93	Mini Park	South	0.46	0.75	0.14	0.00	1.00
341	Vista Del Mar Park	1.41	Neighborhood Park	West	0.41	0.00	0.70	1.00	1.00
342	Warner Ranch Park	16.68	Community Park	Valley	0.41	0.25	0.32	0.13	0.00
233	Washington Irving Pocket Park	0.13	Mini Park	South	0.54	1.00	0.30	0.00	1.00
320	Watts Cultural Crescent	2.96	Linear Park	South	0.44	0.50	0.27	0.00	1.00
302	Watts Serenity Park	1.12	Neighborhood Park	South	0.46	0.50	0.40	0.00	1.00
196	Watts Skate Park	0.79	Single Purpose Site	South	0.58	1.00	0.53	0.00	1.00
197	West Lakeside Street Park	6.16	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.58	0.25	0.69	0.00	1.00
213	Westside Neighborhood Park	3.98	Linear Park	South	0.57	0.50	0.44	0.17	1.00
222	White Point Park Nature Preserve	95.00	Regional Nature Park	South	0.56	0.00	0.72	0.83	0.00
265	Whitnall Highway Park	10.52	Linear Park	Valley	0.51	0.50	0.12	0.00	1.00
339	Will Rogers State Beach	102.90	Beach	West	0.42	0.00	0.81	0.50	0.00
313	Woodbridge Park	4.71	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.45	0.50	0.28	0.50	1.00
303	Yucca Community Center	0.97	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.46	0.75	0.32	0.20	0.00

FOURTH PRIORITY

460	Aliso Canyon Park	60.45	Canyon Park	Valley	0.24	0.00	0.73	0.00	0.00
350	Alizondo Drive Park	6.65	Linear Park	Valley	0.39	0.25	0.52	0.00	0.00
359	Alma Park	2.26	Neighborhood Park	South	0.38	0.75	0.23	0.00	0.00
453	Amoroso Triangle	0.03	Mini Park	West	0.25	1.00	0.25	0.00	0.00
360	Angels Gate Park	70.44	Regional Park	South	0.38	0.00	0.48	0.43	0.00
406	Averill Park	10.75	Community Park	South	0.32	0.25	0.26	0.50	0.00

DRAFT

Highest Weight				Medium Weight					Lowest Weight										
Low Shade Cover	Climate Vulnerability	Perceived Park Safety	Criminalization Burden	CIP Project History	Extreme Heat Risk	Lack of Private Open Space	Biodiversity and Habitat Cons	Metro Corridors	Park Physical Condition	Rec Center Physical Condition	Perceived Walkability	Access to Comm Prio Amenities	Park Visitation	MyLA311 Requests	Habitat Connectivity	Tree Species Composition	Infiltration & Recharge Opps	Water Quality Priority	LAC Park Needs Assessment
0.68	0.60	0.00	0.75	0.00	1.00	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.29	0.85	0.80	0.05	0.75	0.00	0.92	0.19	1.00	0.75
0.62	0.40	1.00	0.75	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.62	0.86	0.57	0.00	0.71	0.75	1.00	0.87	0.50	0.75	0.31
0.76	0.40	0.64	0.75	0.75	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.00	0.96	0.68	0.51	0.80	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.94	0.03	0.00	0.25
0.65	0.60	0.64	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.68	0.51	0.40	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.74	1.00	1.00	0.00
0.92	0.40	1.00	0.75	0.50	1.00	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.86	0.57	0.40	0.33	0.50	0.00	0.56	1.00	0.25	0.34
0.49	0.40	0.76	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.54	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.60	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.50	0.27
0.63	0.40	1.00	0.75	0.25	0.00	0.37	0.00	1.00	0.84	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.12	0.50	1.00	0.92	0.50	0.50	0.31
0.76	0.40	0.64	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.68	0.51	0.60	0.51	0.50	1.00	0.76	0.00	0.75	0.38
0.86	0.40	1.00	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.86	0.57	0.20	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.82	1.00	1.00	0.75
0.57	0.40	0.30	0.50	0.25	1.00	0.72	0.00	1.00	0.88	0.43	0.51	0.40	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.50	0.50	0.86
0.88	0.40	0.41	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	1.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.52
0.52	0.40	1.00	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.82	0.00	1.00	0.62	0.86	0.57	0.40	0.51	0.25	0.00	0.84	0.38	0.75	0.50
0.60	0.80	0.64	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.96	0.68	0.51	0.80	0.97	0.25	0.00	0.47	0.22	0.00	0.04
0.70	0.40	0.56	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	0.60	0.22	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.69
0.81	0.40	1.00	0.75	0.50	1.00	0.47	1.00	0.00	0.62	0.86	0.57	0.00	0.04	0.75	1.00	0.79	0.50	0.75	0.29
0.83	0.60	0.74	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.52	1.00	0.60	0.50	0.75	1.00	0.93	0.00	0.75	0.67
0.82	0.40	0.30	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.69	0.00	1.00	0.88	0.43	0.51	0.60	0.30	1.00	0.00	0.84	0.50	1.00	0.72
0.95	0.80	0.41	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.48	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	0.80	0.07	0.75	1.00	0.98	0.00	1.00	0.61
0.81	0.80	0.64	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.68	0.51	0.80	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.36
0.79	0.60	0.80	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	0.80	0.07	0.75	0.00	0.85	0.50	0.75	0.87
0.78	0.60	0.80	0.75	0.00	1.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.57	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.97
0.73	0.40	1.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.86	0.57	0.00	0.02	0.50	0.00	0.87	1.00	0.75	0.64
0.74	0.60	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.30	0.00	1.00	0.16	0.29	0.85	0.60	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.95	0.00	1.00	0.50
0.78	0.40	0.41	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.67	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.50	0.19
0.66	0.40	1.00	0.25	0.75	1.00	0.96	0.00	0.00	0.84	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.02	0.50	0.00	0.84	0.09	1.00	0.38
0.70	0.60	0.00	0.75	0.00	1.00	0.64	1.00	0.00	0.16	0.29	0.85	1.00	0.20	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.77
0.80	0.40	0.43	0.75	0.25	1.00	0.07	0.00	1.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	1.00	0.40	0.75	0.00	0.94	0.00	0.75	0.87
0.66	0.60	0.43	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.59	0.00	1.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	1.00	0.61	0.50	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.75	0.50
0.83	0.60	0.43	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.59	0.00	1.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	1.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.75	0.50
0.79	0.40	0.64	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.34	1.00	0.00	0.96	0.68	0.51	1.00	0.23	0.25	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.75	0.38
0.75	0.80	0.00	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.63	0.00	1.00	0.16	0.29	0.85	0.80	0.21	0.50	1.00	0.90	0.00	0.75	0.36
0.83	0.80	0.43	1.00	0.75	1.00	0.85	1.00	0.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	0.60	0.92	0.25	1.00	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.19
0.77	0.40	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.86	0.57	0.40	0.00	0.75	1.00	0.97	1.00	0.75	0.66
0.81	1.00	0.41	0.75	1.00	0.00	0.29	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	1.00	0.12	0.25	1.00	0.99	0.02	0.00	0.17
0.44	0.40	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.86	0.57	0.00	0.05	0.75	1.00	0.78	0.94	0.75	0.43
0.83	0.60	0.56	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	1.00	0.07	1.00	1.00	0.85	0.67	0.75	0.48
0.55	0.40	0.41	0.00	0.75	1.00	0.52	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.80	0.90	0.00	1.00	0.24	0.00	0.25	0.22
0.46	0.60	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.84	1.00	1.00	0.60	0.92	0.25	1.00	0.53	0.00	0.50	0.22
0.49	0.40	0.43	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.69	1.00	0.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	0.80	0.32	1.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.49
0.36	0.40	0.41	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	1.00	0.70	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.54
0.82	0.80	0.43	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.56	1.00	0.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.25	1.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.21
0.43	0.60	0.43	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.89	1.00	0.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	0.80	0.11	0.00	1.00	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.25

UNIVERSE OF SITES

FOURTH PRIORITY

Highest Weight

Rank	Title	Size (Acres)	PNA Classification	Region	Composite Score	Park Pressure	Measured Walkability	Park Conditions Assessment	Social Equity Score
351	Banning Park	21.09	Large Community Park	South	0.39	0.25	0.33	0.39	1.00
407	Bee Canyon Park	22.21	Canyon Park	Valley	0.32	0.00	0.49	0.50	0.00
385	Bell Canyon Park	122.78	Regional Nature Park	Valley	0.34	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.00
440	Bill Rosendahl Del Rey Park	4.82	Large Neighborhood Park	West	0.27	0.50	0.54	0.29	0.00
366	Branford Recreation Center	13.38	Community Park	Valley	0.37	0.25	0.30	0.08	1.00
367	Bridewell Armory	1.90	Single Purpose Site	Cen/East	0.37	0.25	0.38	0.00	0.00
368	Browns Creek Park	51.99	Canyon Park	Valley	0.37	0.00	0.89	0.00	0.00
408	Buena Vista Park	8.71	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.32	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.00
369	Caplow Property	16.96	Community Nature Park	Valley	0.37	0.00	0.95	0.00	0.00
416	Carthay Circle Park	0.97	Greenway	West	0.31	1.00	0.15	0.00	0.00
370	Chatsworth Oaks Park	2.90	Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.37	0.00	0.82	0.50	0.00
371	Chatsworth Park North	24.15	Large Community Park	Valley	0.37	0.00	0.70	0.29	0.00
386	Chatsworth Reservoir Site	149.54	Regional Park	Valley	0.34	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.00
417	Cheviot Hills Recreation Center	182.61	Large Community Park	West	0.31	0.00	0.46	0.29	0.00
372	Claude Pepper Senior Citizen Center	0.40	Single Purpose Site	South	0.37	1.00	0.24	0.50	0.00
418	Cleland Avenue Bicentennial Park	0.92	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.31	0.75	0.54	0.00	0.00
441	Cleveland High School Pool	0.79	School Pool	Valley	0.27	0.75	0.35	0.00	0.00
409	Cohasset-Melba Park	2.00	Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.32	0.50	0.48	0.00	0.00
352	Corbin Canyon Park	40.51	Regional Nature Park	Valley	0.39	0.00	0.84	0.00	0.00
373	Costanso Fire Station 84 Park	0.36	Mini Park	Valley	0.37	1.00	0.33	0.00	0.00
477	Crescent Place Triangle	0.02	Mini Park	West	0.20	1.00	0.26	0.00	0.00
429	Dearborn Park	9.12	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.29	0.25	0.22	0.08	0.00
466	Deervale-Stone Canyon Park	79.40	Regional Nature Park	Valley	0.23	0.00	0.96	0.00	0.00
442	Del Rey Lagoon	10.99	Community Park	West	0.27	0.00	0.75	0.20	0.00
381	Eagle Rock City Hall	0.32	Historic Landmark Site	Cen/East	0.35	1.00	0.30	0.00	0.00
392	Eagle Rock Hillside Park	27.58	Community Nature Park	Cen/East	0.33	0.00	0.92	0.00	0.00
461	Eagle Rock Historical Landmark	2.17	Historic Landmark Site	Cen/East	0.24	0.25	0.53	0.00	0.00
467	Eagle Rock Recreation Center	20.68	Large Community Park	Cen/East	0.23	0.00	0.44	0.32	0.00
410	East Wilmington Greenbelt Park	3.96	Linear Park	South	0.32	0.25	0.34	0.25	1.00
443	Eddleston Park	6.31	Neighborhood Nature Park	Valley	0.27	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.00
361	El Escorpion Park	61.29	Regional Nature Park	Valley	0.38	0.00	0.96	0.00	0.00
411	Eleanor Green Roberts Aquatic Center	0.75	Single Purpose Site	South	0.32	0.75	0.27	0.00	1.00
450	Fairfax Senior Citizen Center	0.38	Single Purpose Site	West	0.26	1.00	0.18	0.50	0.00
378	Fallbrook Park	0.30	Mini Park	Valley	0.36	0.50	0.68	0.50	0.00
353	Fehlhaber-Houk Park	1.16	Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.39	0.50	0.66	0.00	0.00
393	Felicia Mahood Multipurpose Center	0.82	Single Purpose Site	West	0.33	0.75	0.20	0.75	0.00
362	Franklin-Ivar Park	0.93	Mini Park	Valley	0.38	0.75	0.21	0.00	0.00
394	Gaffey Street "Field of Dreams"	17.95	Community Park	South	0.33	0.00	0.80	0.25	0.00
468	Garvanza Park	5.59	Large Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.23	0.50	0.24	0.44	0.00
412	Granada Hills Recreation Center	17.76	Community Park	Valley	0.32	0.25	0.15	0.62	0.00
426	Granada Hills Youth Recreation Center	18.22	Community Park	Valley	0.30	0.00	0.64	0.50	0.00
354	Guardia Park	3.08	Large Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.39	0.25	0.65	0.30	0.00
395	Haines Canyon Park	52.38	Regional Nature Park	Valley	0.33	0.00	0.76	0.00	0.00
413	Harbor Gateway Park	0.08	Mini Park	South	0.32	1.00	0.35	0.00	1.00
473	Harold A Henry Park	1.60	Neighborhood Park	West	0.22	0.75	0.28	0.00	0.00

DRAFT

Highest Weight				Medium Weight					Lowest Weight										
Low Shade Cover	Climate Vulnerability	Perceived Park Safety	Criminalization Burden	CIP Project History	Extreme Heat Risk	Lack of Private Open Space	Biodiversity and Habitat Cons	Metro Corridors	Park Physical Condition	Rec Center Physical Condition	Perceived Walkability	Access to Comm Prio Amenities	Park Visitation	MyLA311 Requests	Habitat Connectivity	Tree Species Composition	Infiltration & Recharge Opps	Water Quality Priority	LAC Park Needs Assessment
0.67	0.60	0.43	0.75	0.50	1.00	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	0.60	0.02	0.25	0.00	0.89	0.00	1.00	0.46
0.79	0.60	0.41	0.25	0.75	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.80	0.76	0.25	1.00	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.08
0.60	0.80	0.41	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.03	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.80	0.99	0.00	1.00	0.58	0.09	0.00	0.23
0.64	0.40	0.41	0.50	0.75	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	0.80	0.10	0.50	1.00	0.81	0.00	1.00	0.56
0.75	0.60	0.30	0.50	0.25	1.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.43	0.51	0.40	0.07	0.50	0.00	0.83	1.00	0.75	0.63
0.57	0.60	0.90	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.36	1.00	0.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.50	0.32
0.54	0.80	0.41	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.51	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	1.00	0.99	0.25	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.68	0.60	0.10	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.97	0.00	1.00	0.28	0.40	0.56	0.60	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.13	0.75	0.16
0.38	0.60	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.84	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.10
0.45	0.80	0.01	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.58	0.00	1.00	0.28	0.13	0.47	0.60	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.97	0.25	0.75	0.57
0.60	0.60	0.41	1.00	0.75	1.00	0.52	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.80	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.28	0.00	0.09
0.58	1.00	0.41	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.73	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.80	0.69	0.25	0.00	0.29	0.21	0.00	0.04
0.60	0.80	0.41	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.52	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	1.00	0.98	0.25	0.00	0.14	0.17	0.00	0.09
0.64	0.80	0.01	1.00	0.75	0.00	0.67	1.00	0.00	0.28	0.13	0.47	0.40	0.62	0.25	1.00	0.82	0.02	0.75	0.48
0.90	0.60	0.00	0.75	0.50	0.00	0.36	0.00	1.00	0.16	0.29	0.85	0.80	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.75	0.68
0.51	0.40	0.76	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.49	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.62	0.10	0.25	0.34
0.81	0.60	0.10	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.40	0.56	0.60	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.97	0.00	0.75	0.60
0.54	0.60	0.41	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.60	0.62	0.75	0.00	0.91	0.50	0.25	0.23
0.56	0.40	1.00	0.75	1.00	0.00	0.29	1.00	0.00	0.84	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.04	0.50	0.01
0.70	0.40	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.84	1.00	1.00	0.60	0.15	0.75	1.00	0.65	0.00	1.00	0.26
0.35	0.40	0.41	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	1.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.25	0.54
0.59	0.60	0.41	0.25	0.50	1.00	0.52	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.80	0.03	0.75	0.00	0.88	0.73	0.75	0.35
0.23	0.40	0.10	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.10	1.00	1.00	0.28	0.40	0.56	1.00	0.98	0.00	1.00	0.86	0.03	0.50	0.26
0.84	0.60	0.41	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.72	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	0.80	0.05	0.75	0.00	0.97	0.00	0.50	0.36
0.55	0.40	0.90	0.75	1.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	1.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.25	0.54
0.48	0.40	0.90	0.75	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	1.00	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.25	0.26
0.29	0.40	0.90	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.39	1.00	0.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	0.60	0.94	0.25	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.25	0.13
0.40	0.40	0.90	0.75	0.25	0.00	0.39	1.00	0.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	0.80	0.03	0.75	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.25	0.13
0.84	0.40	0.43	0.75	0.50	1.00	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	0.60	0.02	0.75	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.25	0.45
0.65	0.40	0.41	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.52	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.80	0.97	0.00	1.00	0.27	0.00	0.25	0.26
0.58	0.80	0.41	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.37	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.80	0.95	0.25	1.00	0.14	0.09	0.00	0.22
0.89	0.60	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.29	0.85	0.60	0.20	0.75	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.75	0.65
0.73	0.40	0.01	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.13	0.47	1.00	0.30	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.75	0.69
0.95	0.60	0.41	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.53	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.60	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.50	0.00	0.12
0.38	0.40	0.64	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.67	1.00	0.00	0.96	0.68	0.51	0.60	0.77	1.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.25	0.08
0.82	0.20	0.41	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	1.00	0.13	1.00	1.00	0.86	0.00	1.00	0.54
0.74	0.60	0.10	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.95	0.00	1.00	0.28	0.40	0.56	1.00	0.61	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.43
0.93	0.40	0.43	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	1.00	0.63	0.00	1.00	0.90	0.07	0.75	0.10
0.68	0.40	0.90	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	0.80	0.18	0.75	0.00	0.77	0.00	0.50	0.40
0.72	0.40	0.41	0.25	0.25	1.00	0.72	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.80	0.04	0.50	0.00	0.79	0.50	0.50	0.64
0.72	0.60	0.41	0.25	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.80	0.55	0.00	1.00	0.91	0.29	0.75	0.00
0.62	0.60	0.90	0.75	0.50	1.00	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	1.00	0.44	0.25	0.00	0.85	0.00	0.50	0.46
0.42	0.40	0.64	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.67	1.00	0.00	0.96	0.68	0.51	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.25	0.08
0.75	0.60	0.43	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	1.00	0.72	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.50	0.66
0.35	0.60	0.01	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.90	0.00	1.00	0.28	0.13	0.47	0.60	0.34	1.00	0.00	0.91	0.67	0.75	0.64

UNIVERSE OF SITES

FOURTH PRIORITY

Highest Weight

Rank	Title	Size (Acres)	PNA Classification	Region	Composite Score	Park Pressure	Measured Walkability	Park Conditions Assessment	Social Equity Score
434	Highland Park Recreation Center	5.41	Large Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.29	0.00
382	Highland Park Senior Citizen Center	3.81	Large Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.35	0.25	0.32	0.50	0.00
454	Holleigh Bernson Memorial Park	12.51	Community Park	Valley	0.25	0.00	0.60	0.25	0.00
396	Holmby Park	8.52	Large Neighborhood Park	West	0.33	0.25	0.41	0.15	0.00
474	Irving Schacter Park	0.31	Mini Park	West	0.22	0.75	0.27	0.50	0.00
444	Jane and Bert Boeckmann Park	50.11	Regional Park	Valley	0.27	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00
345	Jessie Owens Mini-Park	1.64	Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.40	0.75	0.25	0.25	1.00
397	Juntos Family Park	1.64	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.33	0.25	0.64	0.50	1.00
363	Knapp Ranch Park	69.11	Regional Park	Valley	0.38	0.00	0.57	0.42	0.00
398	LA Center for Enriched Studies	7.44	School Pool	South	0.33	0.50	0.18	0.50	0.00
455	La Tuna Canyon Park	73.61	Regional Nature Park	Valley	0.25	0.00	0.96	0.00	0.00
399	Lake Street Park	1.52	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.33	0.75	0.25	0.25	0.00
400	Lanark Shelby Mini-Park	0.27	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.33	1.00	0.38	0.50	0.00
451	LAR Greenway - Laurel Canyon Gwy	3.04	Greenway	Valley	0.26	0.50	0.26	0.00	0.00
419	LAR Greenway - Laurelgrove Ped Bridge	0.03	Greenway	Valley	0.31	1.00	0.52	0.00	0.00
469	Laurel Canyon Mulholland Park	1.71	Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.23	0.25	0.51	0.00	0.00
445	Laurel Canyon Park	23.44	Large Community Park	Valley	0.27	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.00
427	Lookout Point Park	1.39	Neighborhood Park	South	0.30	0.25	0.51	0.00	0.00
428	Mae Boyar Recreation Center	2.23	Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.30	0.50	0.54	0.83	0.00
470	Marco Triangle	0.03	Mini Park	West	0.23	1.00	0.25	0.00	0.00
355	Martin J Bogdanovich Recreation Cntr	13.52	Community Park	South	0.39	0.00	0.61	0.50	0.00
346	Mason Recreation Center	17.07	Community Park	Valley	0.40	0.25	0.31	0.35	0.00
364	McGroarty Park and Cultural Art Center	16.89	Historic Landmark Site	Valley	0.38	0.00	0.57	0.83	0.00
420	Moon Canyon Park	4.49	Neighborhood Nature Park	Cen/East	0.31	0.25	0.67	0.00	0.00
462	Moonshine Canyon Park	25.88	Canyon Park	Valley	0.24	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.00
383	Norman O Houston Park	9.50	Large Neighborhood Park	South	0.35	0.25	0.56	0.17	0.00
387	Normandale Recreation Center	8.32	Large Neighborhood Park	South	0.34	0.50	0.38	0.11	1.00
347	North Hills Community Park	3.89	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.40	0.75	0.42	0.17	1.00
421	Northridge Recreation Center	24.02	Large Community Park	Valley	0.31	0.25	0.38	0.50	0.00
456	Nowita Triangle	0.03	Mini Park	West	0.25	1.00	0.28	0.00	0.00
463	Oakridge Residence	9.34	Historic Landmark Site	Valley	0.24	0.00	0.75	0.25	0.00
446	O'Melveny Park	695.71	Regional Nature Park	Valley	0.27	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.00
457	Orcutt Ranch Horticultural Center	24.10	Historic Landmark Site	Valley	0.25	0.00	0.74	0.25	0.00
471	Palisades Park (Pacific Palisades)	26.43	Community Nature Park	West	0.23	0.00	0.66	0.00	0.00
401	Palisades Park (Porter Ranch)	113.65	Canyon Park	Valley	0.33	0.00	0.74	0.00	0.00
447	Palisades-Asilomar Park	1.44	Greenway	West	0.27	0.25	0.77	0.00	0.00
402	Peck Park	74.52	Regional Park	South	0.33	0.00	0.37	0.18	0.00
403	Pilson Property	14.59	Community Nature Park	Valley	0.33	0.00	0.81	0.00	0.00
348	Pio Pico Library Pocket Park	0.55	Mini Park	South	0.40	1.00	0.16	0.00	0.00
422	Porter Ranch Park	40.96	Canyon Park	Valley	0.31	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.00
458	Porter Ridge Park	17.78	Community Park	Valley	0.25	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.00
459	Queen Anne Recreation Center	5.23	Large Neighborhood Park	South	0.25	0.25	0.31	0.05	1.00
423	Ramona Hall Community Center	1.43	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.31	0.00	0.67	0.50	0.00
349	Rancho Cienega Park	28.97	Large Community Park	South	0.40	0.25	0.27	0.08	1.00
414	Reynier Park	1.03	Neighborhood Park	South	0.32	0.75	0.28	0.33	1.00

DRAFT

Highest Weight				Medium Weight					Lowest Weight										
Low Shade Cover	Climate Vulnerability	Perceived Park Safety	Criminalization Burden	CIP Project History	Extreme Heat Risk	Lack of Private Open Space	Biodiversity and Habitat Cons	Metro Corridors	Park Physical Condition	Rec Center Physical Condition	Perceived Walkability	Access to Comm Prio Amenities	Park Visitation	MyLA311 Requests	Habitat Connectivity	Tree Species Composition	Infiltration & Recharge Opps	Water Quality Priority	LAC Park Needs Assessment
0.72	0.40	0.90	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.36	0.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	0.60	0.10	1.00	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.50	0.32
0.60	0.60	0.90	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.36	0.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	1.00	0.06	0.75	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.50	0.32
0.82	0.60	0.41	0.00	0.75	1.00	0.23	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.60	0.06	0.25	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.50	0.07
0.41	0.60	0.01	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.77	1.00	1.00	0.28	0.13	0.47	0.60	0.15	0.25	0.00	0.87	0.19	0.75	0.33
0.54	0.40	0.01	0.75	0.25	0.00	0.32	1.00	0.00	0.28	0.13	0.47	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.94	0.00	0.75	0.48
0.75	0.60	0.41	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.23	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	1.00	0.83	0.25	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.50	0.07
0.40	0.40	0.30	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.43	0.51	0.60	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.50	0.75	0.42
0.70	0.40	0.56	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	0.80	0.02	1.00	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.25	0.56
0.53	0.80	0.41	0.50	0.75	1.00	0.46	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.60	0.78	0.00	1.00	0.92	0.08	0.00	0.26
0.92	0.60	0.00	0.75	1.00	0.00	0.36	0.00	1.00	0.16	0.29	0.85	0.40	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.75	0.68
0.00	0.40	0.64	0.75	0.75	1.00	0.03	1.00	0.00	0.96	0.68	0.51	1.00	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.74	0.40	0.56	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	0.80	0.23	0.75	0.00	0.80	0.00	1.00	0.84
0.54	0.40	0.90	0.75	1.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	0.60	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.25	0.25	0.21
0.34	0.40	0.10	0.75	1.00	0.00	0.62	1.00	0.00	0.28	0.40	0.56	0.60	0.72	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.22	1.00	0.14
0.34	0.40	0.10	0.75	1.00	0.00	0.62	1.00	0.00	0.28	0.40	0.56	1.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.17	1.00	0.14
0.41	0.40	0.10	0.75	1.00	0.00	0.65	1.00	0.00	0.28	0.40	0.56	1.00	0.66	0.00	1.00	0.09	0.00	0.75	0.16
0.22	0.40	0.10	0.75	0.50	0.00	0.65	1.00	0.00	0.28	0.40	0.56	0.60	0.69	0.25	1.00	0.48	0.00	0.75	0.16
0.62	0.80	0.43	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	0.80	0.10	0.00	1.00	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.21
0.51	0.60	0.41	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.80	0.01	0.50	0.00	0.85	0.86	0.00	0.26
0.31	0.40	0.41	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	1.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.54
0.70	0.80	0.43	0.50	0.75	1.00	0.45	1.00	0.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	0.80	0.50	0.25	1.00	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.20
0.72	0.80	0.41	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.57	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.60	0.03	0.25	0.00	0.89	0.88	0.75	0.20
0.33	0.40	0.64	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.70	1.00	0.00	0.96	0.68	0.51	0.60	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.33	0.19	0.25	0.21
0.52	0.40	0.76	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.22	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.20	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.96	0.00	0.50	0.27
0.51	0.40	0.41	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.23	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.80	0.94	0.00	1.00	0.12	0.00	0.50	0.07
0.80	0.60	0.74	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.52	1.00	1.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.81	0.00	0.75	0.17
0.90	0.40	0.43	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.40	1.00	0.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	0.60	0.51	0.25	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.50	0.61
0.71	0.40	0.30	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.43	0.51	0.60	0.13	0.25	0.00	0.92	0.50	0.50	0.87
0.68	0.40	0.41	0.75	0.25	1.00	0.58	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.40	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.82	0.35	0.50	0.45
0.37	0.40	0.41	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	1.00	0.44	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.54
0.61	0.40	0.41	0.75	0.25	1.00	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.80	0.86	0.25	0.00	0.56	0.30	0.50	0.45
0.79	0.60	0.41	0.25	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.60	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.08
0.33	0.60	0.41	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.38	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.40	0.76	0.25	0.00	0.76	0.23	0.00	0.25
0.49	0.80	0.41	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.51	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	1.00	0.82	0.25	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
0.73	0.40	0.41	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.52	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.80	0.85	0.25	1.00	0.81	0.00	0.25	0.26
0.67	0.40	0.41	0.25	1.00	0.00	0.67	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	1.00	0.03	0.00	1.00	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.25
0.62	0.60	0.43	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.47	1.00	0.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	0.80	0.49	0.25	1.00	0.92	0.03	0.25	0.31
0.15	0.60	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.24	1.00	0.00	0.84	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.79	0.60	0.00	0.25	1.00	0.00	0.96	0.00	1.00	0.16	0.29	0.85	1.00	0.19	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.88
0.62	0.60	0.41	0.00	0.75	1.00	0.39	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	1.00	0.95	0.00	1.00	0.82	0.25	0.50	0.18
0.55	0.40	0.41	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.52	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.80	0.83	0.25	0.00	0.82	0.00	0.25	0.22
0.80	0.60	0.00	0.75	0.25	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.29	0.85	0.60	0.22	0.25	0.00	0.88	0.05	0.75	0.65
0.49	0.40	0.76	0.50	0.75	0.00	0.54	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.40	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.00	0.50	0.27
0.80	0.60	0.00	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.30	0.00	1.00	0.16	0.29	0.85	0.40	0.08	0.25	0.00	0.93	0.00	1.00	0.50
0.69	0.40	0.00	0.75	0.25	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.29	0.85	1.00	0.36	1.00	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.75	0.53

UNIVERSE OF SITES

Highest Weight

FOURTH PRIORITY

Rank	Title	Size (Acres)	PNA Classification	Region	Composite Score	Park Pressure	Measured Walkability	Park Conditions Assessment	Social Equity Score
374	Rio de Los Angeles State Park	39.39	Large Community Park	Cen/East	0.37	0.00	0.67	0.00	1.00
379	Robert L Burns Park	1.68	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.36	0.75	0.26	0.00	0.00
435	Roscoe-Valley Circle Park	44.35	Regional Nature Park	Valley	0.28	0.00	0.77	0.00	0.00
436	Sean Brown Park	5.97	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.28	0.25	0.41	0.00	0.00
356	Serrania Avenue Park	36.54	Large Community Park	Valley	0.39	0.00	0.63	0.50	0.00
415	Silver Lake Meadows Park	3.45	Large Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.32	0.50	0.46	0.00	0.00
430	Silver Lake Recreation Center	3.93	Large Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.29	0.50	0.42	0.17	0.00
388	Stoney Point Park	29.06	Community Nature Park	Valley	0.34	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.00
424	Sunland Park	14.32	Community Park	Valley	0.31	0.25	0.27	0.17	0.00
384	Sylmar Recreation Center	19.78	Community Park	Valley	0.35	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.00
431	Temescal Canyon Park	37.59	Canyon Park	West	0.29	0.00	0.62	0.68	0.00
432	Titmouse Park	0.29	Mini Park	West	0.29	0.50	0.69	0.00	0.00
448	Tommy Lasorda's Field of Dreams	1.80	Neighborhood Park	Cen/East	0.27	0.50	0.55	0.25	0.00
476	Trask Triangle Park	0.24	Mini Park	West	0.21	1.00	0.44	0.00	0.00
375	Valley Glen Community Park	5.70	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.37	0.50	0.34	0.00	0.00
464	Van Norman Lakes Reservoir	10.90	Community Park	Valley	0.24	0.25	0.57	0.00	0.00
449	Van Nuys Sherman Oaks War Mem Park	65.18	Large Community Park	Valley	0.27	0.00	0.19	0.20	0.00
425	Venice High School Pool	1.47	School Pool	West	0.31	0.75	0.27	1.00	0.00
389	Venice Reservoir Site	14.33	Community Park	West	0.34	0.25	0.53	0.20	0.00
357	Verdugo Mountain Park	587.97	Regional Nature Park	Valley	0.39	0.00	0.89	0.00	0.00
390	Veterans' Barrington Park	13.73	Community Park	West	0.34	0.00	0.65	0.00	1.00
376	Via Dolce Park	0.14	Mini Park	West	0.37	0.75	0.71	0.50	0.00
452	Viking Park	10.07	Community Park	Valley	0.26	0.00	0.62	0.25	0.00
391	Wattles Garden Park	47.58	Canyon Park	Valley	0.34	0.00	0.64	1.00	0.00
465	West Hills Sport Center	15.05	Community Park	Valley	0.24	0.00	0.62	0.31	0.00
404	Westminster Park	2.24	Neighborhood Park	West	0.33	0.25	0.28	0.50	0.00
437	Westwood Gardens Park	0.29	Mini Park	West	0.28	1.00	0.23	0.00	0.00
433	Westwood Recreation Center	26.70	Large Community Park	West	0.29	0.25	0.18	0.07	0.00
377	Wilbur-Tampa Park	7.29	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.37	0.00	0.60	0.50	0.00
405	William S Hart Park - Dog Park	0.83	Mini Park	Valley	0.33	1.00	0.36	0.00	0.00
358	Wilmington Recreation Center	7.31	Large Neighborhood Park	South	0.39	0.50	0.30	0.38	1.00
438	Woodbine Park	0.67	Mini Park	West	0.28	1.00	0.29	0.00	0.00
472	Woodland Hills Recreation Center	18.76	Community Park	Valley	0.23	0.25	0.44	0.10	0.00
365	Woodside Triangle	0.17	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.38	0.25	0.74	0.00	0.00
439	York Blvd Pocket Park	0.29	Mini Park	Cen/East	0.28	1.00	0.26	0.17	0.00
380	Yosemite Recreation Center	10.00	Community Park	Cen/East	0.36	0.25	0.36	0.23	0.00
475	Zelzah Park	9.74	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.22	0.00	0.51	0.50	0.00

FIFTH PRIORITY

Rank	Title	Size (Acres)	PNA Classification	Region	Composite Score	Park Pressure	Measured Walkability	Park Conditions Assessment	Social Equity Score
506	Barrington Recreation Center	4.91	Large Neighborhood Park	West	0.12	0.25	0.67	0.21	0.00
507	Beverly Glen Park	85.74	Regional Nature Park	West	0.12	0.00	0.73	0.00	0.00
496	Briarwood Park	10.75	Community Park	West	0.16	0.00	0.87	0.33	0.00
488	Castle Peak Park	3.09	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.18	0.25	0.48	0.00	0.00
497	Club Circle Park	0.30	Mini Park	West	0.16	0.75	0.18	0.00	0.00

DRAFT

Highest Weight				Medium Weight					Lowest Weight										
Low Shade Cover	Climate Vulnerability	Perceived Park Safety	Criminalization Burden	CIP Project History	Extreme Heat Risk	Lack of Private Open Space	Biodiversity and Habitat Cons	Metro Corridors	Park Physical Condition	Rec Center Physical Condition	Perceived Walkability	Access to Comm Prio Amenities	Park Visitation	MyLA311 Requests	Habitat Connectivity	Tree Species Composition	Infiltration & Recharge Opps	Water Quality Priority	LAC Park Needs Assessment
0.71	0.40	0.76	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.47	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.20	0.01	0.25	1.00	0.30	0.00	0.25	0.41
0.59	0.60	0.56	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.84	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	1.00	0.20	0.75	0.00	0.92	0.83	0.75	0.73
0.59	0.80	0.41	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.03	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.40	1.00	0.25	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.25
0.68	0.40	0.41	0.50	0.75	1.00	0.53	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.80	0.74	0.25	0.00	0.93	0.18	0.00	0.12
0.62	0.60	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.37	1.00	0.00	0.84	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.24	0.25	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.75	0.22
0.67	0.60	0.56	0.50	0.75	0.00	0.78	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	0.60	0.06	0.00	1.00	0.69	0.00	0.75	0.22
0.47	0.60	0.56	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.78	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	0.60	0.11	0.75	0.00	0.72	0.11	0.75	0.22
0.64	1.00	0.41	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.40	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.40	0.80	0.25	0.00	0.61	0.33	0.00	0.02
0.66	0.80	0.64	0.75	0.25	1.00	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.68	0.51	0.80	0.14	0.50	0.00	0.66	0.65	0.00	0.24
0.71	0.60	0.64	0.75	0.50	1.00	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.68	0.51	0.60	0.06	0.50	0.00	0.75	0.50	1.00	0.47
0.72	0.80	0.41	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.51	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	0.60	0.50	0.25	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.20
0.46	0.60	0.41	0.25	1.00	0.00	0.72	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	0.60	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.00	0.50	0.36
0.57	0.60	0.56	0.25	1.00	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.69	0.80	0.58	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.75	0.22
0.50	0.60	0.41	0.25	1.00	0.00	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	0.80	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.50	0.19
0.68	0.40	1.00	0.75	0.50	1.00	0.82	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.86	0.57	0.20	0.08	0.25	0.00	0.75	0.50	0.75	0.50
0.92	0.40	0.41	0.25	0.75	1.00	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.80	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.64	0.25	0.41
0.75	0.40	0.10	0.25	0.50	1.00	0.61	1.00	0.00	0.28	0.40	0.56	0.40	0.12	0.50	1.00	0.81	0.50	1.00	0.47
0.81	0.40	0.41	1.00	0.25	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.62
0.70	0.60	0.41	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.44	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	1.00	0.44	0.25	0.00	0.91	0.00	0.25	0.43
0.64	0.40	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.62	0.86	0.57	0.40	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.93	0.01	0.25	0.24
0.87	0.40	0.41	0.75	1.00	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	1.00	0.82	0.00	0.00	0.97	0.00	0.25	0.54
0.92	0.60	0.41	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	1.00	0.25	1.00	1.00	0.63	0.00	0.25	0.64
0.67	0.40	0.41	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.71	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.80	0.87	0.00	1.00	0.88	0.00	0.25	0.25
0.62	0.60	0.10	0.75	0.50	0.00	0.28	1.00	0.00	0.28	0.40	0.56	0.20	0.77	0.25	1.00	0.82	0.01	0.75	0.39
0.69	0.80	0.41	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.80	0.01	0.25	1.00	0.94	0.40	0.00	0.23
0.74	0.60	0.41	1.00	0.75	0.00	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	1.00	0.00	0.50	1.00	0.94	0.00	0.25	0.67
0.69	0.40	0.01	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.41	0.00	1.00	0.28	0.13	0.47	1.00	0.09	0.75	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.75	0.73
0.75	0.40	0.01	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.83	0.00	1.00	0.28	0.13	0.47	1.00	0.15	0.25	1.00	0.65	0.00	1.00	0.54
0.76	0.40	0.41	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.39	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.60	0.85	0.50	1.00	0.69	0.00	0.50	0.18
0.88	0.40	0.10	0.75	1.00	0.00	0.44	0.00	1.00	0.28	0.40	0.56	0.60	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.97	0.13	0.75	0.66
0.86	0.40	0.43	0.75	0.00	1.00	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	0.80	0.05	0.75	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.25	0.41
0.61	0.40	0.01	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.00	1.00	0.28	0.13	0.47	1.00	0.22	1.00	0.00	0.92	0.40	1.00	0.85
0.71	0.40	1.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.84	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.50	0.00	0.92	0.14	0.50	0.55
0.56	0.40	0.76	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.54	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.51	0.60	0.70	1.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.27
0.72	0.40	0.90	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	1.00	0.20	1.00	0.00	0.82	0.00	0.25	0.60
0.47	0.40	0.90	0.75	0.25	0.00	0.52	1.00	1.00	0.45	0.78	0.57	0.60	0.04	0.75	0.00	0.66	0.06	0.25	0.59
0.56	0.40	0.41	0.25	0.75	0.00	0.52	1.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.60	0.74	0.00	1.00	0.60	0.00	0.25	0.22
0.67	0.40	0.41	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	1.00	0.06	0.50	0.00	0.92	0.00	0.25	0.54
0.09	0.60	0.01	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.33	1.00	0.00	0.28	0.13	0.47	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.88	0.00	0.50	0.00
0.12	0.40	0.01	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.33	1.00	0.00	0.28	0.13	0.47	1.00	0.97	0.00	1.00	0.93	0.00	0.50	0.00
0.61	0.80	0.41	0.50	0.25	1.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.80	0.26	0.00	1.00	0.92	0.22	0.00	0.23
0.58	0.40	0.01	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.13	0.47	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.17	0.75	0.48

UNIVERSE OF SITES

Highest Weight

FIFTH PRIORITY

Rank	Title	Size (Acres)	PNA Classification	Region	Composite Score	Park Pressure	Measured Walkability	Park Conditions Assessment	Social Equity Score
518	Coldwater Canyon Park	**41.16**	Regional Park	Valley	0.02	0.00	0.85	0.00	0.00
509	Crestwood Hills Recreation Center	**15.78**	Community Park	West	0.11	0.00	0.88	0.50	0.00
519	De Neve Square Park	**0.61**	Mini Park	West	0.00	0.25	0.41	0.00	0.00
503	El Paseo De Cahuenga Park	**1.29**	Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.14	0.50	0.49	0.00	0.00
491	Encino Park	**5.27**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.17	0.25	0.30	0.44	0.00
489	Gateway Triangle	**0.04**	Mini Park	West	0.18	1.00	0.41	0.00	0.00
478	George Wolfberg Park at Potrero Canyn	**35.49**	Canyon Park	West	0.20	0.00	0.74	0.00	0.00
505	Lazy J Ranch Park	**8.43**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.13	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00
479	Los Angeles High Memorial Park	**2.51**	Neighborhood Park	West	0.20	0.50	0.26	0.00	0.00
508	Mandeville Canyon Park	**131.20**	Regional Nature Park	West	0.12	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.00
492	Mar Vista Recreation Center	**18.51**	Community Park	West	0.17	0.25	0.18	0.36	0.00
483	Marco Place Parkway	**0.03**	Mini Park	West	0.19	0.75	0.27	0.00	0.00
484	Moorpark Park	**3.22**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.19	0.50	0.27	0.50	0.00
498	Mulholland View Site No 16	**0.21**	Mini Park	Valley	0.16	0.50	0.58	0.00	0.00
480	Oakwood Recreation Center	**3.63**	Large Neighborhood Park	West	0.20	0.50	0.19	0.42	0.00
493	Palisades Recreation Center	**17.54**	Community Park	West	0.17	0.00	0.46	0.44	0.00
485	Palms Recreation Center	**4.81**	Large Neighborhood Park	West	0.19	0.50	0.13	0.06	0.00
514	Pan Pacific Park	**32.18**	Large Community Park	West	0.09	0.25	0.13	0.25	0.00
499	Penmar Golf Course	**52.70**	Community Park	West	0.16	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.00
513	Penmar Recreation Center	**12.01**	Community Park	West	0.10	0.25	0.26	0.14	0.00
500	Poinsettia Recreation Center	**6.29**	Large Neighborhood Park	West	0.15	0.50	0.16	0.34	0.00
481	Rena Park	**1.28**	Neighborhood Park	South	0.20	0.25	0.41	0.00	0.00
494	Rinaldi Park	**0.08**	Mini Park	Valley	0.17	1.00	0.44	0.00	0.00
516	Rivas Canyon Park	**25.76**	Community Nature Park	West	0.07	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00
495	Robertson Recreation Center	**1.24**	Neighborhood Park	West	0.17	0.75	0.27	0.00	0.00
515	Rustic Canyon Park	**44.69**	Regional Nature Park	West	0.09	0.00	0.88	0.00	0.00
510	Rustic Canyon Recreation Center	**8.95**	Large Neighborhood Park	West	0.11	0.00	0.80	0.32	0.00
511	San Vicente Mountain Park	**31.45**	Community Nature Park	West	0.11	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.00
501	Santa Ynez Canyon Park	**337.84**	Canyon Park	West	0.15	0.00	0.97	0.00	0.00
504	Shadow Ranch Park	**12.03**	Community Park	Valley	0.14	0.25	0.41	0.29	0.00
486	Steers Property	**21.35**	Community Nature Park	West	0.19	0.00	0.91	0.00	0.00
487	Stoner Recreation Center	**8.66**	Large Neighborhood Park	West	0.19	0.50	0.14	0.19	0.00
482	Studio City Recreation Center	**8.46**	Large Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.20	0.25	0.42	0.54	0.00
517	Sullivan Canyon Park	**23.29**	Community Nature Park	West	0.07	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.00
490	Taxco Trails Park	**2.45**	Neighborhood Park	Valley	0.18	0.25	0.28	0.00	0.00
502	Venice of America Centennial Park	**0.89**	Mini Park	West	0.15	0.50	0.16	0.00	0.00
512	Westchester Recreation Center	**23.58**	Large Community Park	West	0.11	0.25	0.12	0.13	0.00

DRAFT

Highest Weight				Medium Weight					Lowest Weight										
Low Shade Cover	Climate Vulnerability	Perceived Park Safety	Criminalization Burden	CIP Project History	Extreme Heat Risk	Lack of Private Open Space	Biodiversity and Habitat Cons	Metro Corridors	Park Physical Condition	Rec Center Physical Condition	Perceived Walkability	Access to Comm Prio Amenities	Park Visitation	MyLA311 Requests	Habitat Connectivity	Tree Species Composition	Infiltration & Recharge Opps	Water Quality Priority	LAC Park Needs Assessment
0.12	0.40	0.10	0.75	0.25	0.00	0.31	1.00	0.00	0.28	0.40	0.56	0.20	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.50	0.08
0.35	0.40	0.41	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.01	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.06	0.00	0.12
0.09	0.60	0.01	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.19	1.00	0.00	0.28	0.13	0.47	0.80	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.13	0.75	0.09
0.48	0.40	0.10	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.40	0.56	0.20	0.67	0.00	1.00	0.75	1.00	0.75	0.21
0.49	0.40	0.10	0.75	0.25	1.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.40	0.56	0.60	0.06	0.50	1.00	0.66	0.50	0.00	0.23
0.45	0.80	0.01	0.75	1.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.13	0.47	1.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.13	0.50	0.27
0.64	0.40	0.41	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.51	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	1.00	0.83	0.00	1.00	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.20
0.66	0.60	0.41	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.80	0.53	0.25	0.00	0.87	0.35	0.00	0.25
0.43	0.60	0.01	0.75	0.50	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.13	0.47	0.60	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.91	1.00	0.75	0.64
0.32	0.40	0.41	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.23	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	1.00	0.96	0.25	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.60	0.40	0.41	1.00	0.25	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	1.00	0.11	0.50	0.00	0.87	0.21	1.00	0.69
0.28	0.40	0.41	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	1.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.54
0.51	0.40	0.10	0.75	0.50	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.40	0.56	0.40	0.29	0.75	0.00	0.88	0.56	1.00	0.14
0.07	0.40	0.10	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.34	1.00	0.00	0.28	0.40	0.56	1.00	0.71	0.00	1.00	0.93	0.00	0.50	0.10
0.76	0.40	0.41	1.00	0.25	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	0.80	0.02	0.75	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.25	0.54
0.64	0.40	0.41	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.51	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	0.60	0.04	0.25	1.00	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.20
0.64	0.60	0.01	1.00	0.25	0.00	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.28	0.13	0.47	0.80	0.05	0.25	0.00	0.92	0.34	0.75	0.56
0.58	0.60	0.01	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.13	0.47	0.40	0.21	0.75	1.00	0.90	0.00	0.75	0.63
0.57	0.40	0.41	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	1.00	0.76	0.25	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.25	0.29
0.62	0.40	0.41	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	0.80	0.02	0.75	0.00	0.85	0.00	0.25	0.29
0.76	0.40	0.01	0.75	0.25	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.13	0.47	0.80	0.06	0.75	0.00	0.89	0.50	0.75	0.50
0.57	0.60	0.43	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.32	0.00	0.80	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.91	0.09	0.25	0.31
0.75	0.40	0.41	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.80	0.01	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.25
0.72	0.00	0.41	0.25	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.75	0.00
0.68	0.60	0.01	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.13	0.47	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.75	0.72
0.14	0.40	0.41	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	1.00	0.97	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.19	0.60	0.41	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	0.40	0.18	0.25	0.00	0.65	0.25	0.00	0.26
0.16	0.40	0.41	0.25	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
0.34	0.40	0.41	0.25	0.75	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	1.00	0.99	0.25	1.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.12
0.59	0.40	0.41	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.80	0.03	0.50	1.00	0.88	0.50	0.25	0.41
0.42	0.60	0.41	0.25	1.00	0.00	0.24	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	1.00	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.74	0.20	0.41	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.68	0.00	1.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	0.80	0.11	0.75	0.00	0.77	0.00	1.00	0.57
0.58	0.40	0.10	0.75	0.25	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.40	0.56	0.40	0.03	0.25	1.00	0.90	1.00	0.75	0.29
0.15	0.60	0.41	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.57	0.60	0.41	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.17	0.25	0.60	0.04	0.50	0.00	0.83	0.50	0.00	0.25
0.56	0.40	0.41	1.00	0.25	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	1.00	0.28	0.50	1.00	0.14	0.00	0.25	0.54
0.75	0.40	0.41	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.41	1.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.70	0.80	0.03	0.25	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.50	0.47

ENGAGEMENT MEETINGS

PHASE 1 MEETINGS

Interest Group Meetings	
2/20/2025	Funders and Foundations
2/28/2025	Broad Ranging Interest Groups
Traditional and Virtual Large Format Meetings	
3/4/2025	Ramona Hall
3/5/2035	Wilmington RC
3/6/2035	Algin Sutton
3/8/2035	Victory Vineland
3/11/2025	Tarzana Rec Center
3/13/2025	Westchester RC
3/15/2025	Lincoln Park RC
3/18/2025	Virtual Open House
Tribal Conversations, Briefings and Workshops	
3/10/2025	Tribal Briefing 1Tongva
3/10/2025	Tribal Briefing 2Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
3/18/2025	LA City/County Native American Indian Commission Briefing
3/24/2025	Tribal Briefing 3Tongva Taraxat Paxaavxa Conservancy
3/27/2025	Tribal Briefing 4Gabrielino-Shoshone
3/28/2025	Tribal Briefing 5San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians Gabrieleno Tongva
Equity Sessions	
3/14/2025	Equity Session 1: Access for All
3/20/2025	Equity Session 1: Parks in Place
3/21/2025	Equity Session 1: The Public Stage
3/27/2025	Equity Session 1: Critical Social Services
Pop-Ups and Youth Events	
4/5/2025	Tarzana Earth Day Celebration
4/6/2025	CicLAvia: Ktown Meets Hollywood
4/13/2025	YMCA 2025 Healthy Kids Day
4/26/2025	Earth Day LA with LASAN

Council District Briefings	
2/3/2025	CD 14 Briefing
2/10/2025	CD 15 Briefing
2/10/2025	CD 12 Briefing
2/10/2025	CD 5 Briefing
2/10/2025	CD 7 Briefing
2/11/2025	CD 2 Briefing
2/11/2025	CD 4 Briefing
2/11/2025	CD 11 Briefing
3/4/2025	CD 6 Briefing
3/17/2025	CD 1 Briefing

PHASE 2 MEETINGS

Interest Group Meetings	
4/4/2025	Equipo Verde
4/5/2025	LA Neighborhood Council Commission
5/15/2025	2025 LANI Forum
5/21/2025	Broad Ranging Interest Group
5/22/2025	Foundations and Funders Roundtable #2
5/30/2025	Joining Us In Moving People to Play Briefing
6/25/2025	Homeless Healthcare LA Briefing
7/21/2025	Golf Advisory Committee
7/28/2025	Equestrian Advisory Committee
Traditional and Virtual Large Format Meetings	
5/29/2025	JT Harvard
6/3/2025	Lake View Terrace RC
6/4/2025	Lafayette RC
6/5/2026	South Park RC
6/7/2025	Evergreen RC
6/10/2025	Peck Park RC
6/11/2025	Friendship Auditorium
6/18/2025	Sepulveda RC
6/21/2025	Pan Pacific Senior Activity Center
6/25/2025	Alpine RC
6/28/2025	Granada Hills RC
7/1/2025	Virtual

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PHASE 2 MEETINGS

Tribal Conversations, Briefings and Workshops	
7/15/2025	LA City/County Native American Indian Commission Briefing
Equity Sessions	
4/8/2025	Phase 2A: Access for All
4/10/2025	Phase 2A: Parks in Place
4/24/2025	Phase 2A: Critical Social Services
4/30/2025	Phase 2A: The Public Stage
6/17/2025	Equity: General Session #1
6/18/2025	Equity: General Session #2
7/8/2025	Equity: Special Session 1
7/8/2025	Equity: Special Session 2
Pop-ups, Youth Events, and Walkshops	
4/7/2025	SEACA Youth Workshop
4/12/2025	LA Maker Faire
5/16/2025	Salute to Recreation
6/14/2025	Walkshop #1: Venice
6/14/2025	Walkshop #2: Griffith
6/14/2025	Walkshop #3: Debs Park
7/13/2025	Lotus Festival
8/5/2025	National Night Out (Sun Valley)

PHASE 3 MEETINGS

Interest Group Meetings	
8/28/2025	Broad Ranging Interest Group
8/28/2025	Foundations and Funders Roundtable #3
Traditional and Virtual Large Format Meetings	
9/4/2025	Bellview RC
9/6/2025	Westwood RC
9/9/2025	Virtual Open House
9/10/2025	Deep Dive Webinar
9/11/2025	Deep Dive Webinar
9/18/2025	Deep Dive Webinar
Tribal Conversations, Briefings and Workshops	
To Be Scheduled	LA City/County Native American Indian Commission Listening Session
To Be Scheduled	LA City/County Native American Indian Commission Listening Session
Equity Sessions	
To Be Scheduled	Equity 3.1
To Be Scheduled	Equity 3.2
To Be Scheduled	Equity 3.3
To Be Scheduled	Equity 3.4
Pop-Ups and Youth Engagement	
9/27/2025	School/Youth Advisory Council
9/14/2025	CicLAVia Sep South Central
10/14/2025	CicLAVia Oct Heart of LA
9/24/2025	Park Intercept - Felicia Mahood Movie Night
9/26/2025	Park Intercept - North Hollywood SC Fiesta
To Be Scheduled	Park Intercept - Loren Miller RC

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