

Email from SCAQMD w Cobenefit language from Amanda.txt

From: Ito, Doug@ARB  
Sent: Tuesday, September 08, 2009 7:03 PM  
To: Kimura, Lezlie@ARB; Roberts, Terry@ARB; DiCarlo, Yvette@ARB; Rogers, Jamesine@ARB; Paddock, Justin@ARB  
Subject: FW: CoBenefits - Parks

-----Original Message-----

From: Faye Thomas on behalf of Elaine Chang  
Sent: Tue 9/8/2009 5:04 PM  
To: Ito, Doug@ARB  
Cc: Terry, Lynn@ARB; Karperos, Kurt@ARB; Jill Whynot; aeaken@nrdc.org  
Subject: CoBenefits - Parks

We received the following language from Amanda for the cobenefits section. Please consider incorporating her suggested language.

Thank you, Elaine

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Urban Parks and Urban Greening:

- \* Transportation Alternatives - Urban parks, river and stream corridors, paths and trails located between origin and destination (home and work), provide an attractive route and an incentive to use a non-motorized mode of transportation. Urban parks that provide a safe, direct way to make non-motorized trips may provide enough incentive to induce people to shift modes.
- \* Connecting Work, Home, and Play - Parks are destinations themselves and can prompt people to drive. Urban parks can reduce transportation-related GHGs by serving as pedestrian-accessible destinations for recreation purposes. When located in urban areas that people can walk or bicycle to, small parks can obviate the need for automobile trips to other parts of the city or large regional parks to satisfy everyday recreational needs.
- \* Make dense communities livable - Providing green space and recreational amenities, such as park, are critical to the quality of life in dense communities. Parks facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions by alleviating some of the drawbacks of a dense development (reduced green and recreational spaces), allowing more people to comfortably live in dense, mixed-use communities.