Screening, Scoping, & Collaboration

*Wednesday, January 12, 2011*
*9:30-11:00 a.m.*

- Jamie Jones *Oregon Public Health Division*
- Nancy Goff *Oregon Public Health Division*
- Allyson Smith *North Central Public Health District*
- Heidi Guenin *Upstream Public Health*
- Dave Farrer *Oregon Department of Environmental Quality*
- Therese Madrigal *Deschutes County Health Department*
9:30 Review of HIA Steps
9:35 Screening
   Case Study 1: North Central Public Health District
10:00 Scoping
   Case Study 2: Eugene Climate Action Plan HIA
   Case Study 3: School Biomass HIA
10:40 Collaboration
   Case Study 4: Tumalo Community Plan HIA
HIA is “a combination of procedures, methods and tools that systematically judges the potential, and sometimes unintended effects of a proposed project, plan or policy on the health of a population and the distribution of those effects within the population. HIA identifies appropriate actions to manage those effects.”

Gothenburg Consensus, 1999
Primary purposes:
- Judge the health effects of a proposed project, plan or policy
- Make health impacts more explicit
- Highlight health disparities
- Provide recommendations to improve decisions
- Shape public decisions and discourse

Secondary purposes:
- Engage and empower communities
- Emphasize everyday experiences in decision-making
- Build relationships and collaborations
- Build consensus around decisions
5 Steps of Health Impact Assessment

1. **Screening** determines the value of a HIA
2. **Scoping** determines which health impacts to evaluate, analysis methods, and assessment completion work plan
3. **Assessment & Recommendations** provides:
   - A profile of existing health conditions
   - Evaluation of potential health impacts
   - Strategies to manage identified adverse health impacts
4. **Reporting** includes:
   - Development of the HIA report
   - Communication of findings and recommendations
5. **Monitoring** tracks:
   - Impacts on decision-making processes and the decision
   - Impacts of the decision on health determinants.
Examples of Health Impact Assessments

Fields
- Transportation
- City Planning
- Energy/Sustainability

Ongoing and Completed HIAs in Oregon
- Farm to School - Statewide
- School Biomass Boilers – Statewide
- East Portland/SE 122nd Neighborhood Study – SE Portland
- Accessory Dwelling Units – Benton County
- Climate and Energy Action Plan – Eugene
5 Steps of Health Impact Assessment

1. Screening
2. Scoping
3. Assessment
4. Reporting & Recommendations
5. Monitoring & Evaluation
Objective:

To decide whether a HIA is feasible, timely, and would add value to the decision-making process.
Screening Tasks

1) Identify a project or policy
2) Convene a screening workgroup
3) Evaluate the project based on screening criteria
4) Decide whether to conduct a HIA
5) Notify stakeholders of your decision
Primary Screening Criteria

1. Decision making opportunity
2. Project/policy is health-related
3. HIA will add value
Secondary Screening Considerations

**Methodological:** Data, research methods, resources

**Practical:** Staff resources and expertise

**Support:** Interested partners, stakeholders, community

**Process:** Opportunities for capacity building

**Impact:** Magnitude and distribution of effects
Case Study 1: North Central Public Health

HIA in Small Rural Counties: some lessons learned from North Central Public Health District

Wasco County has less than 25,000 residents.
Sherman and Gilliam Counties have less than 2000 residents apiece.
Case Study 1: North Central Public Health

Screening: Determining the need and value of HIA.

- Does the HIA being considered align with a Policy, a Project or a Plan?

- Is the timing right, so that the HIA can be completed and recommendations made within the proposed time frame to be useful in guiding decisions?

- Are the potential health effects sufficiently unclear to warrant the time and effort of an HIA or are they readily apparent?

- Do you have support from key stakeholders?
Case Study 1: North Central Public Health

Our first policy choice for HIA and lessons learned: Wind Energy

- Screening: The **timing** was right, we were poised to begin when there was plenty of time to complete prior to policy development.

- Screening: There are **potential health effects** from wind energy that are **not obvious** and local citizens who were concerned.

- Screening: In the end, it was the **stakeholder support** that kept us from proceeding. We had launched into our application to do an HIA without running it past our board of health, who felt it was a potential conflict of interest. We spent valuable energy in literature review and grant application without first obtaining approval.
Case Study 1: North Central Public Health

Perception is important...
Case Study 1: North Central Public Health

There was a lesson here that should be remembered: Avoid potentially controversial projects or policies, especially on your first HIA, so your leaders will see value in the process and not be hesitant to do future HIA’s.
Case Study 1: North Central Public Health

We’re getting warmer...

- We were granted HIA funding from Oregon DHS to practice our HIA skills on a Walkability Project, using San Francisco Health District’s PEQI* tool, but we didn’t have the Policy, Plan or Project to apply it to.

- We are on our second HIA, thanks to funding through the Northwest Health Foundation: Wellness and Walkability. Again, there were not any Policies, Plans or Projects being considered. District #21 superintendent decided an update to the district Wellness Policy was in order, and a Workplace Wellness component will be added. Knowledge of the walkability around the schools will help inform the policy. It’s not quite a classic HIA, but it’s getting warm...

*PEQI is Pedestrian Environmental Quality Index.
Questions?
What are some projects or policies suitable for HIA in your community?
5 Steps of Health Impact Assessment

1. Screening
2. Scoping
3. Assessment
4. Reporting & Recommendations
5. Monitoring & Evaluation
Objective:

To create a plan and timeline for conducting an HIA that defines priority issues, research questions and methods, and participant roles.
Scoping Tasks

- Develop advisory group
- Establish HIA goals and objectives
- Develop research questions, workplan and timeline
- Determine reporting format
Scoping Considerations

- Decision alternatives
- Health impacts
- Populations
- Research questions, data, methods
- Timeline
- Participant roles and responsibilities
A Pathway Diagram demonstrates the links between health determinants and outcomes.
Different types of HIAs

HIAs can vary greatly in scope. How will available resources impact the scope?

- Least Resources
  - Review of available reports
  - Literature review
  - Analysis and mapping of existing data from the census, public agencies, etc.
  - Expert opinion

- Most Resources
  - Application of quantitative forecasting methods using existing studies
  - Interviews or focus groups
  - New quantitative data collection and analysis
Case Study 3: School Boilers HIA

Federal Stimulus Money for Renewable Energy Projects

Oregon has lots of trees.

Wood pellet burning boiler

Many schools in Oregon need new boilers and money is tight.
## Conceptual Model: Potential Ways Health Could be Impacted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure Route</th>
<th>Students</th>
<th>Teachers</th>
<th>Neighbors</th>
<th>Boiler Operators/Maintenance Workers</th>
<th>Health Impacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Asthma, cancer, heart attack, irritation, neurotoxicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermal</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Irritation, cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Cancer, developmental defects, reproductive effects, neurotoxicity, gastrointestinal irritation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stakeholders

- School officials
- Oregon Department of Energy (DOE)
- Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA)
- US Forest Service (USFS)
- Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
- Wood pellet manufacturers
- Elected officials

- Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
- School stakeholders
  - Teachers
  - Other school staff
  - Students
  - Parents
  - Neighbors
- Everyone who breaths air impacted by a school boiler
Case Study 3: School Boilers HIA

Collaborators

• Steering Committee
  – Matt Krumenauer- DOE
  – Larry Calkins- DEQ
  – Dave Stone- Oregon State University
  – Andrew Epstein- OHA- Asthma Program
  – David Farrer- OHA

• External Collaborators
  – Rick Rumba- New Hampshire DES
  – Dan Cain- OHA- Industrial Hygienist
  – Rusha Tapadar- MPH Student at OSU
School Biomass Boiler HIA Project: Decisions to Be Made in Scoping

How Many Schools?
- Single School-Specific
- Multiple School-Specific
- General HIA on Switching to Biomass Boilers

Which School?
- See Matt Krumnauer's list of schools

Which health impacts and which populations should be considered?
- See conceptual model for possible health impacts

What comparisons should be made?
- Current boiler vs. Proposed
- Maintenance vs. None
- Different fuel options (i.e., wood chips, vs. pellets)

What type of product will be most useful to decision makers? Who is the affected community and how should they be engaged?
- Written report
- Fact sheet with conclusions and recommendations
- Checklist of health considerations for schools deciding whether or not to switch to biomass-burning boiler
- Oregon Health Authority (OHA)-hosted meetings with stakeholders presenting conclusions and recommendations

What type of product should be considered?
- PM2.5, Carbon Monoxide (CO), PAHs, Acrolein, Benzene, Formaldehyde, Metals, Other Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)
- Average over time vs. acute spikes

What type of air quality data should be collected/analyzed?
- Monitor ambient air
- Model ambient air
- Monitor stack emissions
- Obtain stack emissions from literature and manufacturer specifications

Either quantitative or qualitative analysis could include a review of best management practices and identification of most critical steps for maintaining air quality

Informal conversations with stakeholders communicating findings and recommendations

What are some deadlines and timelines that are feasible and that would make these products most useful?
Questions?
Collaboration: Why Collaborate?

- Involve those affected by the decision
- Build relationships
- Expand resource and knowledge base
- Increase advocacy potential
- Obtain local perspectives
Collaboration: Ways to be involved with HIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIA Step</th>
<th>Examples of Roles</th>
<th>Potential Collaborators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Process Oversight</td>
<td>Stakeholders and HIA practitioners develop a collaboration agreement for the conduct and oversight of the HIA process.</td>
<td>Community advocates/organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Identify agency or organization to oversee process</td>
<td>Public agencies:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coordinate partners/activities for each step of the HIA.</td>
<td>Public health department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Planning department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Regulatory agencies (e.g., EPA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screening</td>
<td>Identify criteria for selection and priority projects for HIA.</td>
<td>Universities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Identify priority health issues needing to be studied through HIA.</td>
<td>School districts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Understand context of decision-making process</td>
<td>HIA consultant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contact stakeholders and decision-makers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scopeing</td>
<td>Conduct issue identification through outreach to impacted communities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prioritize research questions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conduct outreach to potential HIA participants to broaden the spectrum of stakeholders involved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Identify sources of data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Establish timeline and boundaries (e.g., geographic, populations)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consider resources available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Develop workplan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Case Study 4: Tumalo Community Plan
Case Study 4: Tumalo Community Plan

Advisory Council

- Community Residents
- Land Use Planner
- Public Health
- Alternate Transportation Advocates
- Community Development Dept.
- Transportation Planner
- Local Health System
Case Study 4: Tumalo Community Plan

Roles and Expectations

Advisory Council
- inform
- guide

Work Group
- research
- report
Roles-Advisory Council

- Define what roles YOU need filled
- Choose individuals who are experts-so they can move the process forward with their information
- Clearly lay out your expectations to the individual you are recruiting
- Manage AC input with clearly stated mission/goal
Case Study 4: Tumalo Community Plan

Engaging Your Advisory Council

- Visioning Exercise
- Scoping Worksheet
- Listening Sessions
- Continued updates
Case Study 4: Tumalo Community Plan

Cover Story

Brainstorms:
- Gauche Country
- Deschutes County
- Entering building with school - build印度学
- Build lab for higher learning students

Quotes:
- "I can't believe I live here!" - Peter Rossow
- "This is how the West was won!" -

Big Headlines:
- 3 Sisters sunset + equine
- Fly Fishing McKenzie River in Deschutes County
- Tumalo Community - Multi-Media Model Works!
- 1 million dollar in Deschutes County
- Tumalo Best roads, Sierra Quilt Festival
- Healthy Recipes from Tumalo Kitchen's
- Air quality improves due to highway redesignation

Sidebars:
- Tumalo Tyla, 19th Century Escape in Deschutes Co.
- Tumalo Tyla horseback riding
- Tumalo Miller, big city convenience for downtown living

Images:
- 3 Sisters sunset + equine
### Sample HIA Scoping Worksheet

The purpose of a scoping worksheet is to set the parameters of the HIA; choosing which issues to assess, designing a work plan and determining the scope of the data to be gathered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Issue:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Existing conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who are the vulnerable populations (age, race...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are the potential health impacts (positive or negative) of this issue?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are potential alternative design choices, mitigations or scenarios that need consideration/evaluation?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the research question(s) to answer (what do we want to learn from this HIA)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What data sources &amp; research methods exist to answer the research question(s)?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Case Study 4: Tumalo Community Plan

Community Listening Session

YOUR HEALTH and the TUMALO COMMUNITY PLAN

WHEN: Tuesday, April 27, 2010 ~ 5:30 to 7:00 pm ~ Snacks provided

WHERE: Tumalo Community School Cafeteria

WHY: Commute Options for Central Oregon, Deschutes County Health Services; Healthy Communities Initiative and the St. Charles’ Kids@Heart childhood obesity prevention effort are conducting a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) on the current proposed draft of the Tumalo Community Plan.

Your input is needed to guide future policy and land-use actions toward positive health impacts on the citizens of Tumalo. Your comments will be recorded as qualitative data to be used in the final HIA recommendation report, provided to the Deschutes County Planning Department.

WHAT: We will talk about:

•Safety/accessibility of Highway 20 for all users
•Need for a multi-modal trail systems
•Nearby recreational amenities

Community input is critical to this process
Case Study 4: Tumalo Community Plan

Ongoing Updates to Advisory Council

- Project completion: June, 2010
- Public Hearings: August, 2010
  October, 2010 (plan revision)
  November, 2010 (YES vote!)

» Formal Plan Adoption: February, 2011

» Monitoring Phase begins: March, 2011

Keep Advisory Council engaged with consistent and relevant updates.
Case Study 4: Tumalo Community Plan

Success!

Health Impact Assessment

Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is an emerging practice in the United States and it is widely promoted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) as a tool to influence policy, projects and programs that have short and long-term health consequences. With funding support, training and technical assistance from the Oregon Department of Environmental Health, Deschutes County Health Services and a team of community partners in 2010 chose to implement a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) through the Tumalo Community Plan, which as discussed earlier, is a chapter of the 20-year, County Comprehensive Plan Update. The HIA evaluated and refined the Tumalo Community Plan (TCP) in the context of community health by addressing the health impacts of policies contained within it.

The HIA used community engagement to form an advisory committee, including representatives from the public health, county planning, transportation and healthcare sectors as well as Tumalo area residents and community advocates. The committee informed key activities including the organization of community listening sessions as well as identification of the scope of the HIA around three policy focus areas: safety and accessibility of Highway 20, access to parks and recreational amenities, and the development of a multi-modal trail system. Figure 1 encapsulates how residents and members of the advisory committee envision the area at the end of the Tumalo Community Plan timeline (2030). The committee presented this to a mix of residents – with varying perspectives of rural livability – at the listening sessions in April 2010.
Case Study 4: Tumalo Community Plan

Future plans

Public Health + Planning

Increased activities promoting active transportation

Safe Routes To School/Bus Stops

Safe Routes To Work

Additional HIA’s
Questions?
Resources

Oregon Public Health Division HIA Website: www.oregon.gov/dhs/ph/hia

HIA Network: Next meeting 1/13/11

HIA Network Listserv

HIA Webinar Series: Second Wednesdays, January-April 2011
Additional Resources

http://www.humanimpact.org/hips-hia-tools-and-resources

Tools & Resources

HIA Guides and Steps

› A Health Impact Assessment Toolkit: A Handbook to Conducting HIA – Developed by HIP, this toolkit introduces and defines HIA, describes each step of the HIA process, and discusses other aspects of HIA such as collaboration and when to use HIA.

Transforming the policies and places people need to live healthy lives
Health Impact Assessment (HIA) Webinars

Introduction to HIA
December 1, 2010

Screening, Scoping and Collaboration
January 12, 2011

Assessment
February 9, 2011

Recommendations, Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation
March 9, 2011

Intervention Points in Policy Processes
April 13, 2011

This free webinar series is intended for public health professionals, community planners, partners, and local leaders interested in health, social and economic decision making. The Introduction to HIA webinar will define Health Impact Assessment (HIA) and provide an overview of the steps of HIA. The subsequent webinars will walk through the steps of HIA while also highlighting the role of collaboration, and opportunities to apply HIA to decision making contexts in Oregon.

All webinars take place from 9:30-11:00 a.m. (PST) Registration information will be sent via email for individual modules to the HIA Network listserv
Questions? Email: nancy.m.goff@state.or.us