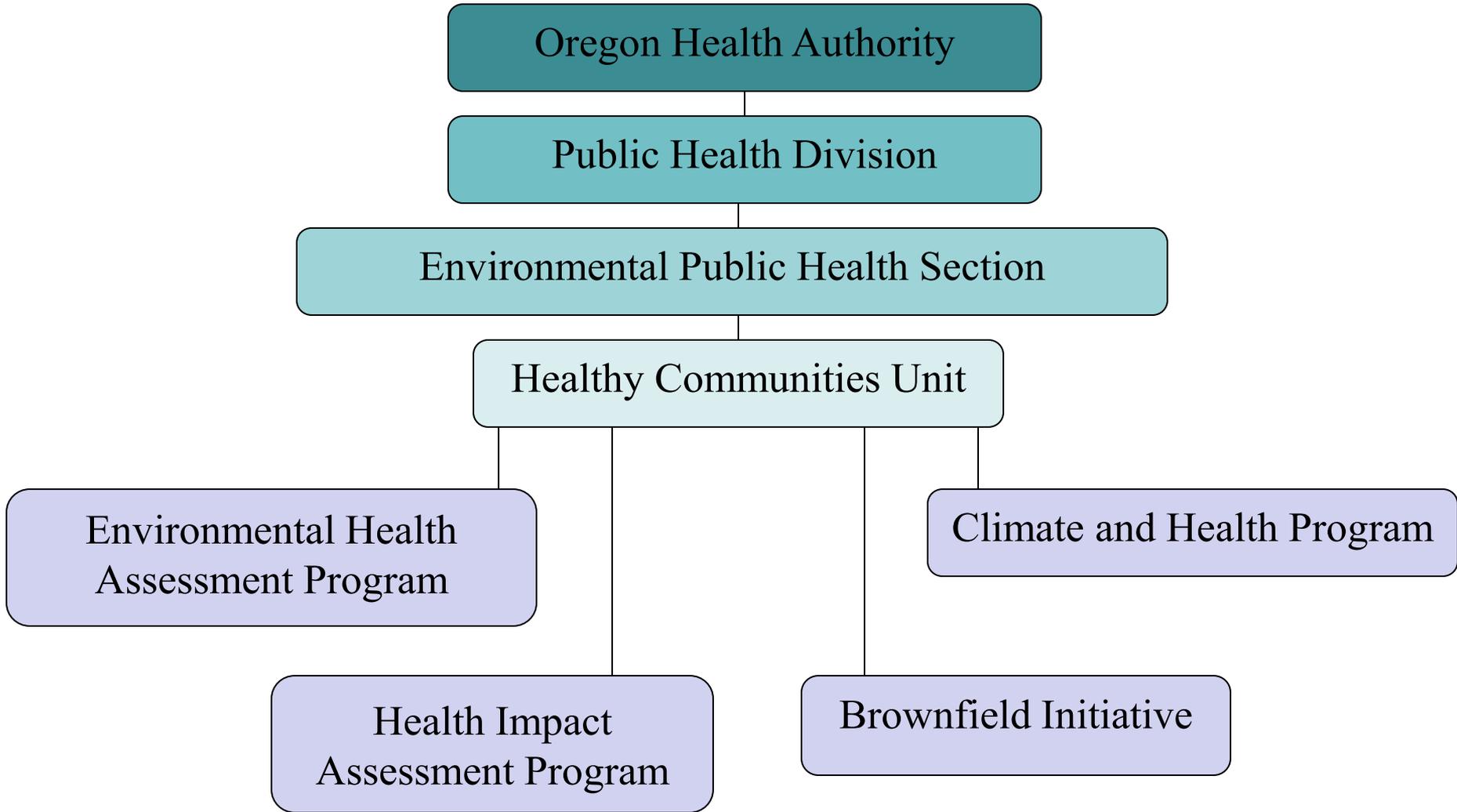


Environmental Public Health Healthy Communities







Social and Environmental Health Determinants are everywhere

Photo: Wikimedia commons, Port Orford, OR

Environmental Health Assessment Program (EHAP)

- ❑ Assesses human health risks from brownfield, Superfund, and hazardous waste sites
- ❑ Identifies and recommends ways to prevent or reduce harmful exposures
- ❑ Collaborates with local communities and organizations to reflect their needs, concerns, and knowledge in health risk communication and education efforts



Black Butte Mine in Cottage Grove

Collaboration with local agencies and LHDs

ARSENIC AND YOUR HEALTH:

Well water in some parts of the Willamette Valley contains high levels of naturally occurring arsenic.



Why should you test your well?

- Learn if you and your family are at risk from drinking contaminated water.
- Protect yourself and your family's health. Pregnant and nursing women, infants, children and people with underlying illnesses are more vulnerable to the effects of arsenic.
- Give yourself peace of mind knowing that your water is clean, or take action if you have arsenic in your water.
- Prepare for future real estate transactions. Oregon real estate transactions now require arsenic, along with nitrate and bacteria testing if there is a domestic well on the property.

What else should you test for?

- Nitrates: Test your well water once a year for nitrates.
- Bacteria: Test your well water once a year for bacteria.

Clean drinking water is essential to good health. Testing your well is an easy and inexpensive investment in your family's health.

For more information on how to test your well water, and what your test results mean, please call the Oregon Public Health Division at 1-877-290-6767.



This poster supported by ATSEI grant award M11 TR0000100

- Encourage private well owners to test for arsenic
- Reduce lead exposure in urban areas
- Promote healthy gardening practices
- Develop fish consumption guidelines
- Create fish advisories that value the wisdom of Oregon's many stakeholders

Health Impact Assessment Program



HIA - a structured, flexible process

- Provides a framework for public health to participate in decisions outside the health sector.
- Predicts anticipated health outcomes of a decision.
- Translates that information into recommendations for balanced, well-informed policies.
- Helps decision makers weigh trade-offs and understand the direct and indirect health impacts of their work.
- HIA's purpose is to improve health, track unintended consequences and mitigate risk.

Why conduct health impact assessments?



- **Health is a shared value**
- To minimize negative and maximize positive health impacts of future projects, plans and policies
- Raise the profile of health in other sectors
- Employ a truly preventive approach
- Promote a holistic definition of health
- Reconnect public health with urban planning
- Ensure involvement of the community
- Explicit focus on equity and social justice

HIA In Oregon



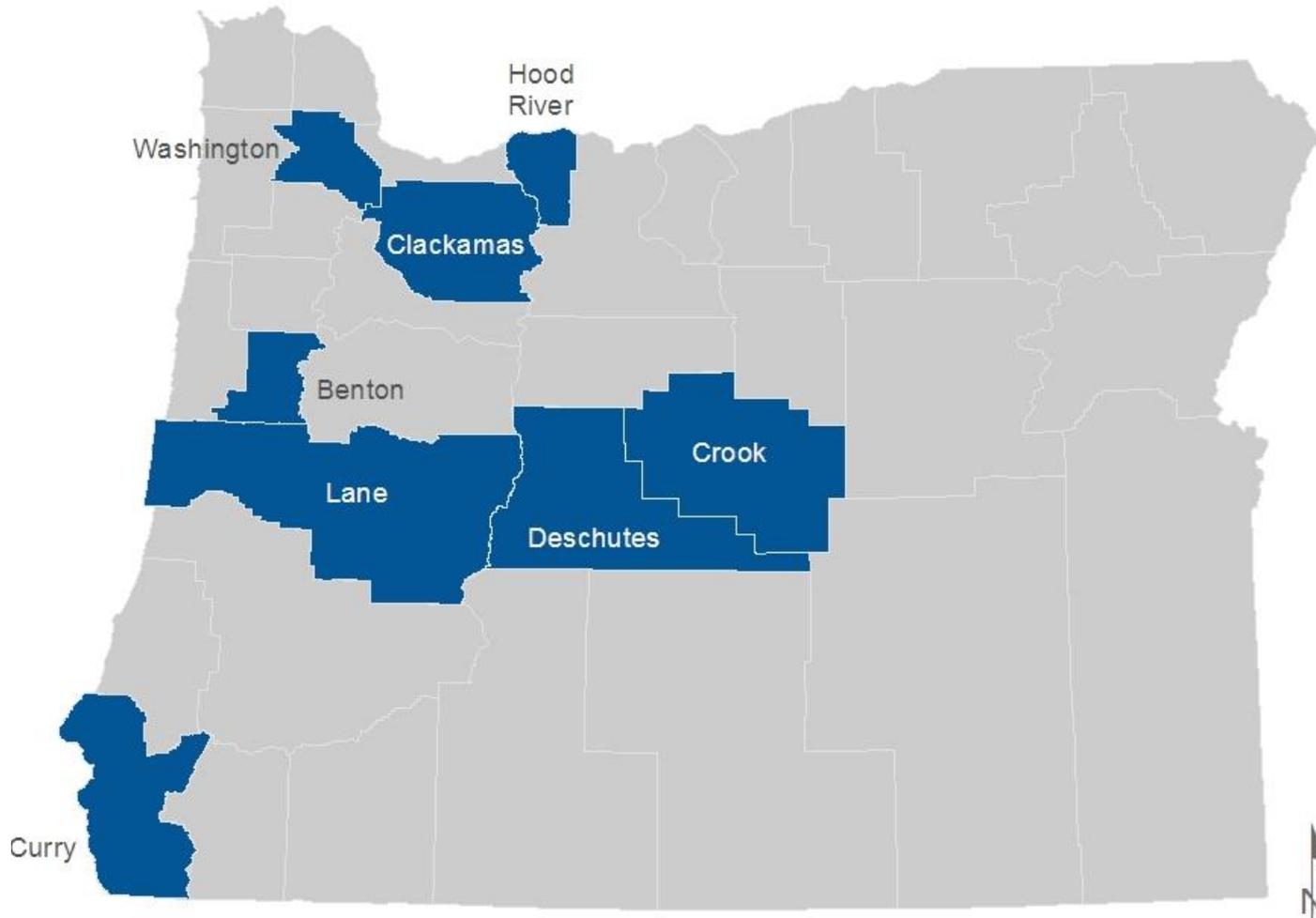
Oregon county HIAs, funded by OHA

- Walkability/Safe Routes to School—Wasco County/North Central Health District
- Accessory Dwelling Units – Benton County
- Tumalo Community Plan—Deschutes
- Barrett Park Development—Hood River County
- Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan—Crook County
- Proposed Intersection Modification – Benton County
- Transportation Plan’s Active Transportation Policies – Washington County
- Housing Stock Upgrade Initiative—Curry County
- Highway 99 Speed Study HIA—Benton County
- Road Safety Audit HIA—Clackamas County
- Pedestrian Bridge HIA—Washington County
- Housing Comp Plan HIA—Lane County
- Greenhouse Gas Scenarios HIA—Lane County

OHA-led HIA

- Biomass Boilers – Statewide
- Wind Energy – Statewide
- Climate Smart Scenarios– Portland Metropolitan Region
- Community Climate Choices—Portland Metropolitan Region
- Climate Smart Strategy-Portland Metropolitan Region

HIA In Oregon



Brownfield & Redevelopment Initiative

- Brownfields are “Healthy Communities” opportunities



Brownfield Initiative

ATSDR Action Model – OHA-PHD Process

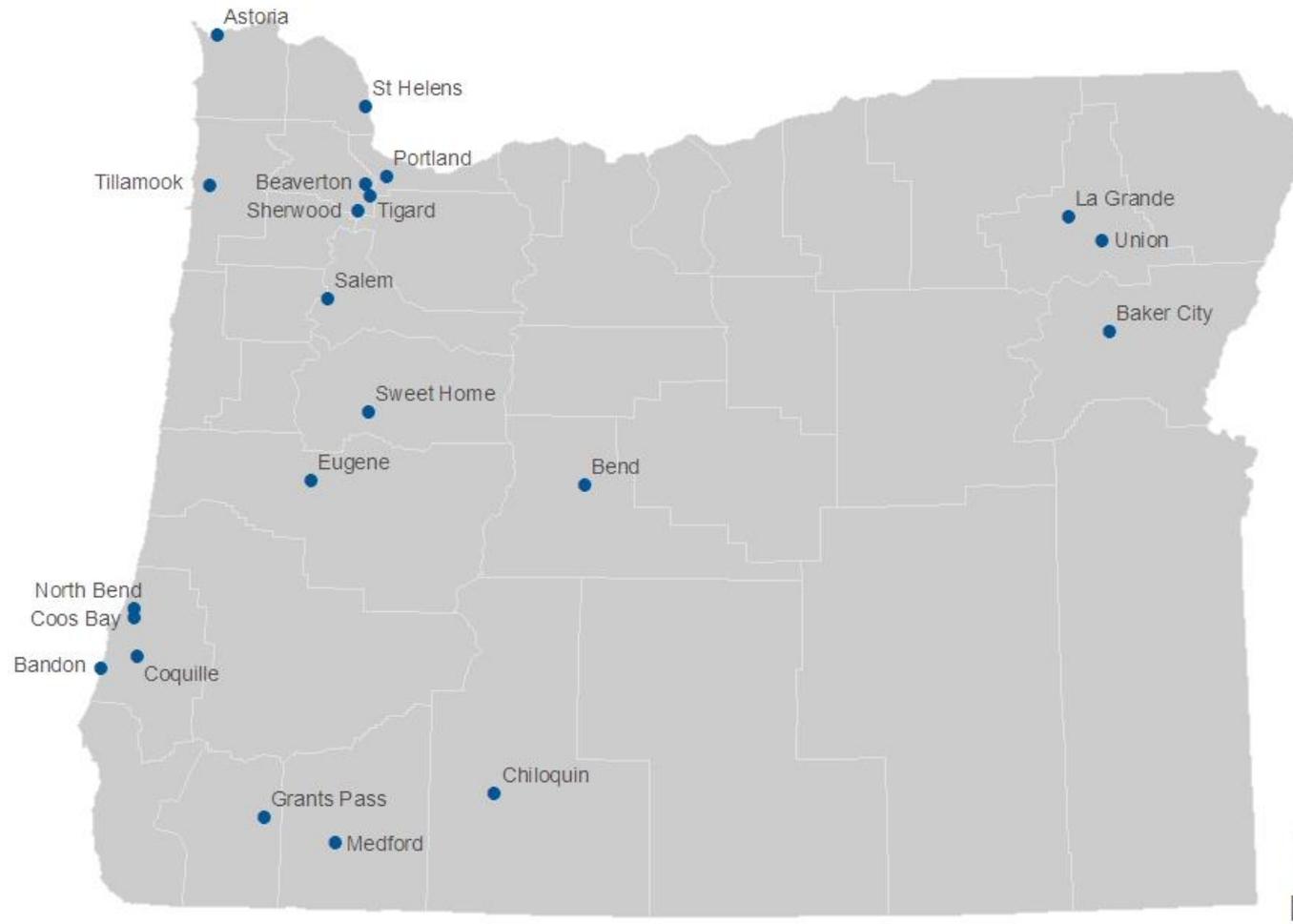
Step 1: What does the community love about where they live? What are the health concerns of the community?

Step 2: How can redevelopment maximize community values and address concerns?

Step 3: What are the corresponding community health benefits?

Step 4: What data are needed to measure change?

Brownfield Assistance & Support



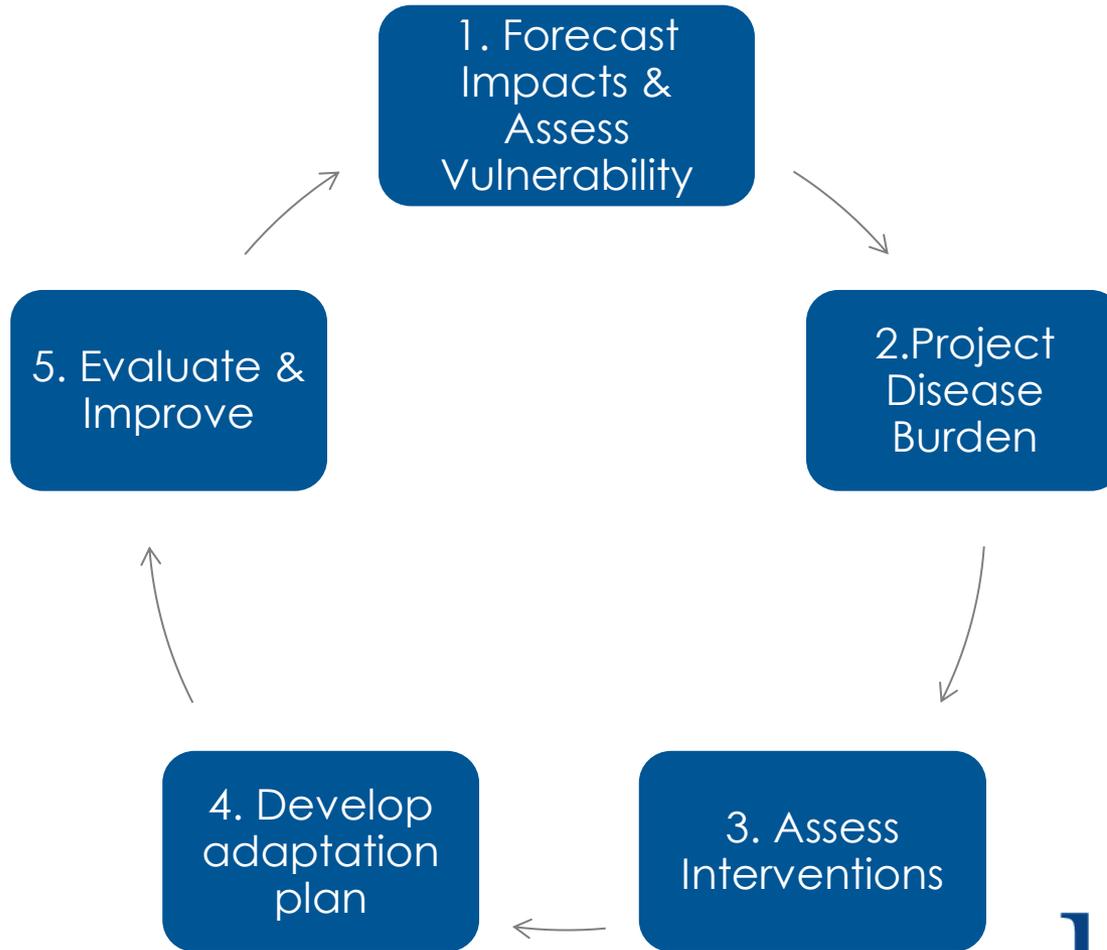
Oregon Climate and Health Program

The background of the title banner features silhouettes of a family—a man, a woman, and two children—walking from left to right against a sunset sky. The sun is a bright orange circle on the right side of the frame.

www.healthoregon.org/climatechange

Oregon
Health
Authority

BRACE Framework



Δ TEMPERATURE + Δ PRECIPITATION

HEAT



DROUGHT



WILDFIRE



FLOODS,
STORMS



SEA LEVEL



INFECTIOUS
DISEASE



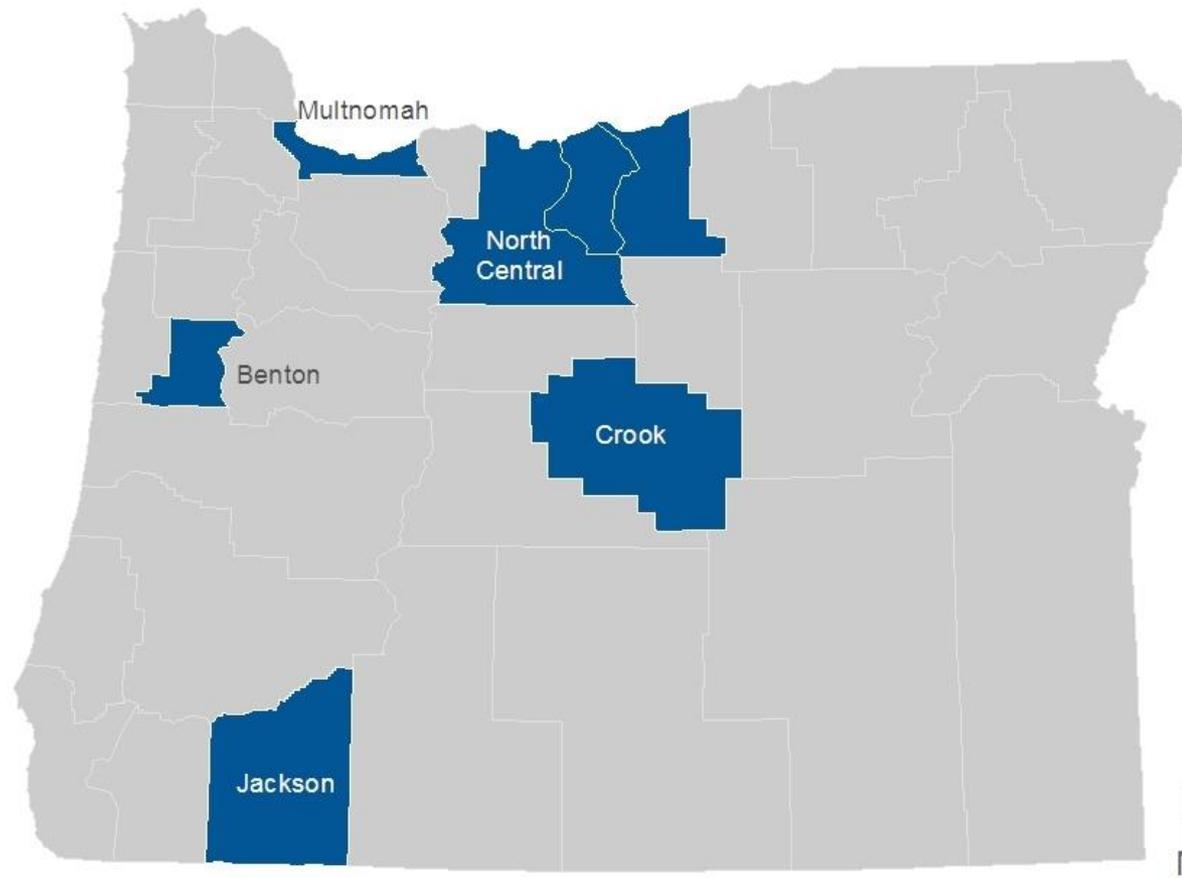
ALLERGENS



INDIRECT
IMPACTS



Five Local Health Jurisdictions piloted the BRACE framework at the local level



Healthy Communities

Shared principles for building capacity

- Health Equity
- Environmental Justice
- Diverse, local leadership
- Community-based solutions
- Collaboration across sectors and cultures



Environmental Public Health Healthy Communities

Emily York

Andrea Hamberg

Kari Christensen

Brendon Haggerty

Lauren Karam

Todd Hudson

Nicole Iroz-Elardo

Katherine Leavens

Tiffany Terry

Julie Early-Alberts

Curtis Cude

(971) 673-0440