

**Health Impact Assessment Scoping Worksheet**  
**Project: East Bay Greenway**

|   | Health determinant  | Examples of conditions and changes that affect health determinant   | Facts about East Bay Greenway  | Candidate Questions for HIA  | Candidate Mitigations and Design Strategies   | HIA Research Methods and Tasks   |
|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| 1 | <b>Parks and Natural Space:</b><br>park quality; park services; park access | •Regular physical activity reduces risk of heart disease, diabetes, osteoporosis, and obesity, reduces blood pressure, relieves symptoms of depression and anxiety, and prevents falls in the elderly; •Access to places for physical activity can increase the frequency of physical activity; •Views of trees enhance recovery of surgical patients | •Increases parks from less than 0.8 acres per 1000 people to ? (recommended is 4 per 1000 in Oakland); •Landscaping will increase greenery; •Increases walkability and bikability; •Increases access to other regional park resources (Bay Trail, Union Point Park); •Includes additional amenities for recreation use | How many people can be expected to use the park? In what ways? From what neighborhoods/income levels? What changes in physical activity of Oakland residents can be predicted from park use? Does the greenway impact areas with disproportionately higher rates of disease related to lack of physical activity? Will the greenway design include facilities and programs desired by residents? How will the greenway design mitigate any barriers to park access and use? Will views of nature / greenery change for residents? Who will benefit from improved views? Do views benefit areas with disproportionately higher prevalence of stress related illnesses? Will the benefits include mental health related improvements? How far are people likely to come from to use the Greenway? What educational outreach will be done to inform local residents of the Greenway and of health benefits of exercise? Will universal design principles be used to ensure access by disabled, elderly, and children? | •See safety mitigations; •Design physical activity amenities likely to be used by local population and not available elsewhere; •Consider structured activities for the Greenway to draw low income & at risk groups, such as coordinated bike rides or walks; •Design to minimize maintenance costs; •Consider educational outreach program after Greenway is complete (at schools, churches, senior centers, etc.); •Use universal design principles to allow access for all; •add waterfountains, bike racks, shade area, 1/4 mile markers; •get input from: walkers, runners, bicyclists, children on tricycles, skateboarders, | Identify existing parks in areas and assess their amenities and use; Survey area residents on existing park use and demand for recreational resources; Survey area residents on barriers to use of Greenway and potential amenities, conditions, and programs that would encourage use; Investigate demographics near Greenway; Identify maintenance plans and budgets; Compare budgets to budgets for Ohlone Greenway upkeep; Identify programs and practices used to generate use on other Greenways; Compare and contrast the proposed Greenway with successful greenway projects |