Welcome

- New foundation
- Focus on community health

Key concepts
- Transformation of communities
- Community connection
- One strategy is healthy planning
Goals of funding opportunity

- Strengthen community health by addressing determinants of health in EHF’s high priority geographic or topic areas
- Develop capacity for and institutionalization of HIA in Texas
- Strengthen community involvement in and capacity for healthy planning
Overview of Today’s Webinar

• Introduce Health Impact Project
• Define health impact assessment
• Outline the funding opportunity
• Explain common screening criteria and selection criteria
• Explain the application process
• Questions and answers
Health Impact Project

Who We Are:
• A collaboration of RWJF and Pew

Purpose:
• Promote the use of HIA and build the field in the U.S.
• Make the case for institutionalization of HIA

How We Do It:
• Funding a series of demonstration projects; doing HIA ourselves
• Providing technical assistance to support new HIA practitioners
• Serving as neutral convener – connect people to resources
• Garnering lessons learned to identify potential levers for institutionalizing HIA
Healthy People 2020: New indicators for American’s health

**Economic Stability**
- Poverty, employment, housing stability

**Education**
- High school graduation; higher education
- School policies supporting health promotion, safety

**Social and Community Context**
- Social cohesion, discrimination
- Civic participation
- Incarceration/institutionalization

**Health and Health Care**
- Access to health services
- Access to primary care
- Health technology

**Neighborhood and Built Environment**
- Quality of housing
- Crime and violence
- Environmental conditions
- Access to healthy foods
The Problem

So many daily policy decisions made outside of the health sector have significant health implications that go unrecognized because health is just not on the radar screens of decision makers.
Defining Health Impact Assessment

A structured process that uses scientific data, professional expertise, and stakeholder input to identify and evaluate public health consequences of proposals and suggests actions that could be taken to minimize adverse health impacts and optimize beneficial ones.

Source: “Improving Health in the United States: The Role of Health Impact Assessments” by the National Research Council, September 2011
Behind the standard definitions: What is it that really differentiates HIA?

**Emphasis on Engagement**

Brings public health professionals, community stakeholders, planners, developers, and decision makers to the table with a focus on practical, realistic solutions.
Health Impact Assessment…

- Provides a framework for community capacity-building and empowerment
- Involves a broad-range of impacted people
- Is an effective tool for meaningful cross-sector collaboration
- Increases transparency, support inclusiveness, democracy, and community engagement in the policy decision-making process

Adapted from Human Impact Partners, HIA Toolkit, 3rd Edition
Image courtesy of Jscreationzs and FreeDigitalPhotos.net.
How Do You Define “Success” In HIA?

- **Informed the decision** – “HIA recommendations were 100% adopted into the growth plan”
- **A culture change** – “It brought health concerns into the discussion; decision-makers/planning department now routinely thinking about health”
- **Addressed community concerns**
- **Educated decision-maker** about how a policy that seemed to have nothing to do with health, actually has health consequences
- **Increasing community awareness about HIA** and about how to use the results in their advocacy efforts
- **New partnerships** between health and other agencies
The Value of HIA: Policymaker Reactions

“The HIA revealed gaps in the data we needed to make good decisions” - Stacie McIntosh, U.S. Bureau of Land Management

“The HIA has helped neutralize conflict by bringing different groups and disciplines together.” - Janet Miller, Wichita city council member

“HIA is a tool to help us figure out where to ... use limited resources to benefit the greatest number of people.” - Denise Provost, MA State Rep

“An HIA is a Rosetta Stone...it’s a translator. ... we’re asking what people think, we’re saying we care what they have to say and we’re making the effort to do it.” - Cleveland Councilman Joe Cimperman
What an HIA is not . . .

• It’s not used to make the case for why a policy, program or project should be proposed.
• It’s not an assessment to understand the impacts of a program or policy once it has been implemented.
• It’s not a community assessment tool (i.e., MAPP & CHA), but those are used during assessment stage of HIA.

HIA is the framework that translates that data into well-informed policies.
What an HIA is . . .

• The Sweet Spot – It’s proactive and predictive!

It’s meant to inform a proposed policy, program or project currently under active consideration by a decision-making body.
Steps of HIA

- Screening
- Scoping
- Assessment
- Recommendations
- Reporting
- Monitoring and Evaluation
Diversity in the Applications of HIA

Types of decision making

- **Policy Decisions** (bills by state legislature, city council decision, local school board on district-wide policy)
- **Policy Implementation** (weigh various implementation options for a policy once it is passed)
- **Project Specific** (siting, permitting, construction, design)
- **Comprehensive Plans** (neighborhood plan, regional growth plans, master planning documents)
HIAs are used to inform decisions at what levels?
Completed HIAs 2007 (N = 27)

Map Courtesy of A. Dannenberg, A. Wendel, CDC NCEH
Completed and In Progress HIAs
2014 (N = 319)

Map created through a partnership between Health Impact Project and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Healthy Community Design Initiative
## HIAs in Texas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIA</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Choice Neighborhoods San Antonio, Texas-Wheatley Courts</td>
<td>San Antonio</td>
<td>Transformation plan for a public housing development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston Transit Oriented Development</td>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>Possible development in neighborhood near a planned light-rail expansion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacing Public Housing Units Destroyed by Hurricane Ike</td>
<td>Galveston</td>
<td>Siting and upgrading of public housing to replace units destroyed by Hurricane Ike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Siting Policies in Austin, Texas</td>
<td>Austin</td>
<td>Policies related to siting and building schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Edwards Plateau Habitat Conservation Plan</td>
<td>San Antonio</td>
<td>Implementation of the Southern Edwards Plateau Habitat Conservation Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Water and Sanitation Health Impact Assessment</td>
<td>Vinton</td>
<td>Proposed water and sanitation improvement projects</td>
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Who Does HIA?

- Local and state government agencies
  - Public health, transportation, environmental health, planning departments, housing authorities
- Non-profit organizations
- Universities & research institutions
- Community groups affected by a decision
- Industry/business community/private sector
What topics have HIAs addressed?

- Built Environment: 34%
- Transportation: 21%
- Natural Resources & Energy: 14%
- Agriculture & Food: 9%
- Housing: 7%
- Education: 5%
- Labor & Employment: 4%
- Other: 6%
HIA Ex: Oregon Farm-to-School Bill (State-Level, Policy Decision)

**Authors**: Upstream Public Health, non-profit based in Portland, OR

**Decision**: To inform the debate around HB 2800: Oregon Farm-to-School and School Garden Legislation. Would reimburse 15 cents for lunch and 7 cents for breakfast to schools that purchased Oregon products; also includes $$ for school garden & nutrition education grants

**Impacts**: Looked at effects of proposed legislation on employment, diet and nutrition, cross-curriculum education opportunities, environmental health, social capital
Key Findings:
School reimbursement funds would:

- Create and maintain up to 800 jobs for Oregonians over 5-10 yrs
- Increase student participation in school meals program
- Improve household food security

Food, garden and agricultural grants would:

- Increase childhood food preferences for fruits and vegetables
- Shape long-term healthy diet choices which decreases obesity rates and improves academic achievement
Farm-to-School Recommendations

To maximize positive job growth and food security impacts:
- Rec #1 -- Modify language of the bill so that only items “produced” or “processed” in state are eligible for reimbursement

To maximize child nutrition, food security, and student learning benefits:
- Rec #2 -- For education grant recipients – prioritize schools serving: low income; ethnically/culturally diverse student populations; good insecure areas
- Rec #3 -- For education grant recipients – prioritize schools developing multi-component programs (i.e.; procurement, promotion, & education w/community support)
Farm-to-School Key Outcomes

- Two and a half (out of three) HIA recommendations were implemented through legislative amendment.

- In June 2011, a pared-down version of the bill unanimously passed house/senate & was signed into law by governor.
HIA Example Jack London Gateway Development (Local-Level, Project-Specific Decision)

**Authors:** Human Impact Partners & SFDPH

**Decision:** Plan for 61 new senior housing units close to 2 freeways & Port of Oakland

**Impacts:** Air quality; noise; safety; retail access

**Recommendations:** Noise-insulating windows; pedestrian protection medians; traffic calming measures; air quality monitoring; installation of ventilation systems; and many others

**Outcomes:**
- Many recommendations adopted
- Additional HIA projects were funded
- Healthy Development Checklist adopted by the development committee
HIA Example: Page Avenue Revitalization
(Local-Level, Neighborhood Master Plan)

**Authors:** Washington University in St. Louis

**Decision:** Addressed a $45-million community redevelopment project in the City of Pagedale, MO

**Impacts:** Employment; access to goods & services, healthy foods, recreation; pedestrian safety; community safety; community identity; housing

**Recommendations:**
- Improve pedestrian infrastructure
- Recruit businesses that hire locally
- Space for community marketplace
- Adopt healthy food zone ordinance
- Prioritize spaces & programs for youth recreation
- Demolish vacant buildings & plant orchards as interim infill
- Integrate affordable & market rate housing units
- Design buildings for mixed use
Funding Opportunity: The Basics

- One demonstration project grants awarded for up to $100,000
- Projects must be completed in up to 18 months
- Eligible organizations include: state, tribal, or local agencies; tax-exempt educational institutions; or tax-exempt organizations as described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and are not private foundations or non-functionally integrated Type III supporting organizations.
- Organizations must be located in the U.S. or its territories at the time of application.
- Impact of HIA falls within the EHF regional focus area (can include a statewide impact, or have broader implications).
- Organization does NOT need to be based within the 57 counties of EHF’s focus area.


Funding Opportunity: The Basics

- HIA experience is **not** required.
- We will provide training and technical assistance:
  - a specialized package of training and technical assistance in HIA
  - consultation with experts in a specific subject area required for the analysis
- No match or in-kind contribution required
What types of HIAs will we not fund?

- We will not offer general programmatic funding.
- Proposals that unnecessarily narrow the health impact to a single health issue will generally not be considered.
- We are not accepting proposals that focus solely on clinical health care issues.
## Timeline

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<td>August 2015</td>
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Grantee Support, Requirements, and Opportunities

- Attend regular meetings with technical assistance partners and project staff
- Complete deliverables: 1) Complete HIA steps; 2) Incorporate organizational changes.
- Submit narrative and financial grant reports
- Attend the grantee and national meeting in Washington, DC (Spring 2015): Applicants should include travel to this meeting in their project budget.
Selection Criteria

- Supports EHF’s mission
- Whether the HIA will inform a decision for a proposed policy, program, or project that is under active consideration. The proposals must address decisions that can be reasonably anticipated within or shortly following the grant period;
- Significance of the pending policy, program, or project decision to health and health equity;
- A strong plan for engaging key stakeholders—community members and community-based organizations, decision-makers, relevant public agencies and leaders, and others—at each step of the HIA;
- A clear outline for disseminating the findings and supporting the adoption and implementation of the HIA recommendations;
Selection Criteria

- Potential for the HIA to add to the decision-making process by addressing health issues that are not already known or may not be immediately obvious, by analyzing and clarifying complex health effects, by identifying any differential impacts on vulnerable populations, and by generating health-based recommendations not already under consideration;
- The potential for the HIA to institutionalize healthy planning and build new and enduring partnerships between public health organizations and nonhealth sectors such that health will be more regularly factored into future decisions;
- A well thought-out staffing plan with adequate staff time and commitment of senior leadership;
- Reasonableness of proposed budget and project timeline;
- Supports learning in the HIA field through an innovative application of HIA (new topic, new methodology, new community);
- Leverages impact by linking to EHF’s focus areas, resources, and investments.
1. The HIA will inform a *proposed* policy, program, plan, or project.

Consider:

- Is a decision under active consideration by a decision-making body?
- Will a decision be reasonably expected within 1-3 years?
- If a decision has already been made, are there decisions about implementation that an HIA could inform?
2. Address an issue important to health and health equity

- Describe why the topic you seek to inform has important health implications.
- Consider how potential health risks and benefits will be distributed across the affected population.

Images courtesy of Winnond and Federico Stevanin, and FreeDigitalPhotos.net
3. Bring health “to the table” and broaden consideration of health impacts

- Are health issues immediately obvious?
- Is health already part of the conversation?
- Consider whether the discussion includes a broad set of health impacts and whether there are any nuances to examine or discuss further.
4. Stakeholder engagement

- Proposals should outline a strong, effective plan for involving stakeholders—including community members and community-based organizations, private-sector stakeholders, policy-makers, and other relevant agencies and organizations—in each step of the HIA.

Image courtesy of Stuart Miles and FreeDigitalPhotos.net.
5. Decision-Maker Engagement

• Demonstrate a strong working relationship between the HIA team and the decision-maker(s), or a well-conceived plan for engaging the decision-maker(s) at each step of the HIA.
6. Commitment to a balanced look at risks and benefits

- Show commitment to a scientifically sound evaluation of the available evidence, and an impartial appraisal of the risks, benefits, trade-offs, and alternatives involved in the decision, and demonstrate the applicant organization’s credibility as a source of information on the decision addressed by the HIA.
7. Dissemination and implementation of recommendations

- Convey a clear strategy for disseminating the findings and advocating for adoption and implementation of the HIA recommendations, including the planned approach for building support for the HIA findings and recommendations among decision-makers, and the roles that stakeholders and partners will play in dissemination and advocacy.
8. Bridging health and non-health sectors

- Demonstrate potential for the HIA to build new and enduring partnerships between public health organizations and policy-makers in non-health sectors such that health will be more regularly factored into future decisions.
9. Resources: Budget, timeline, staffing plan

- Consider what staff and expertise will be needed to carry out the assessment, write the report, and engage stakeholders.
- Convey how your proposed HIA timeline overlaps with the decision-making timeline.
- Demonstrate involvement from senior leadership in your organization.
- Estimate other expenses at the brief proposal stage, including: stakeholder meetings, designing/printing the final HIA report and other materials, travel, etc.
10. Sustainability

- Demonstrate a strong history of engagement by the grantee, partners, and community-based organizations on the issue that the HIA addresses, and explain how each will continue to advocate for the recommendations beyond the conclusion of grant funding.
Looking for topics?

- Local media
- Policy scans based on upcoming agendas, community input, or known health issues
- Meetings with multi-sectoral partners
- Local or regional conferences
- HIA workgroup or networks
Screening Tools

1. [http://www.humanimpact.org/hia-tools-a-resources#screeninggettingstarted](http://www.humanimpact.org/hia-tools-a-resources#screeninggettingstarted)
2. [www.hiaconnect.edu.au](http://www.hiaconnect.edu.au)

### HIA Screening Worksheet

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Screening Questions</th>
<th>Response and Supporting Facts</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project and Timing</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has a project, plan or policy been proposed?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there sufficient time to conduct an analysis before the final decision is made?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health Impacts</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the decision have the potential to affect environmental or social determinants that influence health outcomes? If so, which determinants affect which health outcomes?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Would health inequities be impacted?</td>
<td></td>
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### Appendix 1 continued: Screening Tool for Health Impact Assessment

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Answers favouring doing a HIA</th>
<th>To your knowledge</th>
<th>Answers favouring not doing a HIA</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Health Impacts</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yes / not sure</td>
<td>Does the initiative affect health directly?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes / not sure</td>
<td>Does the initiative affect health indirectly?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes / not sure</td>
<td>Are there any potentially serious negative health impacts that you currently know of?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes / not sure</td>
<td>Is further investigation necessary because more information is required on the potential health impacts?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Are the potential health impacts well known and is it straightforward to suggest effective ways in which beneficial effects are maximised and harmful effects minimised?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Are the potential health impacts identified judged to be minor?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes / not sure</td>
<td>Is the population affected by the initiative large?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
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Next Steps

• Start a Letter of Interest: www.episcopalhealth.org.

• Contact Health Impact Project with any questions about health impact assessment: 202-540-6012, healthimpactproject@pewtrusts.org.

• Contact Episcopal Health Foundation with any questions about the Foundation’s specific interest in this funding opportunity and strategic priorities: Lexi Nolen, lnolen@episcopalhealth.org.
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