



Scoping 101: Defining, Refining, & Designing your HIA

*Second Annual National Health Impact Assessment Meeting
9.24.2013*

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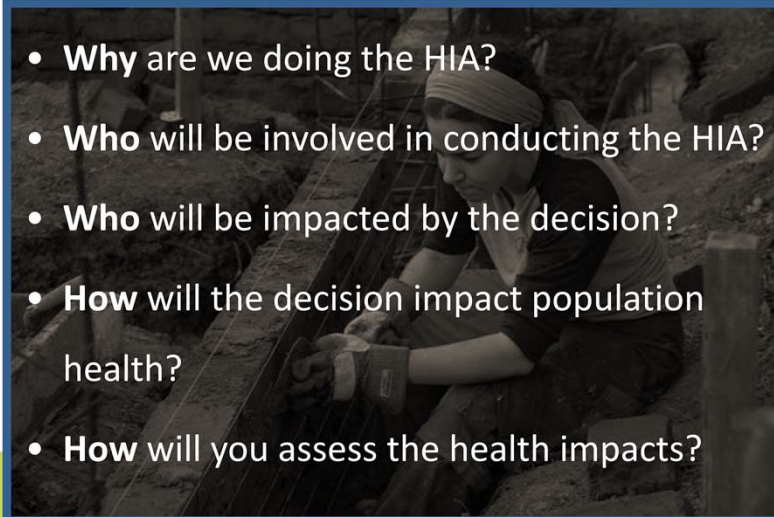
SCREENING
SCOPING
ASSESSMENT
RECOMMENDATIONS
REPORTING
MONITORING &
EVALUATION



SCOPING: WHY, WHO & HOW

The primary purpose of scoping is to **lay the foundation for assessment** by developing a work plan that details...

- **Why** are we doing the HIA?
- **Who** will be involved in conducting the HIA?
- **Who** will be impacted by the decision?
- **How** will the decision impact population health?
- **How** will you assess the health impacts?



DEFINE THE HIA

- **Establish boundaries for the HIA:**

- Geographical
- Temporal
- Population



- **Identify needed resources**
- **Identify additional partners**
- **Describe the expected impacts**

Setting boundaries

- What is to be included or excluded in the HIA?
- What are the boundaries in terms of timing and location?
- When will the assessment be done and what period of time will it include?

Review questions regarding resources.

- Are there sufficient data to quantitatively estimate changes?
- Is the added information from quantitative analyses worth the additional time and resources?
- Is there money to hire specialists to conduct certain analyses?

Describe people involved in the HIA process.

- It is important to identify and include partners in the process. No HIA will be successful without the participation and buy-in of all interested parties. Remember; informal partnerships are just as important as formal partnerships!
- The internal team at a minimum consists of public health officials and planners. It is also critical to include community leaders. In many cases it might be feasible to have an advisory committee consisting of stakeholders and community members.

Describe the intended impacts

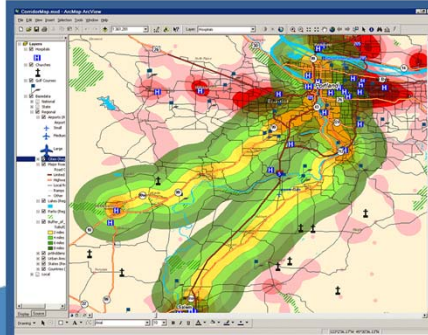
- Generally speaking what health impacts can be expected?
- Will they be positive or negative?
- How certain are we that these impacts will occur?
- Will they be minor or severe impacts?

SCOPING OUTCOMES

1. A statement of the main goals for the HIA



2. Rationale for selecting study geography and time-frame



1. Every decision has at least two alternatives...

SCOPING OUTCOMES

3. A description of the impacted population, including vulnerable groups that are likely to be affected
4. A summary of how stakeholders were engaged, the main issues that the stakeholders raised, and how they will be addressed or why they will not be addressed
5. A list of people participating in the HIA, and their respective roles and responsibilities



WHO TO INVOLVE IN HIA

Example of Stakeholder Analysis Matrix:

Stakeholder group/key contact	Interest in HIA or related decision	Power to influence the decision (high/med/low)	How and when (what stage) to engage?	Potential role in HIA
Metro MultiFamily Housing Alliance/ Deborah Imse	Well-connected landlord group involved in on-going discussions about Inspections Program	Medium	Advisory Committee/Recommendations	AC member
Community Alliance of Tenants/ Elisa Harrigan	Membership org. interested in improving housing conditions	Medium	AC	AC member

Courtesy of Steve White, Oregon Public Health Institute

SCOPING OUTCOMES

6. A brief summary and logic model of the pathways through which the population's health and health determinants could be affected.
7. A description of the research questions, data sources, and methods to be used.



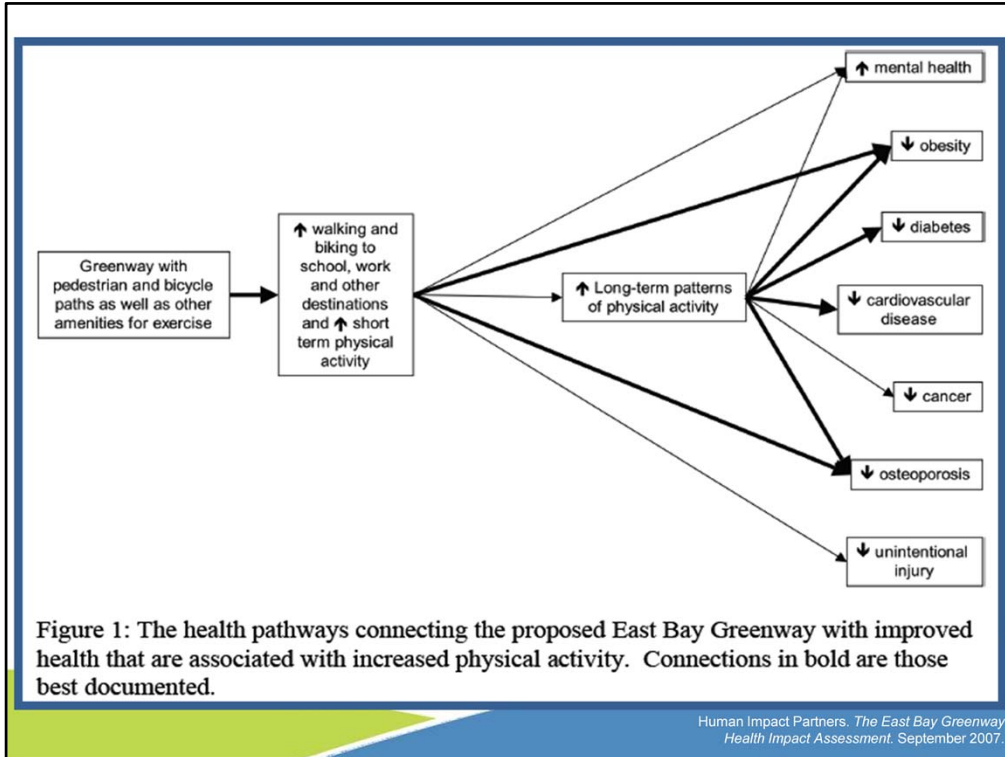
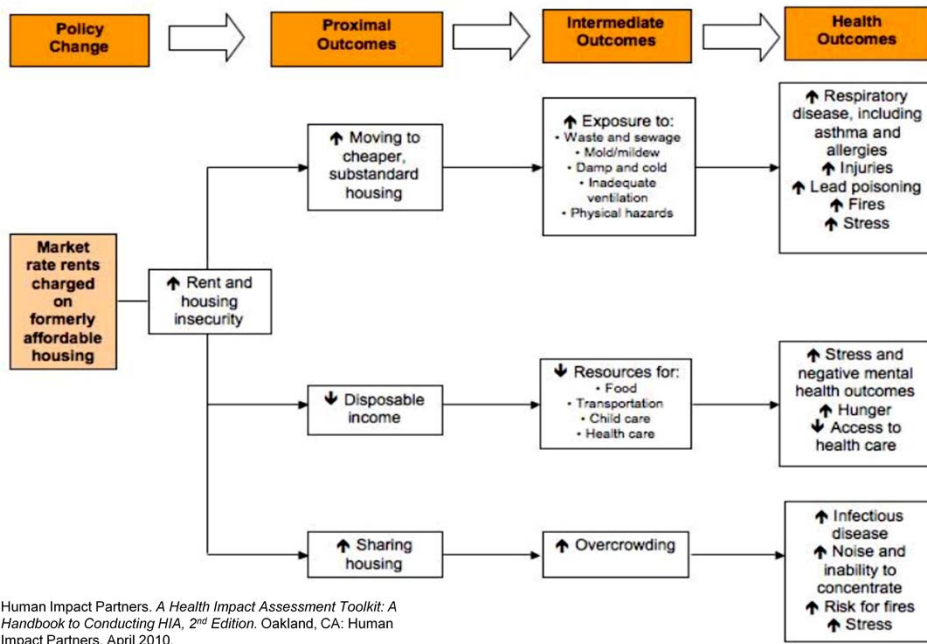


Figure 1. Pathways between a Housing Policy Change and Health



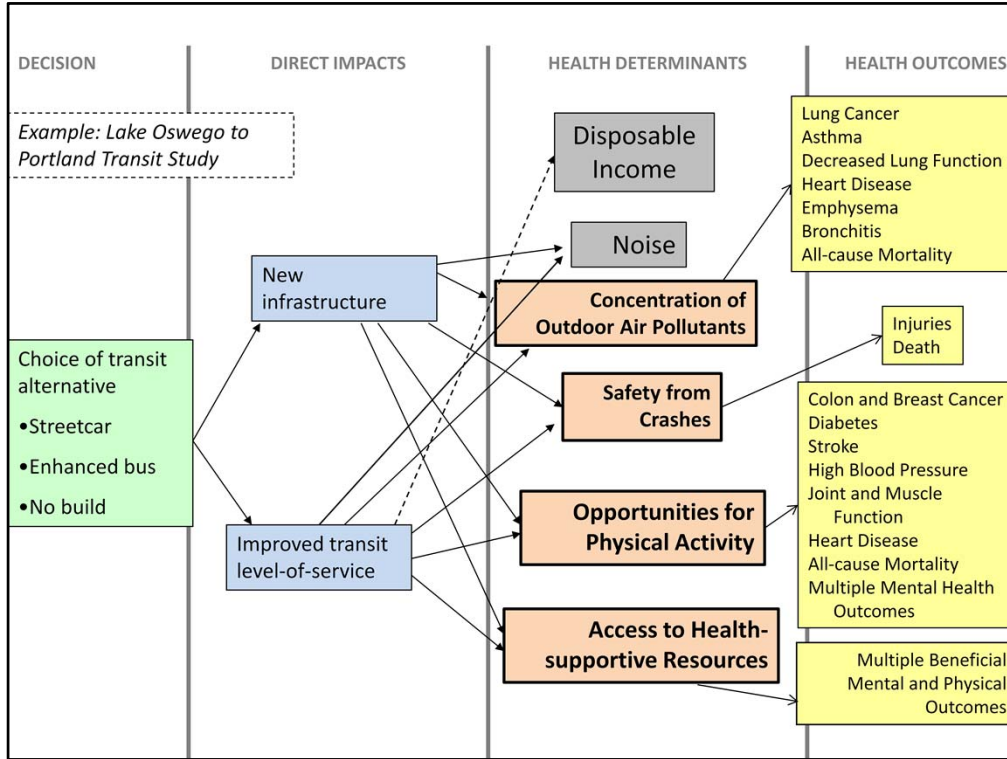
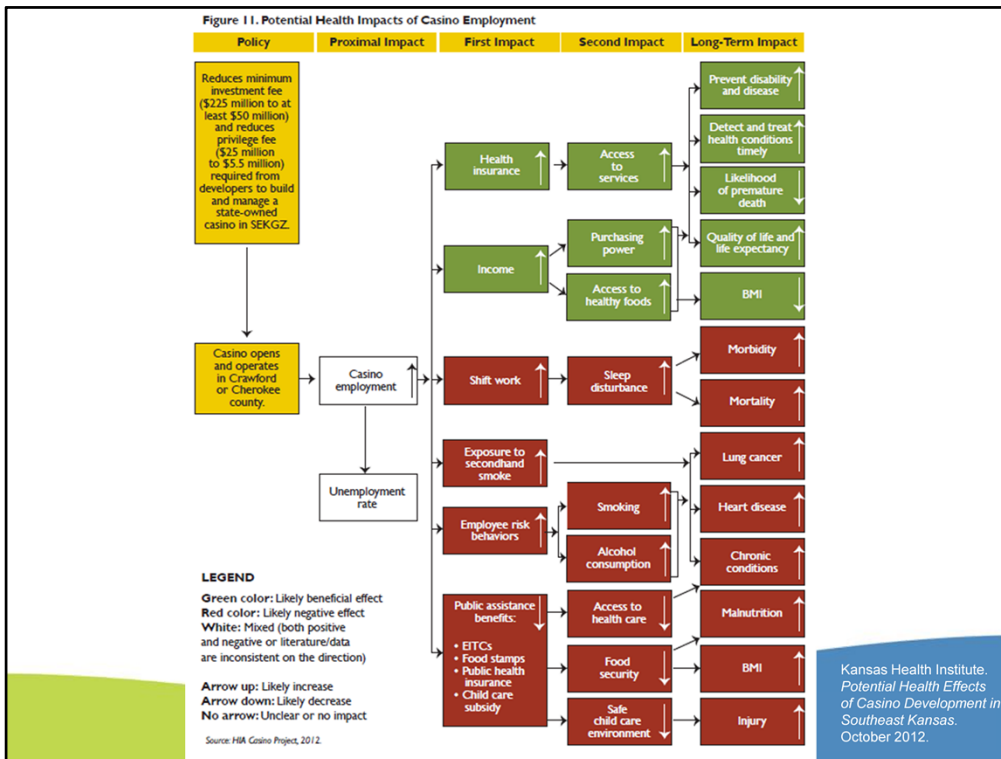


Figure 11. Potential Health Impacts of Casino Employment



SCOPING OUTCOMES

8. A description of the health determinants and outcomes that will be assessed in the HIA, as well as the rationale for why they were selected over others
9. Identification of apparent data gaps and of data collection that could be undertaken to address the gaps or a rationale for not undertaking data collection.

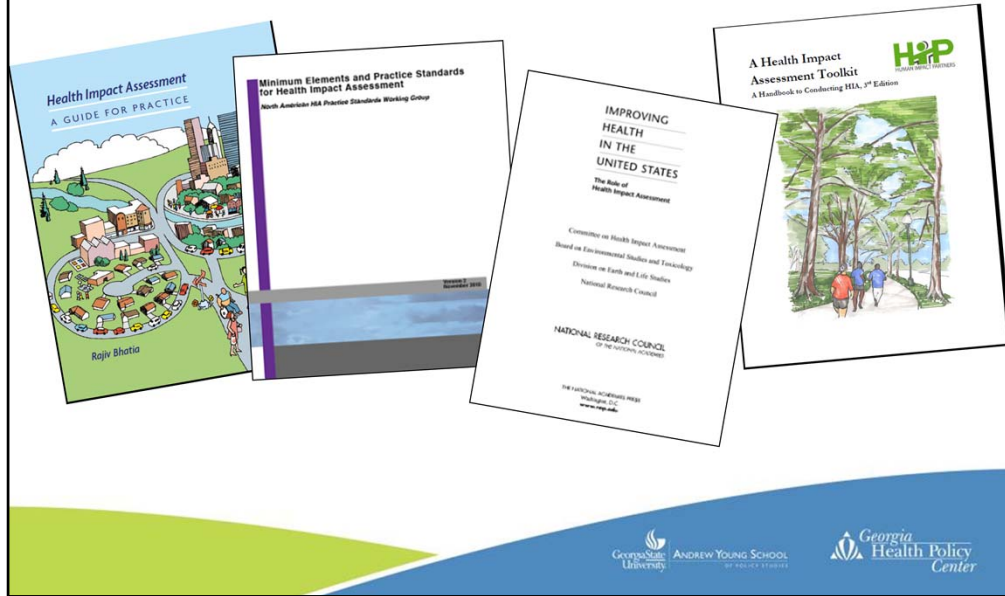


SCOPING OUTCOMES

10. A timeline of assessment activities, including who is responsible for completing each activity



RESOURCES FOR HIA SCOPING



Add screen shots for HIA Guide to Practice and Human Impact Partners Toolkit

RESOURCES FOR HIA SCOPING

National Network of Public Health Institutes

http://nnphi.org/CMSuploads/PHI_HIATrainingMaterials_NNPHIWebsite.pdf

Steps of HIA: Scoping

Scoping Overview and The Threads: Key Process and Value Considerations in each step of an HIA. The Threads: Stakeholder Engagement, Equity, Evaluation and Communication are issues to consider or address during each step of a HIA.	View Summary
Scoping Part 1: PowerPoint Presentation	View Presentation
Scoping Part 2: PowerPoint Presentation	View Presentation
Scoping Worksheet 1: Defining Your HIA Goals	View Worksheet
Scoping Worksheet 2: Identifying Stakeholders	View Worksheet
Scoping Worksheet 3: Delineating and describing the impacted population(s)	View Worksheet
Scoping Worksheet 4: Pathway Diagrams	View Worksheet
Scoping Worksheet 5: Research questions, data needs, and assessment methodology, by health determinant	View Worksheet

Add screen shots for HIA Guide to Practice and Human Impact Partners Toolkit

EXAMPLES FROM THE FIELD...



Scoping Case Study: Baltimore- Washington Rail Intermodal Facility HIA



Scoping 101: Defining, Refining, and Designing your HIA

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Acknowledgements



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Healthy Housing**

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- Jonathan Heller, Human Impact Partners
- Jill Breyse, Senior Project Manager, National Center for Healthy Housing

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Project Background

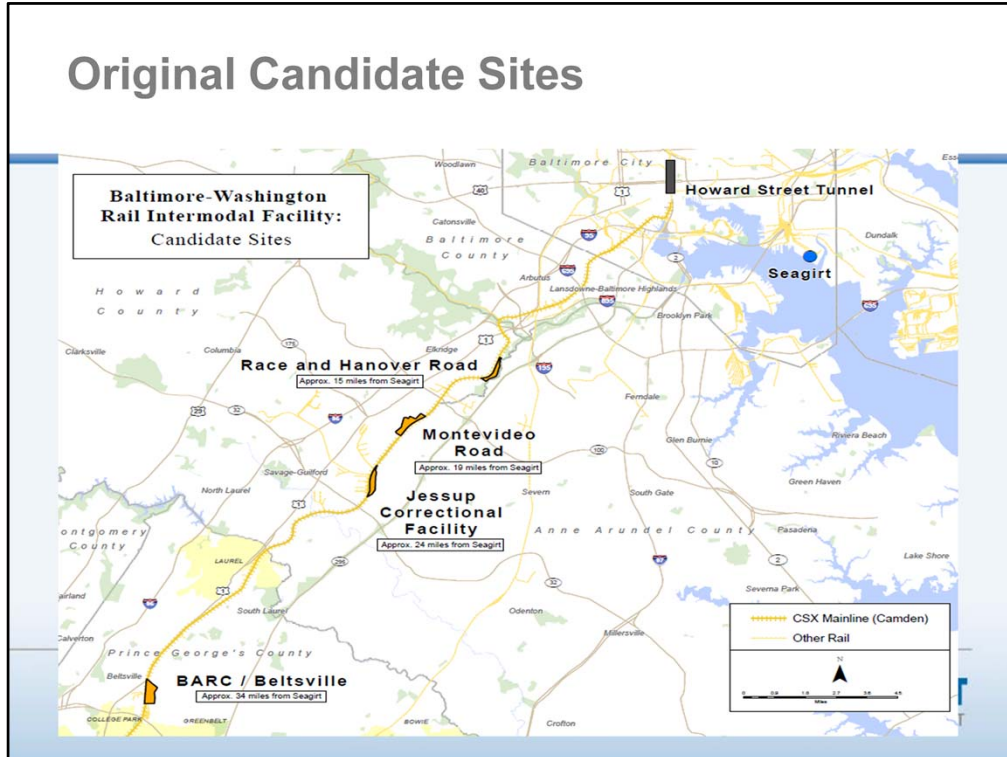
- The Maryland Department of Transportation and CSX are working to relocate an existing intermodal facility
- Is part of Maryland's efforts to leverage the Panama Canal expansion for economic growth
- Will allow Maryland to ship and receive double-stack containers
- National Center for Healthy Housing secured funding to conduct an HIA on the proposed facility



A CSX double-stacked intermodal train

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Original Candidate Sites



HIA Goals

1. Ensure potential health impacts are evaluated, considered, and mitigated
2. Increase community engagement in the decision-making process
3. Bring methods for identifying and analyzing community concerns related to health
4. Build capacity for and interest in HIA in Maryland
5. Provide a case study for improving practice to coordinate HIAs with environmental review processes

Stakeholder Engagement in Scoping: Round 1



March 2012

3 community forums in Jessup, Beltsville, and Elkridge, gathering input from nearly 100 residents and stakeholders

April 2012

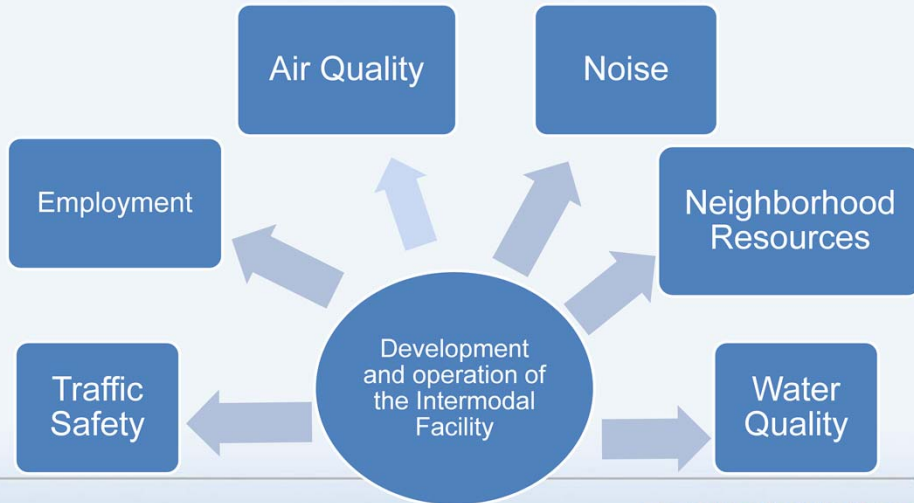
HIA training for 30 individuals. Attendees developed pathway diagrams, research questions, and identified data sources and methods

April 2012

2 additional community meetings to refine scope, reaching approximately 45 individuals and stakeholders

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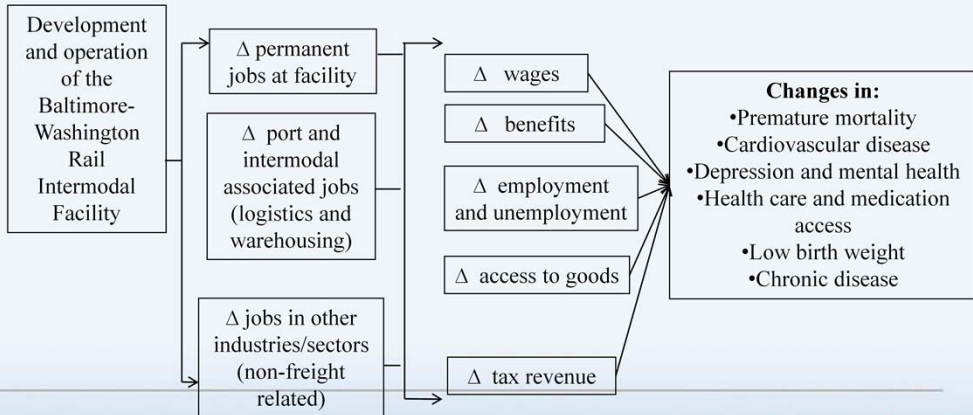
Original Areas of Focus



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Pathway Example: Employment

Decision → Impacts → Health Outcomes



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The Curveball



Federal Process for Evaluating Impact of Train-Truck Facility Unclear to Citizens, Politicians, Environmental Officials

Politicians Pledge to Stop Freight Transfer Facility in Hanover

BALTIMORE SUN OP ED

To boost Baltimore and the region, support the port

City train yard tentatively selected as site of port transfer station

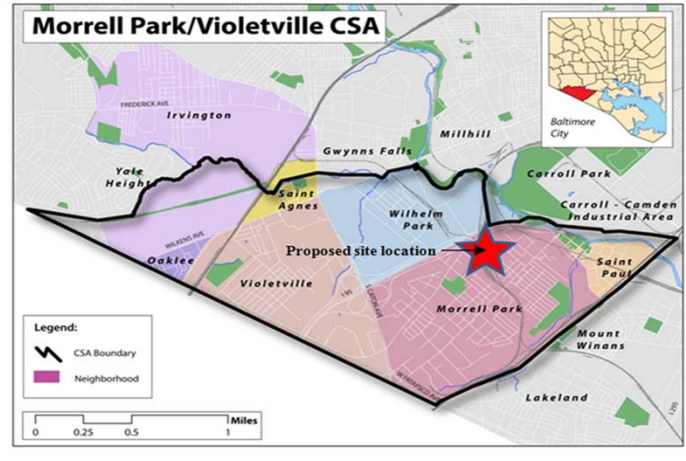
Scaled-back facility at Mount Clare would let CSX double-stack trains



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Discuss the major shift in project location, timeline, and termination of Federal EIS process here

Mount Clare Yard Site



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Hit the major highlights on the Morrell Park community here – how it differs from the 4 original proposed site communities

Geographic Scope: Traffic Safety Example



Stakeholder Engagement in Scoping: Round 2

Fall 2012

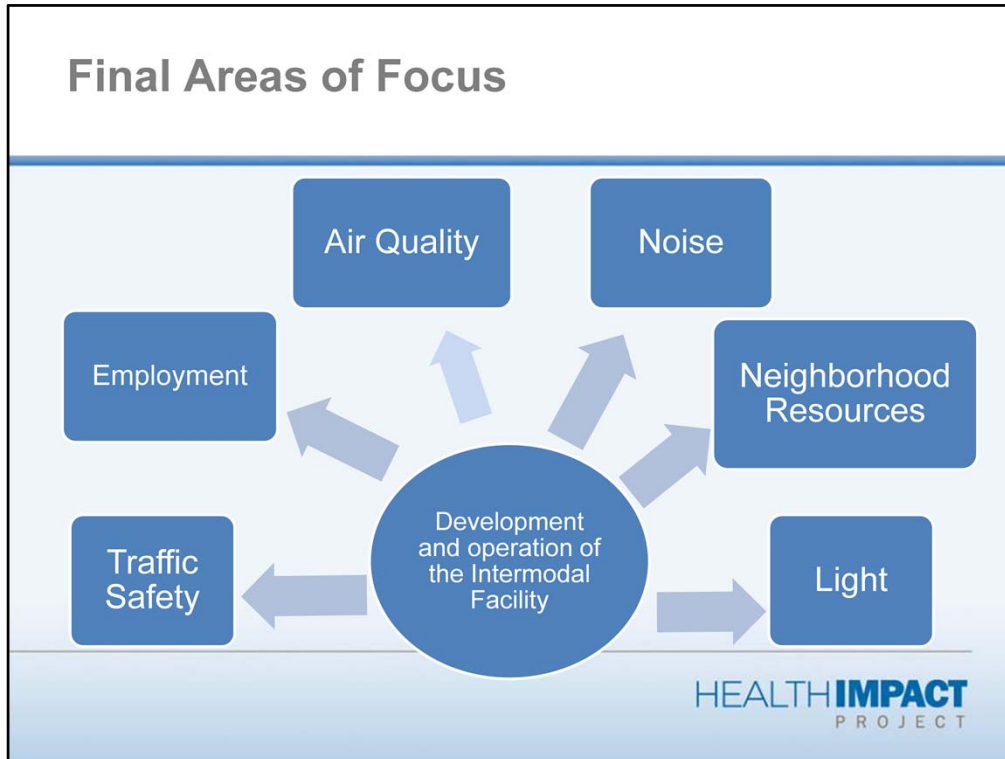
Scope revisions based on discussions with community leaders in the Morrell Park and Wilhelm Park neighborhoods

December 2012

Attended 3 community meetings hosted by CSX to hear community concerns and further refine scope



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Note the attention to community engagement and transparency in decision making that became a side part of the scope

Elements Left Out of Scope

1. Water Quality
 - Not a priority for residents near Mount Clare site
2. Rodent Control
 - Limited data
3. Occupational Hazards
 - Beyond capacity and geographic scope

Navigating Changing Timelines

Task	Original Timeline	Actual Timeline
Finalize project scope	April 2012	January 2013
Collect and analyze data, including conducting focus groups	May – September 2012	January-June 2013
Share findings with and get feedback from residents and stakeholders	September and October 2012	July 2013
Develop and refine recommendations	September and October 2012	June and July 2013
Disseminate report and recommendations	November and December 2012	August 2013

Questions?



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Proctor Creek's Boone Boulevard Green Street Project Health Impact Assessment

Scoping: "Learning By Doing"

National HIA Meeting, Scoping 101

Lauren Adkins, MPH, *CSS-Dynamac*

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Tami Thomas-Burton, MPH, *U.S. EPA – Region 4*

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Overview

- Introduction to Project
 - *Project Background*
 - *What is Green Infrastructure?*
 - *Why HIA in EPA?*
 - *HIA Goals and Timeline*
- Scoping: “Learning By Doing”
 - *Tools and Technology Used in Scoping*
 - *Developing the Geographic Boundary*
 - *Defining the Community of Concern*
 - *Developing Partnerships and Engaging Stakeholders*
 - *Evolution of the Theoretical Framework for Impact Assessment*




Proctor Creek Boone Boulevard Green Street Project HIA

Decision: Implementation of a green infrastructure project along Joseph E. Boone Boulevard, NW (in concert with road diet project)

Decision-Makers: City of Atlanta, Georgia

Role of HIA: Evaluate potential positive and negative health impacts of the green street project design and inform stakeholder decisions

HIA Lead:  EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency Region 4 – Office of Environmental Justice Office of Research and Development

HIA Partners:    

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What is Green Infrastructure?

- A non-traditional approach
- Purpose: To maintain healthy waters, protect the environment, promote health, and support sustainability
- Uses natural processes:
 - ❖Vegetation
 - ❖Soil Filtration
 - ❖Shading
 - ❖Water Conservation
 - ❖Carbon Sequestration
 - ❖Stormwater Management



Planter Boxes



Urban Tree Canopy

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Why HIA in EPA?

Vision of ORD's Sustainable and Healthy Communities (SHC)

Research Program: To inform and empower communities to include human health, economic, and environmental factors into decision-making processes.

- Provide a model of interagency collaboration at the local, state, and federal levels
- Gain experience in the application of HIAs in other environmental decision-making processes
- Create better understanding of direct and indirect public health benefits from implementing green infrastructure



Bioretention



Permeable
Pavement

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HIA Goals

1. Ensure equitable inclusion and cohesion in the decision-making process for all stakeholders and the impacts of implementing green infrastructure in their community.
2. Assess community impacts and potential green infrastructure effectiveness and raise awareness of the co-benefits of implementing green infrastructure.
3. Provide health protection and health promotion recommendations on decisions around green infrastructure approaches to storm water management, ecosystem restoration, and community revitalization to the City of Atlanta.
4. Increased transparency, local accountability, and increased community empowerment and ownership of the proposed plan.

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HIA Project Timeline





Scoping: "Learning by Doing"

Tools and Technology Used in Scoping:

- Community/Stakeholder Engagement
- Data Mining and Preliminary Literature Review (Information Scouting)
- Causal Pathways
- GIS Mapping and Analysis
- Hydrologic Modeling
- Water Quality Sampling



Community Meeting



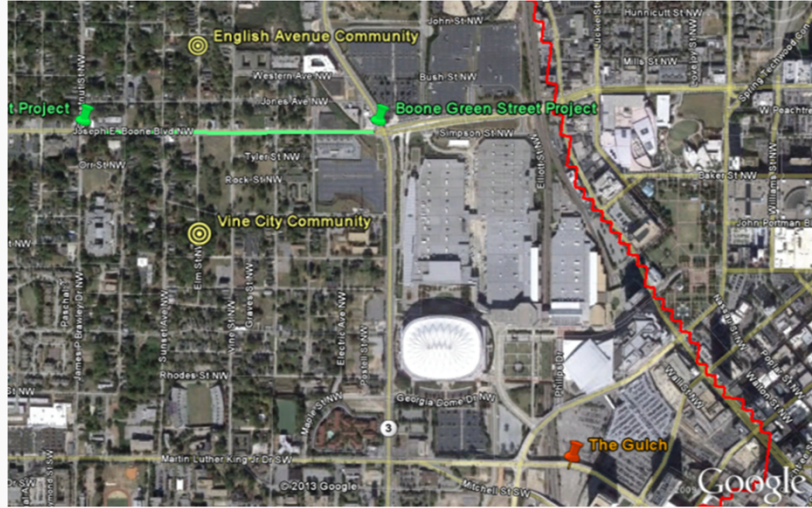
Sampling

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Developing the Geographic Boundary



Location of the Boone Blvd, red line is the Watershed outline. The EPA office is next to the gulch.

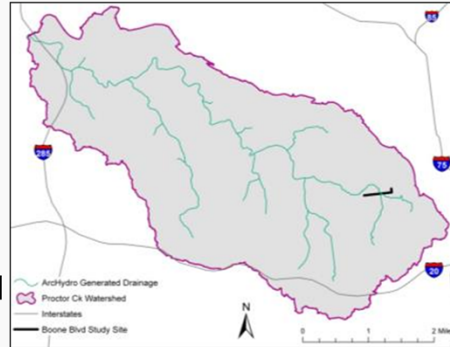


Developing the Geographic Boundary: Proctor Creek Watershed

ArchHydro Mapping Tool

- Inputs:
- ~3-m LiDAR Digital Elevation Model (DEM)
 - National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) high-resolution flow lines

- Outputs:
- Proctor Creek Watershed
 - Upstream Boone Boulevard Drainage



Proctor Creek Watershed:
15.81 sq. miles

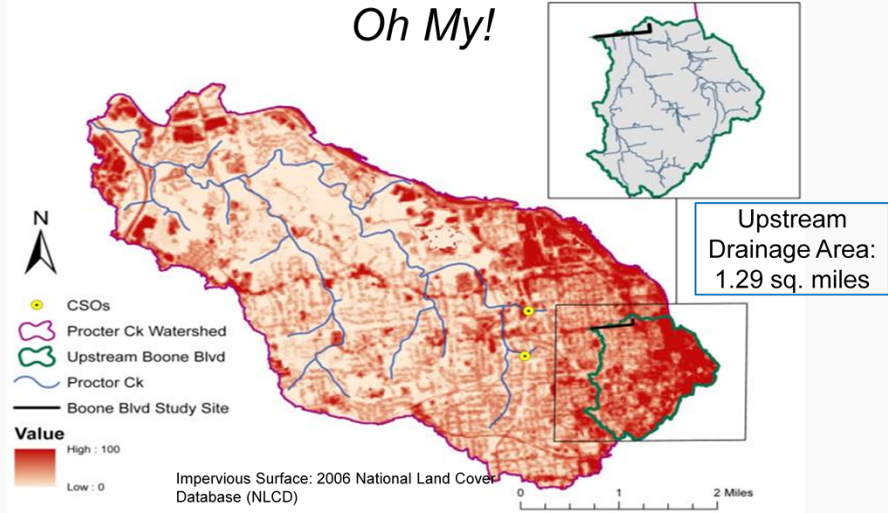
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Impervious Surfaces, CSOs, and Headwaters: Oh My!



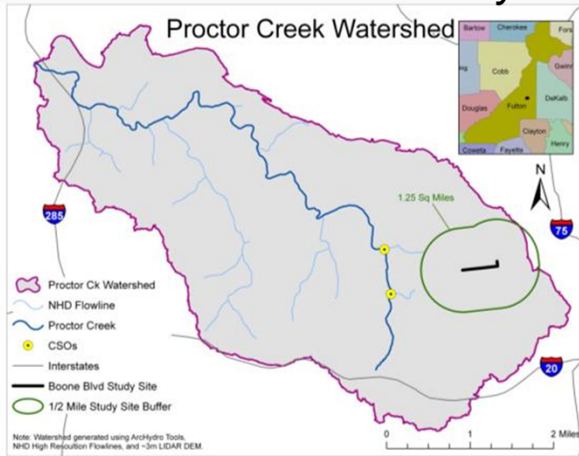
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Developing the Geographic Boundary: HIA Study Area



- HIA will examine impacts to the community within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the Boone Blvd Green Street Project

$\frac{1}{2}$ mile buffer:
1.25 sq. miles

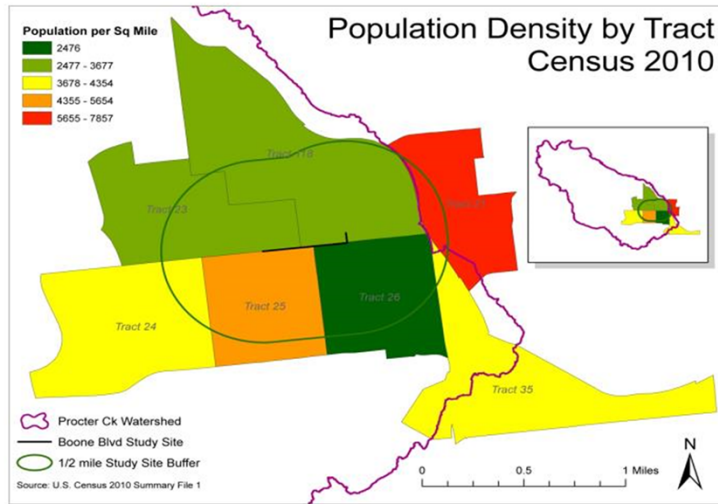
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Defining the Community of Concern



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Defining the Community of Concern

The mission of EPA's Office of Environmental Justice is to facilitate Agency efforts to protect the environment and public health in minority, low-income, tribal and other vulnerable communities by integrating environmental justice in all programs, policies, and activities.

This Community: Predominantly low income, minority population

Environmental Problems Facing This Community:

- Pervasive Flooding
- Impaired Water Quality
- Poverty
- Derelict Properties
- Aging Infrastructure



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Developing Partnerships and Engaging Stakeholders

- Partnerships
 - Leveraged the HUD-DOT-EPA Partnership for Healthy Communities
 - Used networking, social connections, and the Neighborhood Planning Unit system (from the City of Atlanta, GA)
- Initial Community Engagement Meeting
 - Participation from 10 different community organizations



Community Meeting

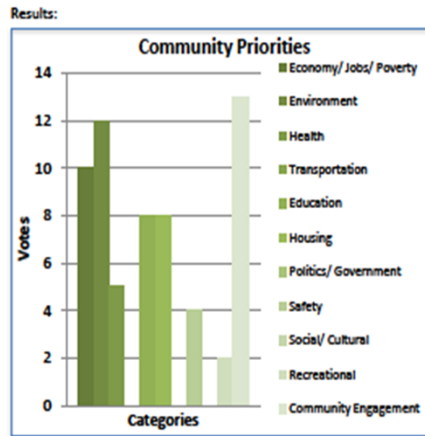


Developing Partnerships and Engaging Stakeholders

- Initial Advisory Committee Meeting
 - Participation from multiple levels and agencies:
 - Federal (8)
 - University (7)
 - NGOs (3)
 - Community Orgs (4)
 - County (1)
 - City (1)
 - Participation from multiple sectors:
 - Environmental Protection
 - Housing and Urban Development
 - Forest Service
 - Emergency Planning
 - Public Health
 - Transportation
 - Education



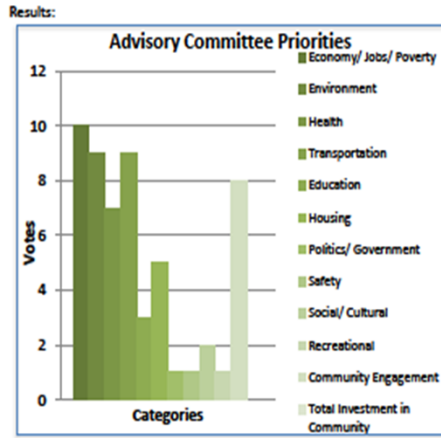
Community and Stakeholder Priorities



Graph 1. Total votes, by community members, for each category to identify top priorities for the community.

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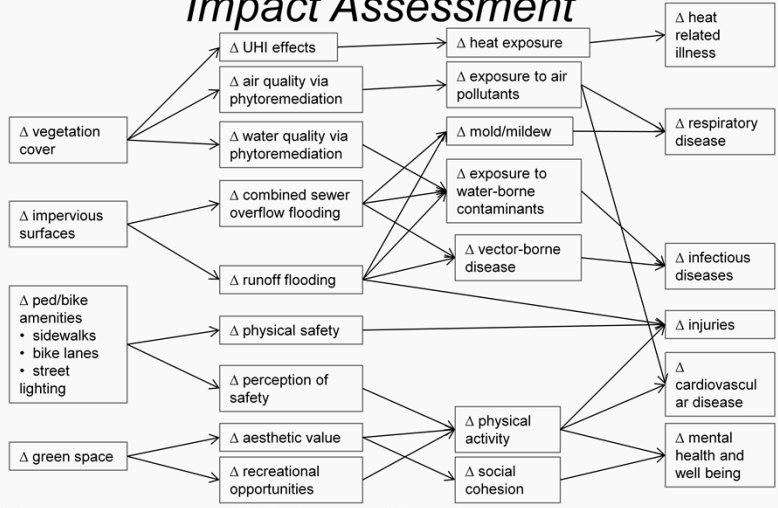
Graph 2. Total votes, by Advisory Committee members, for each category to identify top priorities for the community.

50



Evolution of the Theoretical Framework for Impact Assessment

Draft Logic Model



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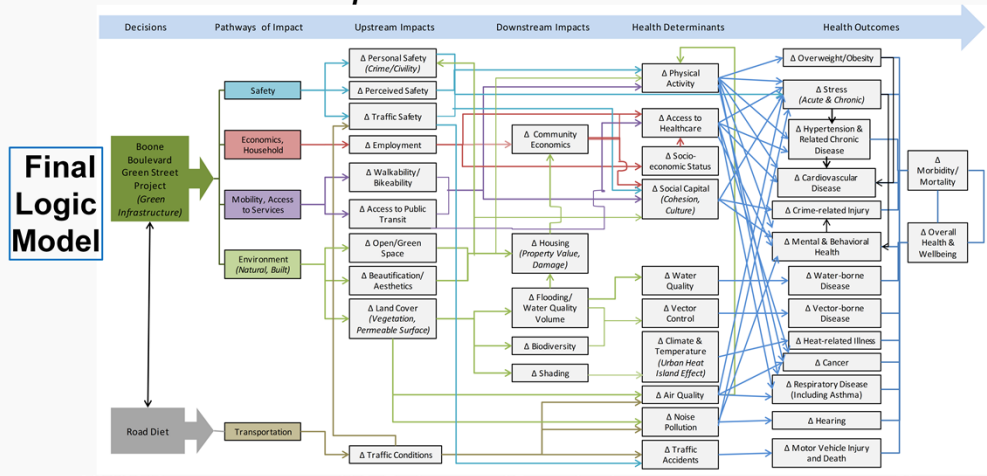
Evolution of the Theoretical Framework for Impact Assessment

- Revised Draft Logic Model based on:
 - Community and Stakeholder Priorities
 - Data Mining/Literature Scouting
 - Additional Advisory Committee Meeting





Evolution of the Theoretical Framework for Impact Assessment



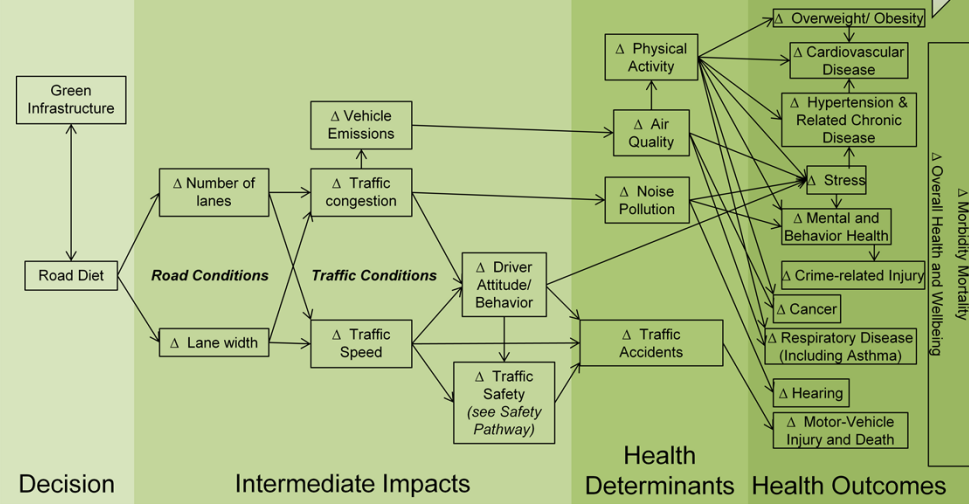
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Pathway Diagram: Transportation



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Questions?

This presentation was prepared by the project team leaders and contract support on behalf of the HIA Project Team. All questions can be directed to Florence Fulk (Fulk.florence@epa.gov) or Tami Thomas-Burton (Thomas-Burton.tami@epa.gov).

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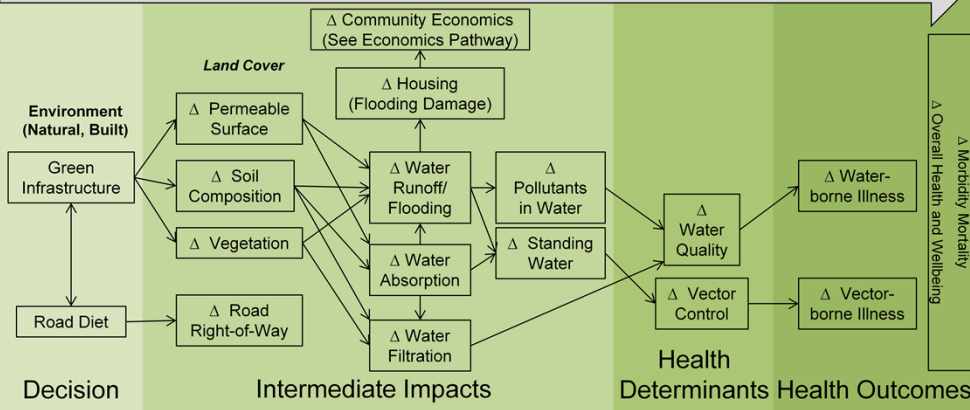
**SCOPING
PATHWAYS
ACTIVITY**





Scoping Pathway Exercise

Pathway Diagram: Environment (Water Management Focus)



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Pathway Example: Air Quality

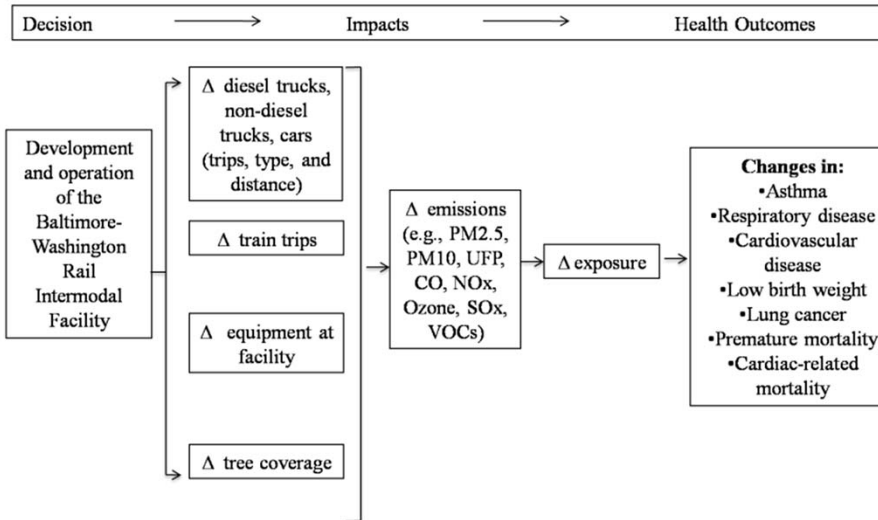


Figure 8: Air Quality Pathway
Legend: Δ = "change in"