

DESIGN FOR PUBLIC HEALTH: HOW TO INTEGRATE PUBLIC HEALTH AND PLANNING

Steve White, MURP, Oregon Public Health Institute
 Amalia Leighton, PE, SvR Design
 Kara Martin, MUP, Urban Food Link
 Brendon Haggerty, MURP, Clark County Public Health

Oregon & Washington Chapters of the American Planning Association Annual Conference
 Portland, OR
 October 21, 2011



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“Public health agencies alone cannot assure the nation’s health”

Institute of Medicine, 2002. *The Future of the Public’s Health in the 21st Century*



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Health Determinants



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Nation Prevention Council

A premium on cross-sector efforts

- Opportunities for prevention increase when those working in housing, transportation, education, and other sectors incorporate health and wellness into their decision making.
- *Healthy and Safe Communities:*
 - “Integrate health criteria into decision making across multiple sectors”
 - “The federal government will coordinate investments in transportation, housing, environmental protection and community infrastructure to promote sustainable and healthy communities.”



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How do we put this into practice?

CHALLENGES

- No common language
- Few formalized requirements
- No routine interaction between health and other sectors
- Limited funding for new public health activities
- Matching priorities



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How do we put this into practice?

SOLUTIONS

- CDC’s CPPW Program
 - 2010-2012
 - Obesity and tobacco
 - Seattle-King County, Multnomah County DPH
- CDC’s Community Transformation Grant Program
 - 2012-2017
 - Physical activity, nutrition, tobacco, mental health
 - Pierce County, WA State DPH
- Health Impact Assessment



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Health and Planning at OPHI



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TA on health and...

- Transportation plans
- Strategic plans
- Comprehensive plans
- Zoning and building codes
- Food and nutrition policy

Health Impact Assessments

- Conduct HIAs on built environment policies, plans, and projects
- TA for HIA projects
- Training



Today's Presenters



Amalia Leighton, PE, Planner and Engineer
SvR Design Company



Kara Martin, MUP, Partner
Urban Food Link



Brendon Haggerty, MURP, Program Coordinator
Clark County Public Health



Design for Public Health – Case Studies from King County, WA

2011 Joint Conference – Oregon and Washington APA
October 21, 2011

Presented by:

Amalia Leighton, PE – Civil Engineer/Planner

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Overview of Presentation



- Background
- Project Outcomes
- Technical Assistance Provided
- Lessons Learned
- City Successes
- Resources



Background

- Communities Putting Prevention to Work
- Population 1,931,249 (2010 Census)
- 39 Cities and 19 School Districts
- Obesity rates range from 15% - 30%
- Smoking rates range from 14% - 20%
- 20% of Residents live in low income households
- Public Health – Seattle & King County received \$25M



Project Outcome - Mobility



Project Outcome - Land Use



Project Outcome – Food Access



Technical Assistance

- Complete Streets Ordinances
- Non-motorized Policies
- Safe Routes to School
- Network Analysis
- Prioritization Criteria
- Design Concepts and Guidelines
- Cost Estimating



Technical Assistance

- Sub-Area Planning
- Comprehensive Plan Policies
- Land Use and Transportation
- Land Use Patterns
- Gaps and Barriers in Zoning and Development Codes



Technical Assistance

- Food Access Assessments
- Policy Recommendations
- Mapping Food Establishments
- Program Recommendations



Lessons Learned

- Outreach
- Messaging
- Collaboration
- Interdisciplinary approach
- Grant timeline vs. Public Process



Successes - Burien

2010 Population: 48,016

- “HEAL” Zones
- Coordination with Parks, Transportation, and Drainage Plans
- Complete Streets Ordinance
- Healthy Highline Communities Coalition



Successes – Des Moines

2010 Population: 29,228

- Safe Routes to School
- Complete Streets Ordinance
- Community Garden Coordination
- Outreach
- Healthy Highline Communities Coalition



Successes – Federal Way

2010 Population: 89,298

- Outreach through “Engage Federal Way”
- Advisory Committees
- Council and Planning Commission Involvement
- Code Interpretation
- Street Network Analysis



Successes - Redmond

2010 Population: 54,373

- Resource to other communities
- Neighborhood commercial land uses
- Cost estimates for non-motorized projects



Successes - SeaTac

2010 Population: 26,909

- Technical Advisory Committee
- Safe Routes to School Coordination
- Safe and Complete Streets Plan
- Major Taylor Bike Program



Successes - Snoqualmie

2010 Population: 10,672

- Conceptual Planning for SR202
- Complete Streets Ordinance
- Comprehensive Plan Updates
- Bicycle and Pedestrian existing facilities analysis



Resources

www.healthykingcounty.org/
www.engagefederalway.com/sites.google.com/site/healthyhighline/
www.kingcounty.gov/healthservices/health/partnerships/CPPW.aspx



Thank you

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INCREASING HEALTHY FOOD ACCESS THROUGH PLANNING:

Six Case Studies in King County, WA

Presented by: Kara Martin, MUP



Washington/Oregon APA
Conference
Oct. 20, 2011



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Project Overview

1. Food landscape assessments
2. Best practices review
3. Policy Recommendations
4. Policy adoption

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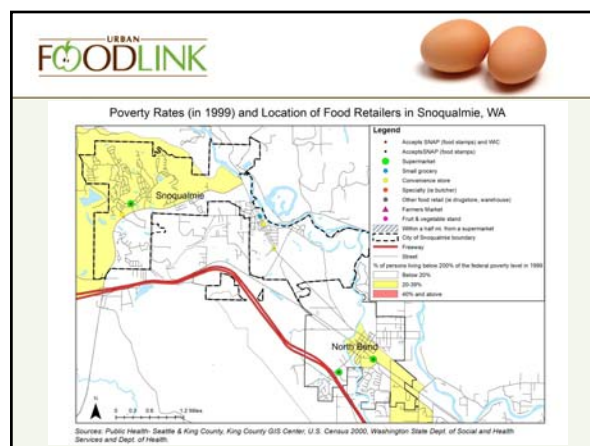
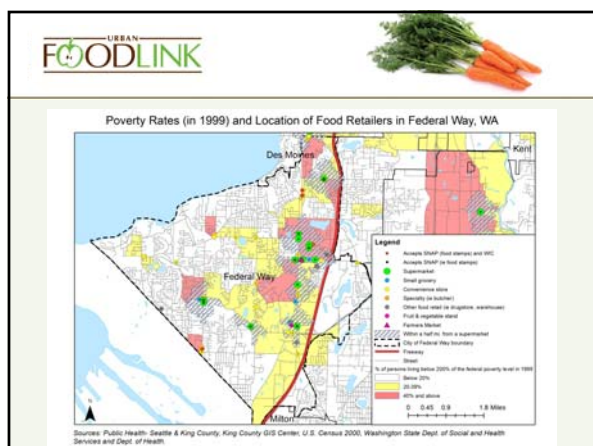
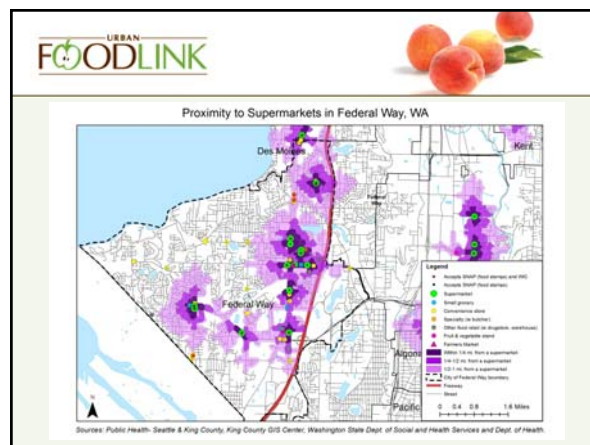
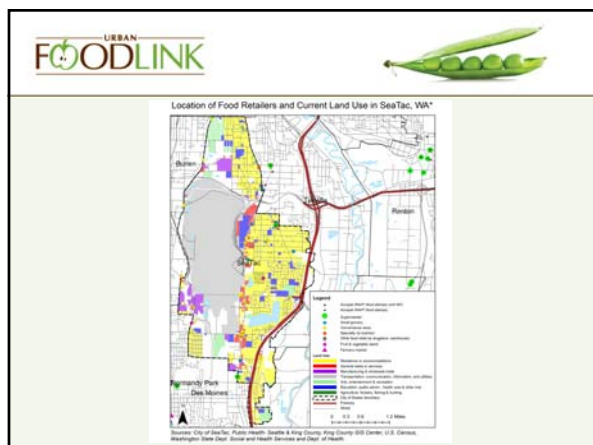
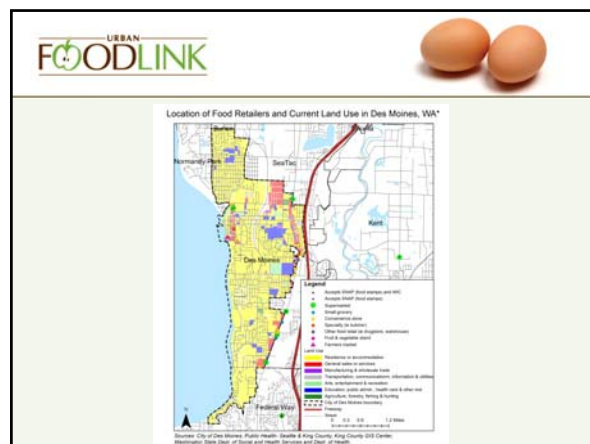
Source: Public Health – Seattle & King County

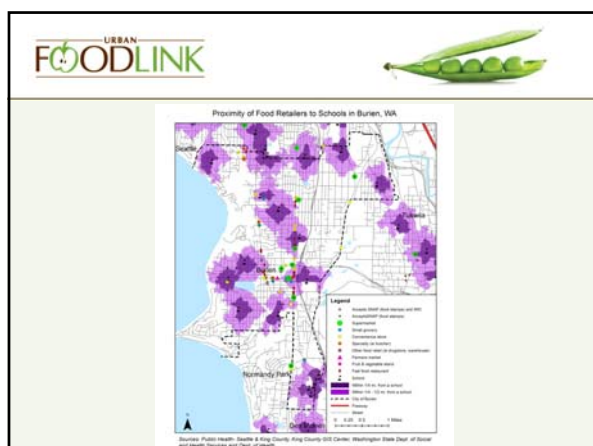
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1. Food Landscape Assessments







Retail Food Environment Index (RFEI):

City	RFEI*
Burien	2.59
Federal Way	3.77
Des Moines	5.25
Redmond	5.43
SeaTac	2.15
Snoqualmie	4.50

*RFEI= $\frac{\text{Fast food restaurants} + \text{Convenience stores}}{\text{Supermarkets} + \text{Small Grocery stores} + \text{Fruit/vegetable stands} + \text{Farmers markets}}$

Key Findings:

- Large land bases not within a feasible walking distance of a supermarket
- Areas with high poverty rates that have limited access to healthy foods
- Higher ratio of fast food restaurants and convenience stores to other food retailers (supermarkets, produce stands, small grocers, farmers markets)
- Some cities have a high number of fast food restaurants near schools



2. Best Practices

- Community Gardens
- Urban Agriculture
- Farmers Markets
- Transportation
- Restaurants
- Healthy Retailing
- Government and Institutional Development

3. Policy Recommendations

- Allow healthy food uses near residential areas
- Establish farmers market policy language
- Ensure farmers market viability
- Establish community garden policy language
- Facilitate community gardening on private, vacant land
- Prioritize transit and pedestrian access to food retail, particularly from low-access areas
- Improve small retailers' knowledge of public health permits
- Create a healthy school food zone
- Monitor the balance of healthy to less healthy food stores
- Ensure commitment to healthy food access beyond CPPW funding

Issues and Opportunities	Comp. Plan	Zoning	Other	Recommended Policies or Strategies
Establish community garden policy language	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive Plan: Include language about support for and prioritization processes for new city-supported garden locations (e.g., in underserved areas), which frames gardens as food access in addition to recreational uses. Zoning: Allow community gardens as a permitted use in all or most zones (NWCLC Model Language, p. 22). As outlined in the model language above, require soil testing for new community garden development and urban agricultural uses. Conduct inventory of vacant (public and private) land available in the city and prioritize lands by area of need. Suggested methods include those by Megan Horst (Growing Green, UW Masters Thesis, 2008) or King County. Communicate these prioritized land opportunities to potential community garden groups or farmers markets.

 				
Issues and Opportunities	Comp. Plan	Zoning	Other	Recommended Policies or Strategies
Create a healthy school food zone	X	X		<p>This is an opportune time to protect this city's food environment near schools. The City can work with other Highline cities and the school district to form a comprehensive approach as a Healthy Highline Communities Coalition initiative.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive Plan: Adopt goal to create healthy eating environments where children learn and play, such as schools and parks. Zoning: Adopt a "healthy school food zone" (NWCLC Model Language, p. 43).




4. Policy Adoption








Compost pile...

- Consider transit availability through a time-travel analysis
- Assess available lands for community gardens, farmers markets, etc.
- Economic analysis of food sector
- Include community resources (food banks, community gardens, etc.)
- Policy scan of comp. plan and municipal code








Keep in touch!

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Tools for Integrating Public Health and Planning: HIA and Comprehensive Planning

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 OR-WA APA Conference, October 21, 2011

Health Impact Assessment

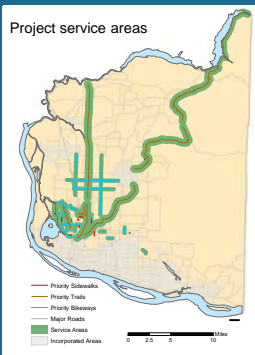


Comprehensive Planning

Health Impact Assessment: Clark County Bicycle & Pedestrian Master Plan

What we did • How it changed things • What we learned

- 5 Steps of HIA
- Baseline Assessment
- Impact Assessment
- Recommendations



Health Impact Assessment: Clark County Bicycle & Pedestrian Master Plan

What we did • How it changed things • What we learned

- Plan adopted with health goals
- Change from recreation focus to active transportation
- Inclusion of health in prioritization criteria

Closing Gaps		CIP-2010 Priority Scoring					Health	
	25	15	10	15	5	10	20	
Walkability potential								
Connectivity								
Low-stress facilities								

Health Impact Assessment: Clark County Bicycle & Pedestrian Master Plan

What we did • How it changed things • What we learned

The health and socioeconomic benefits and health criteria would not have been in the plan. It wouldn't have even been on our radar.

I've evolved as a planner.

The HIA was relevant, timely, and really exciting to have as a part of this process.

We didn't have that data available before.

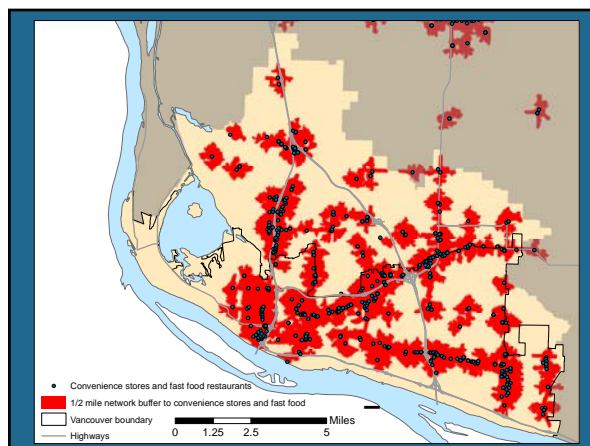
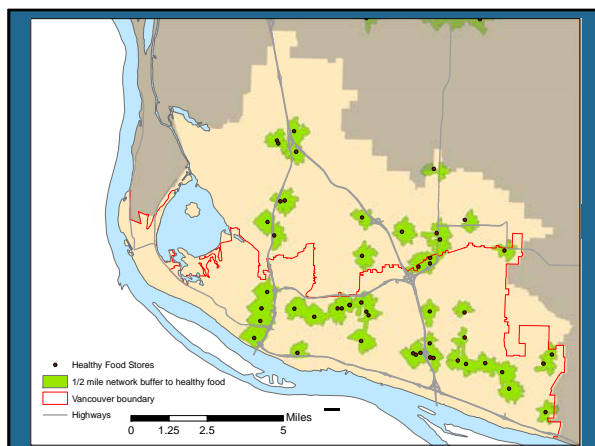
The HIA helped to daylight equity issues.

Planners from this project are beginning to ask what Public Health can bring to the table.

Health Impact Assessment: Vancouver Comprehensive Plan

What we did • How it changed things • What we learned

- 5 Steps of HIA
- Baseline Assessment
- Impact Assessment
- Recommendations



Health Impact Assessment: Vancouver Comprehensive Plan

What we did • How it changed things • What we learned

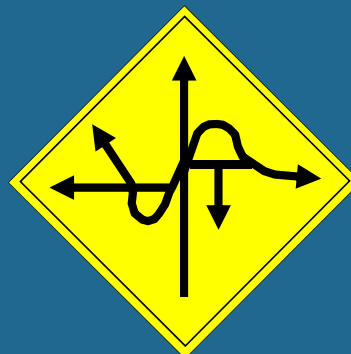
Policy CD-15: Public Health and the built environment

Promote improved public health through measures including but not limited to the following:

- Develop integrated land use and street patterns, sidewalk and recreational facilities that encourage walking or biking
- Recruit and retain supermarkets and other stores serving fresh food in areas otherwise lacking them. Discourage supermarkets and fresh food stores that do relocate from using non-compete clauses that prevent timely replacement of similar uses. Encourage healthy rather than unhealthy food stores near schools.
- Promote opportunities for growing food in home or community gardens
- Coordinate with Clark County Public Health to better integrate health impacts and land use and public facilities and service planning

Health Impact Assessment: Vancouver Comprehensive Plan

What we did • How it changed things • What we learned



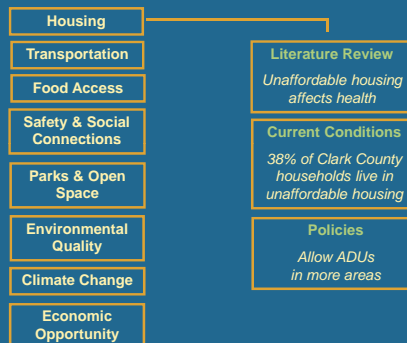
Comprehensive Planning: Adding a Health Element

What we're doing • How it's changing things • What we're learning



Comprehensive Planning: Adding a Health Element

What we're doing • How it's changing things • What we're learning



Comprehensive Planning: Adding a Health Element

What we're doing • How it's changing things • What we're learning



Comprehensive Planning: Adding a Health Element

What we're doing • How it's changing things • What we're learning

New topics



New stakeholders



New advocates



Comprehensive Planning: Adding a Health Element

What we're doing • How it's changing things • What we're learning

