

2021 NEW JERSEY

SUSTAINABILITY SUMMIT



Want a Healthier Community?

Go for the Gold!



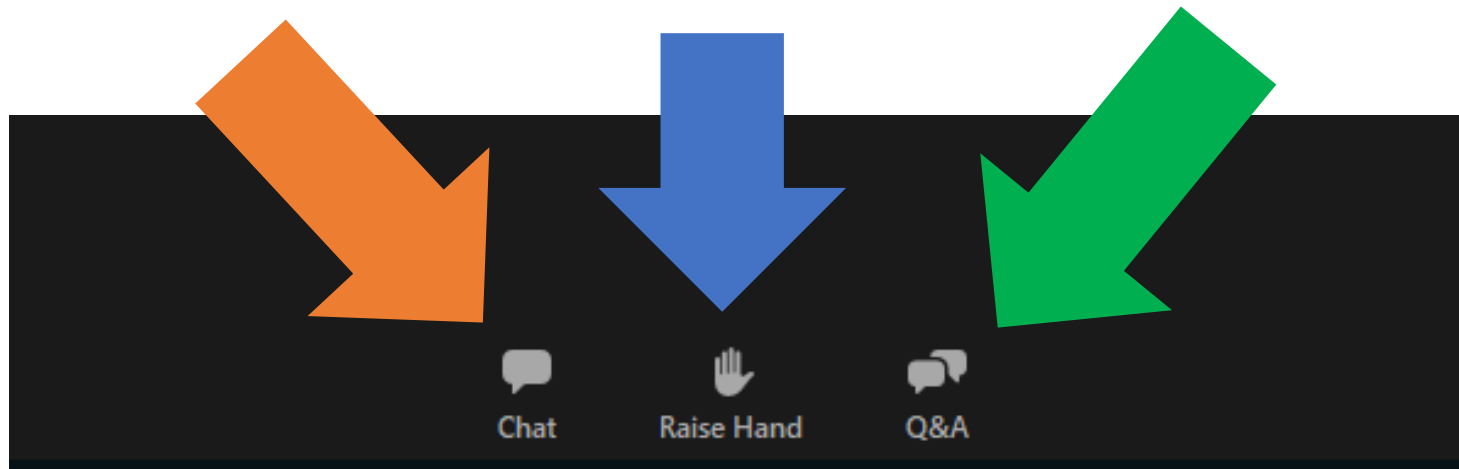
Navigating Zoom



Use the chat feature to respond to presenter questions and share your thoughts with others.

Respond to a presenter question, click on this icon.

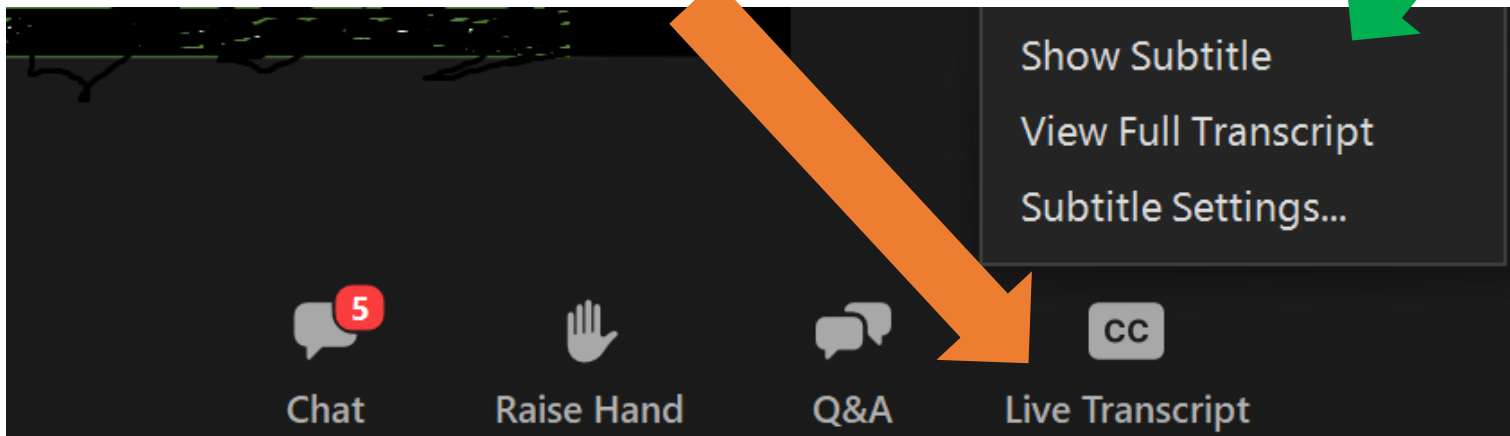
Use Q&A for **questions for the presenters**. You can also “like” questions to move them up on the list.



Navigating Zoom

1. Click on Live Transcript

2. Click “Show Subtitle” to get the live transcript across the bottom of your screen.





Announcements



- June 6 – municipal certification deadline
June 21 – school certification deadline
- FREE technical assistance for one community to develop a Water Story
(sustainablejersey.com/grants)
- \$75,000 in grants for resiliency & environmental stewardship projects in Atlantic City Electric territory (sustainablejersey.com/grants)

PROGRAM UNDERWRITERS



The Geraldine R.
DODGE

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IMAGINE A BETTER NEW JERSEY



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Speakers



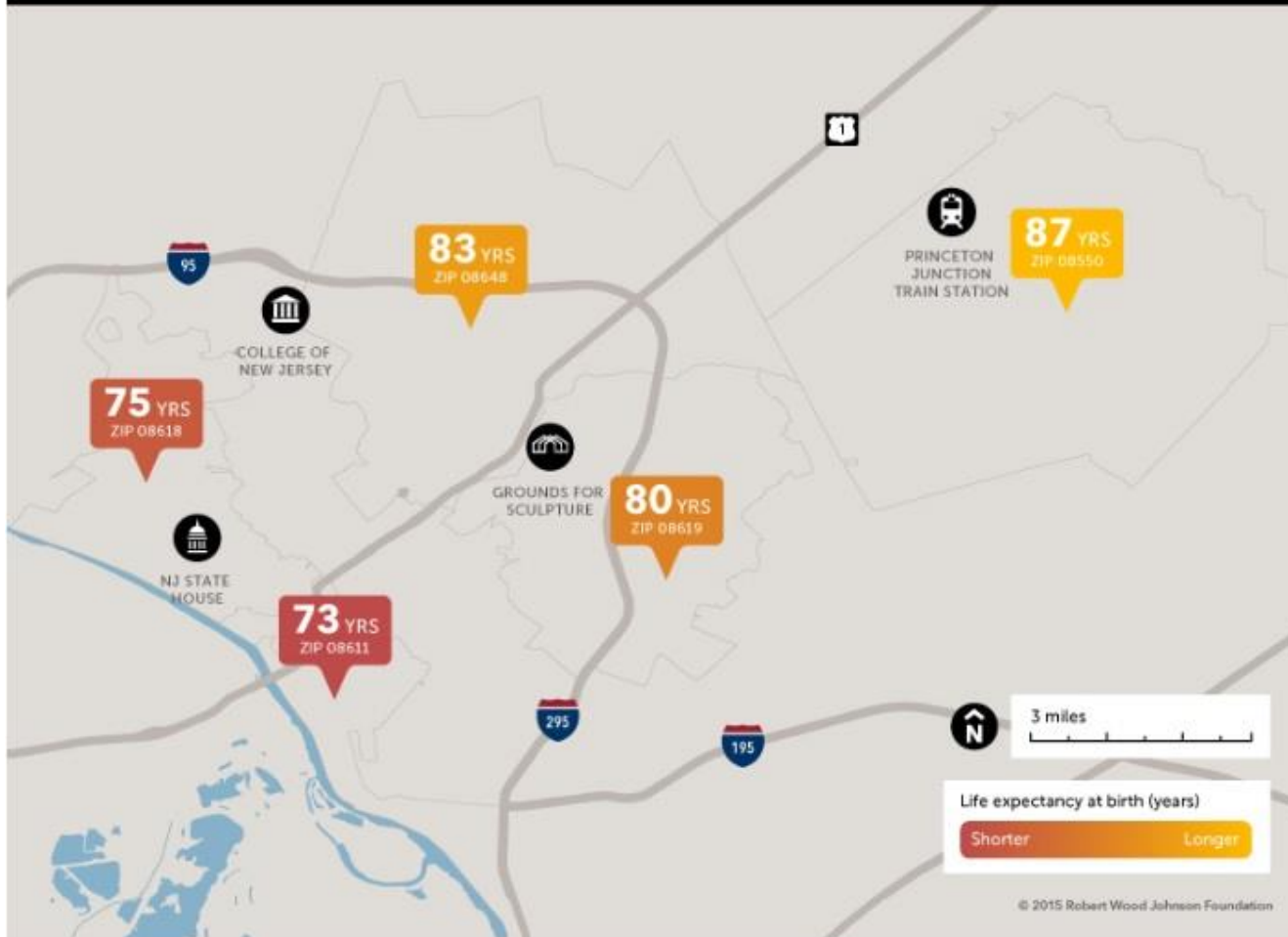
- **Karen Lowrie**, Ph.D., Associate Director, Environmental Analysis and Communication Group, Rutgers Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy
- **Charles Latini, Jr.**, President, American Planning Association New Jersey Chapter
- **Michael Richmond**, Attorney, New Jersey Local Boards of Health Association



King County, WA

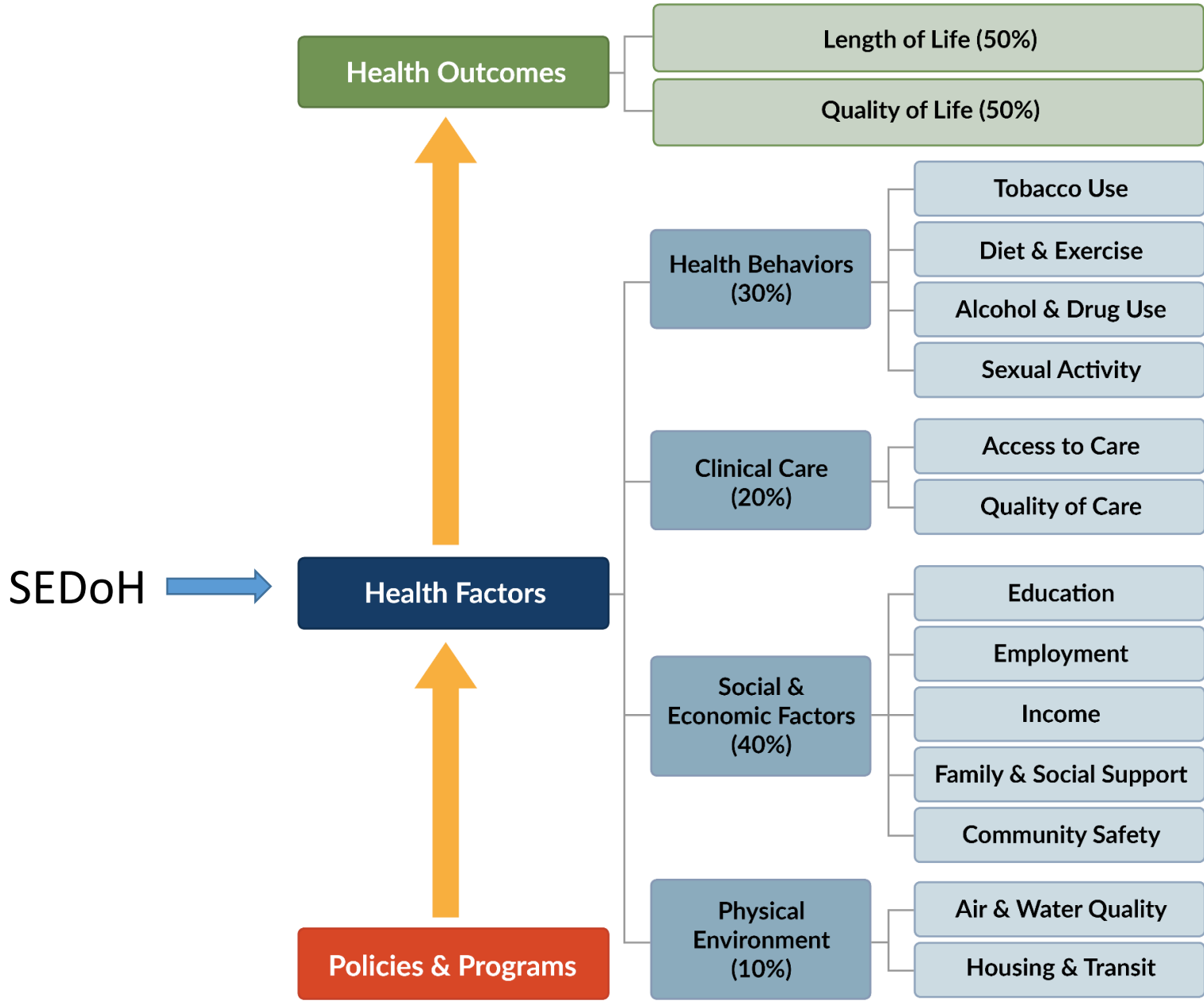
Short Distances to Large Gaps in Health

#CloseHealthGaps



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County Health Rankings model © 2014 UWPHI



Gold Star Standard in Health



- **Address SEDoH**
 - Tackle the issues impacting public health
 - Influence individual behavior where appropriate
 - Develop programs & policies
- **Build a Culture of Health**
 - Municipal decision making through a health lens
 - Collaboration with community stakeholders
 - Institutionalize procedure
- **Address Issues of Health Equity**

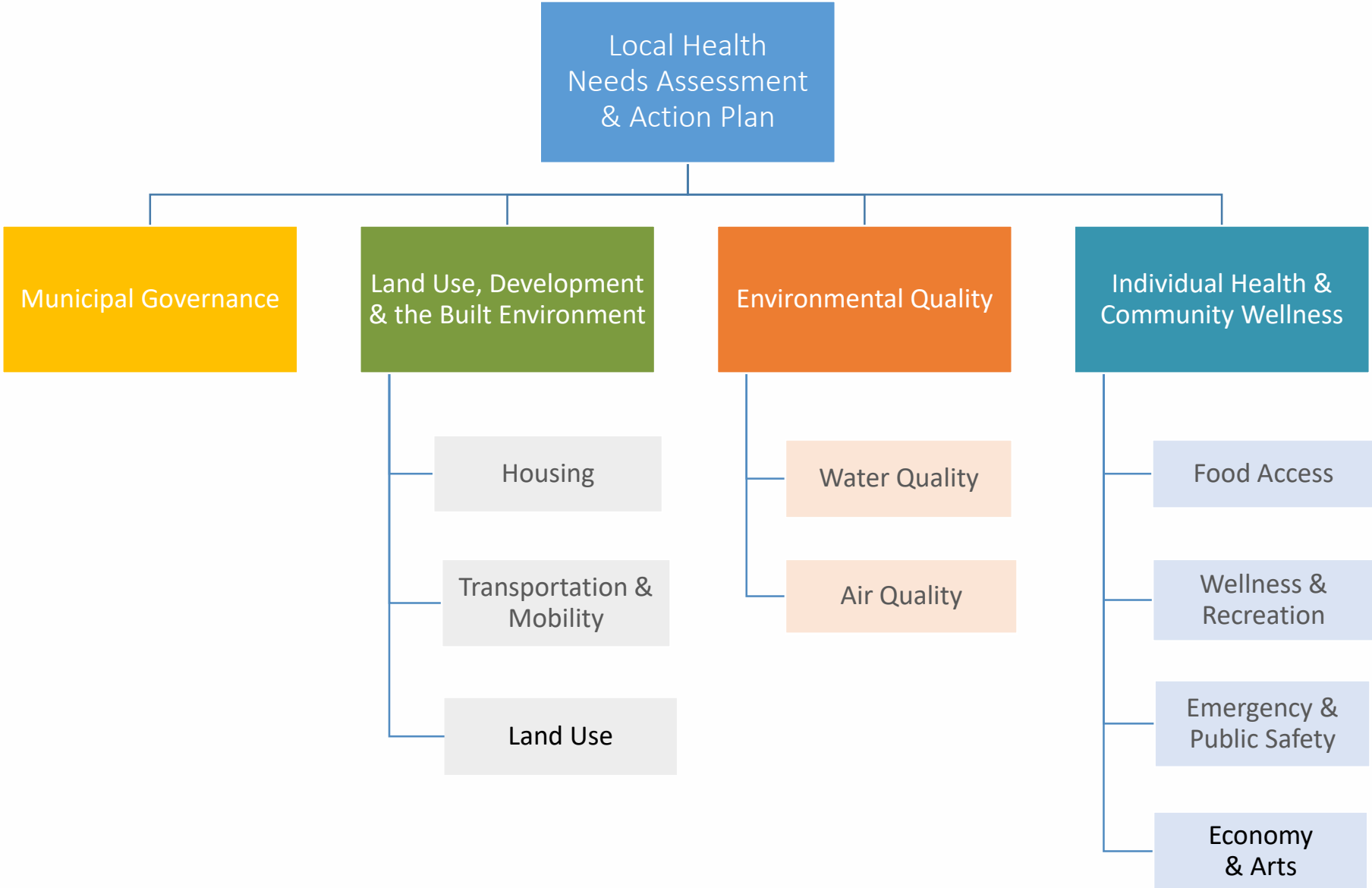


Gold Star Standard in Health



- Understanding the municipal role impacting the determinants of health
- Municipalities have key authority:
 - Planning and zoning, regulating housing, clean water, transportation networks, economic development, access to healthy food, wellness programs, policing and safety, etc.
- The high-impact strategies overlap with sustainability
- Starts with an assessment of local issues

Framework of the Gold Star Standard in Health



Health In All Policies Policies Incorporating Health into Decision-Making



Karen Lowrie, Ph.D.



Leigh Ann Von Hagen, AICP,PP

RUTGERS

Edward J. Bloustein School
of Planning and Public Policy

Planning Healthy Communities Initiative

HiAP Mini-Training

- Social Determinants of Health
- HiAP Definition
- HiAP Implementation and Challenges
- HiAP Challenges

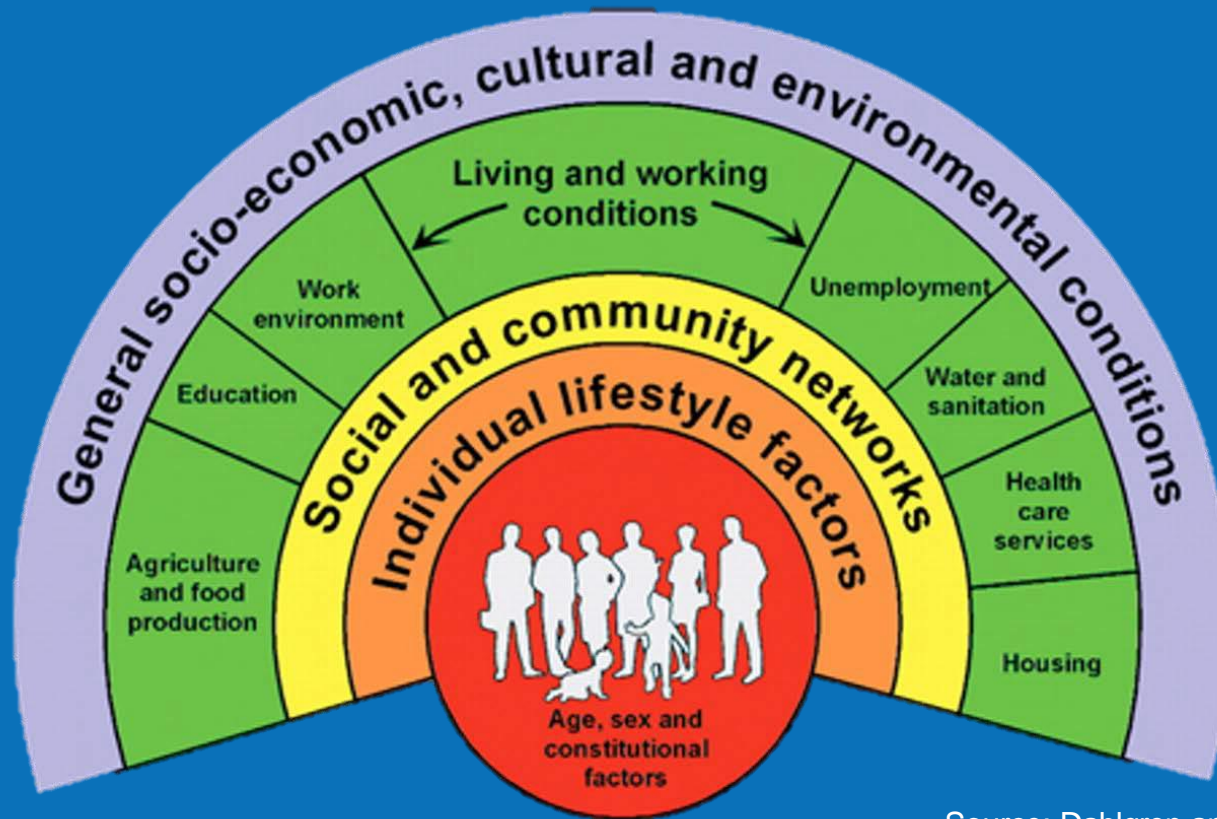
What is Health?

Health is the state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

World Health Organization



Social Determinants of Health



Source: Dahlgren and Whitehead, 1991

What is HIAP?

HiAP is a collaborative approach that integrates and articulates health considerations into policy making across sectors, and at all levels, to improve the health of all communities and people.

- Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO)



Why Health in All Policies Matters

- Many of the determinants of health and health inequities have social, environmental and economic origins that **extend beyond** the direct influence of the health sector.
- Public policies and decisions made at different levels of government can have a **significant impact** on population health and health equity.
- Governments are increasingly looking for approaches to address multifaceted policy problems and to **work across disciplines** to develop comprehensive policy solutions.



Health considerations in the decision-making process → How does a prospective decision potentially impact population health?

- HiAP is **upstream** – the focus is on addressing potential health impacts **early** in the decision processes
- HiAP is **comprehensive** – all sectors, all stages of policy processes, all levels of government

Elements of Successful HIAP

1

Define Mutually
Beneficial
Goals
(Co-Benefits)

2

Engage
Stakeholders

3

Find
Opportunities
for Policy
Change

4

Promote
Health &
Equity

Source: Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO)

Implementation of HiAP

Strategies and Collaboration

Tactics for Implementing HiAP



Structural

Convene a Cross-sector
Collaborative or Task
Force



Procedural

Consider Health in the
Policy Making Process



Evaluative

Establish Accountability
Mechanisms

Embedding Health into Government Practices

Improving one project or program at a time

Analyze plan for new apartment complex and suggest ways to make project healthier

Changing policies

Change current building code to require healthy design in all new construction

Changing systems

Incorporating a health lens in the process of changing the building code

Success in Building Collaborations



Support of Leadership



Champions in Community



Institutional Placement throughout Sectors



Neighborhood-level Structures and Strategies

Implementation of HiAP: Examples

Model Checklist Tools

Uses and Benefits of Checklists



“One-stop shop” - inventory important health considerations



Malleable - implement with relatively low resources



Flexible - implement by government staff or development applicant



Accountable - authorize within a resolution or procedural framework

Example: Checklist for Plans and Policies

Municipal HIAP Checklist .XLSX ☆ 📄 🔄

File Edit View Insert Format Data Tools Help [Last edit was yesterday at 10:24 AM](#) Share

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A1 Internal Operations, Procedures and Practices

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
1	Internal Operations, Procedures and Practices														
2		Yes	Somewhat	No	NA	Responsible Parties		Policies/Procedures/Practices		If Planned, Timeframe (short, medium		Comments/References			
3	Do opportunities exist to engage community stakeholders in the development of municipal policies, projects, programs, and plans?														
4	Has the municipality assessed what are the most significant negative health outcomes facing residents?														
5	Is there any formalized process for interaction or consultation between health departments/divisions and non-health departments/divisions?														
6	Is there a process for incorporating a review of development proposals by a health official or representative?														
7	Has the municipality assessed what are the most pressing social determinants of health* that negatively affect health of residents?														
8	Has the municipality identified locations of vulnerable populations** within the community?														
9	Does the municipality have a participatory process for marginalized individuals to engage in the decision-making process for proposed policies, projects, programs, and plans?														
10	Does the municipality regularly assess the impacts of municipal operations (policies, projects, programs, plans) on the health of marginalized individuals?														
11	Has the municipality ever performed a Health Impact Assessment(s)?														
12	Does the municipality review budgeting processes to assess and improve equity considerations?														
13	Does the health department (or representative) work with local, regional and state agencies and organizations to collect local health														
14	Is health data shared among municipal departments?														
15	Has the municipality defined and measured sustainability, health, wellbeing, and livability, and goals related to each?														

+ ☰ About Checklist Internal Procedures Policies, Projects, Programs

**Implementation
of HiAP**

Model HiAP Resolution

Model Health in All Policies Resolution



WHEREAS, the health and well-being of the residents of [City/County] are critical for a prosperous and sustainable _____[City/County];

[WHEREAS, in _____[City/County], the rates of injury are____, chronic disease rates are _____and the costs of preventable illness are _____: _____:



WHEREAS, there is growing awareness that health is influenced by the interaction of many factors and not simply by genetics, individual behavior, or access to medical care. It is now widely accepted that conditions in the environments in which people are born, live, learn, work, play, and age, known as the social determinants of health, have the greatest influence on health outcomes across populations;

WHEREAS, interagency collaboration can lead to improved decision-making and outcomes and greater efficiencies in service delivery;



WHEREAS, by adopting a “Health in All Policies” approach, the [City/County] recognizes that all [departments/agencies] have a role to play in achieving health equity, defined as the attainment of the highest level of health for all people;

What does this model resolution do?



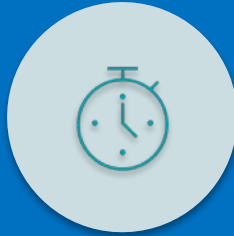
Commits to use a
Health in All
Policies Approach



Establishes an
Interagency Task
Force



Identifies ways
work affects health
outcomes & reduce
health inequities



Addresses short,
medium, & long-
term
recommendations to
improve community
health and reduce
health inequities

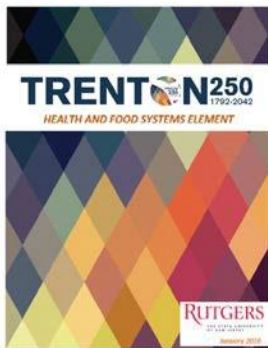
**Implementation
of HiAP**

Municipal Master Plans

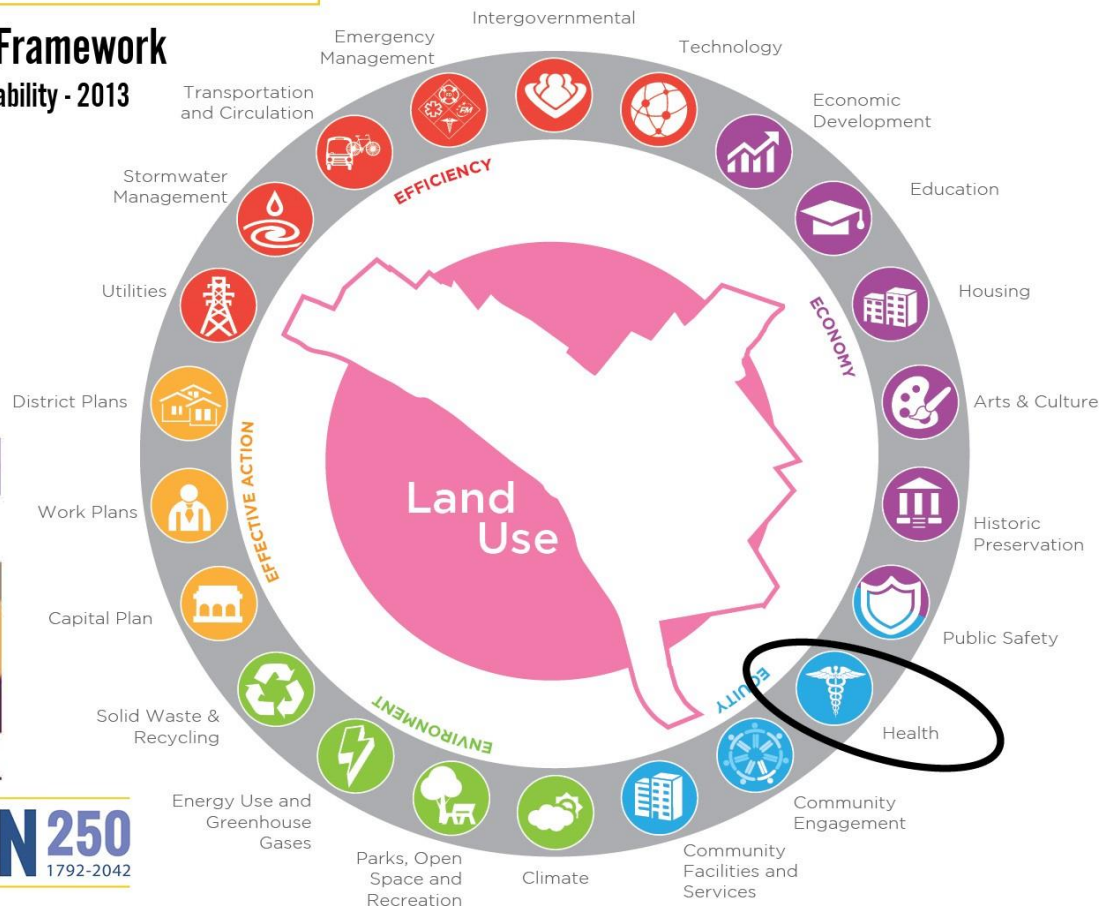
BACKGROUND

Master Plan Framework

5 Pillars of Sustainability - 2013



TRENTON 250
1792-2042





JANUARY 2021

DELAWARE VALLEY
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the
**CAMDEN
HEALTH
element**



dvrpc.org/health/camdenhealthelement



**HEALTHY
FOOD ACCESS**



**CLEAN
ENVIRONMENT**



**ACCESS TO
HEALTHCARE**



**MOBILITY & ACTIVE
TRANSPORTATION**



**SAFE & COMPLETE
NEIGHBORHOODS**



**HOUSING &
HOMELESSNESS**

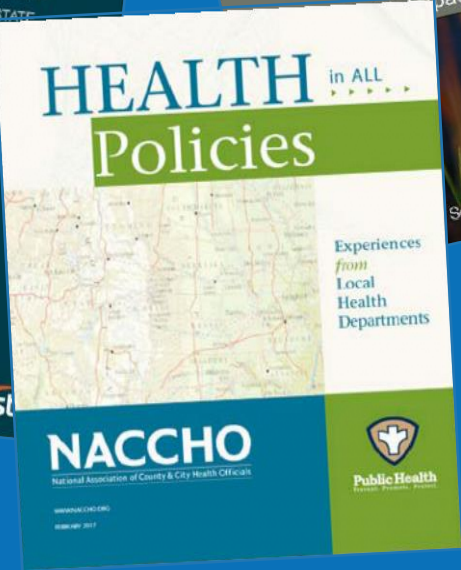
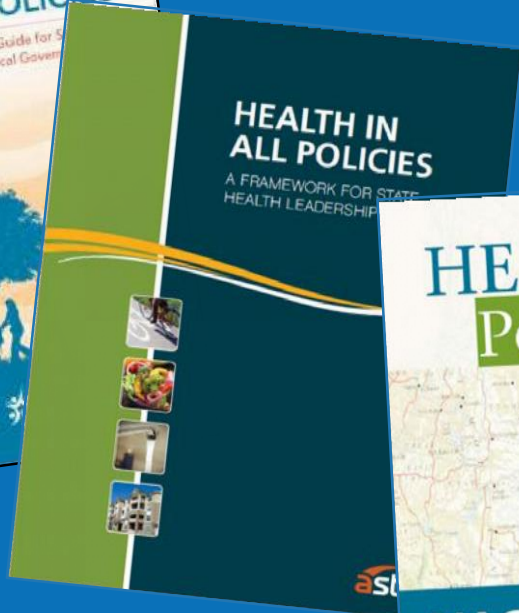
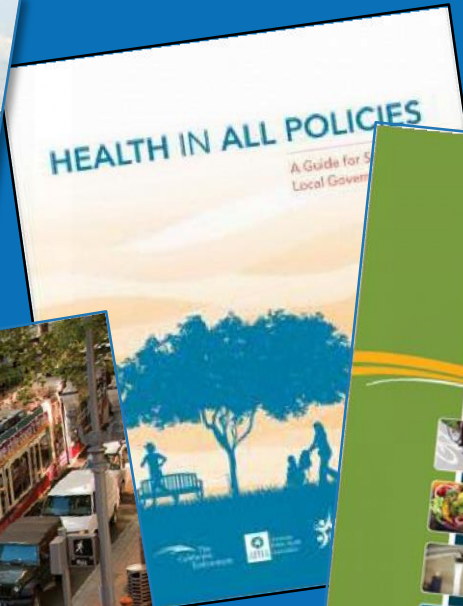


**EDUCATION &
EMPLOYMENT**

Benefits and Challenges of HIAP Implementation

BENEFITS	CHALLENGES
New and lasting partnerships are formed that can reap benefits long into the future.	Policymaking is a complex bureaucratic and political process.
Health is considered in policies that may have historically overlooked certain outcomes.	Specific HiAP interventions may be effective in one context, but not in another.
Additional stakeholders are involved in the decision-making process about public policies and programs.	HiAP operates in complex and dynamic systems that involve a range of sectors and disciplines, drawing on multiple, specialized knowledge bases.
Equity issues are brought to the forefront.	Evaluation parameters may be difficult to agree on given differing organizational cultures and expectations.
Increased understanding of the social and environmental determinants of health.	Policy and process changes may be required in several sectors and departments to achieve shared objectives.

HiAP Resources





Integrating Health in Municipal Decision-Making

- **10 points:**
 - Send staff to HiAP training
 - Complete HiAP checklist
- **Adopt a HiAP resolution (additional 10 pts)**
- **Establish HiAP task force (additional 5 pts)**



WANT A HEALTHIER COMMUNITY? GO FOR THE GOLD!

Integrating Health into Land Use Decisions

Chuck Latini Jr, PP, AICP

May 20, 2021



American Planning Association
New Jersey Chapter

Comprised of...

- 1,100 member practitioners locally
- Legislative Advocacy
- Practitioners Assistance/ Training
- Area Representatives – Regional Support

Strategic Partnerships....

- Sustainable Jersey
- NJ Future
- Center for Community Planning
- League of Municipalities

Numerous programs & Initiatives....

- Annual Conference & Regional Workshops
- Plan 4 Health
- CPAT
- Great Places
- Publications

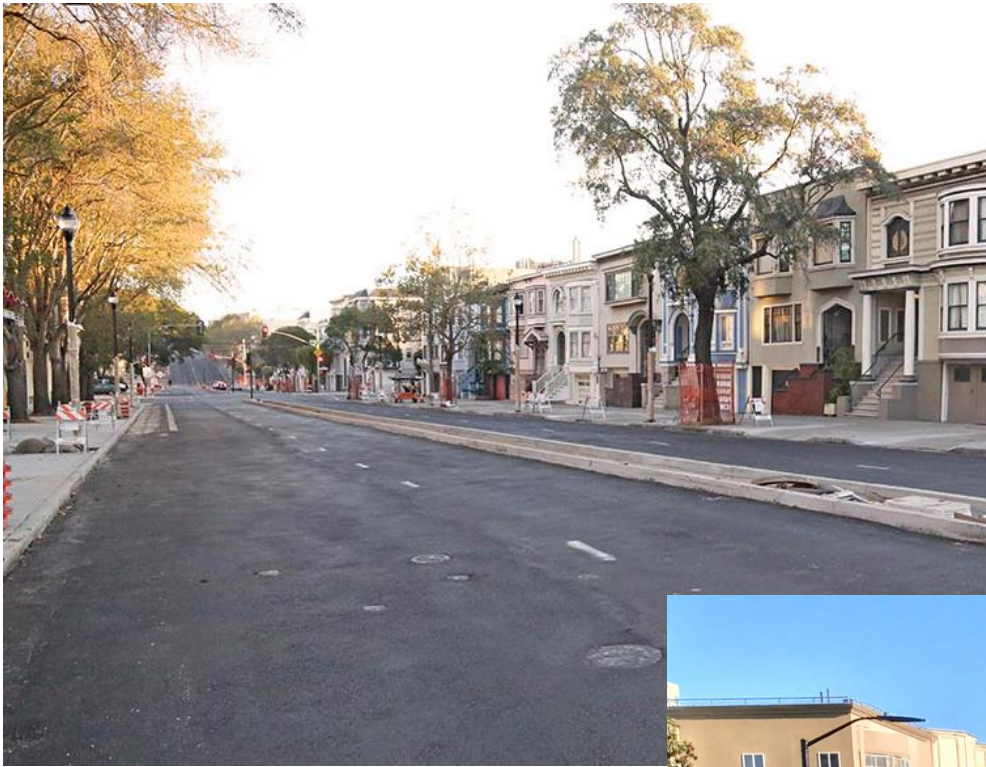




Integrating Health into Land Use Decisions

Land and Health? – Short answer heck yes...

- Land use / physical environment directly impacts physical and social determinants in health.
 - Physical Inactivity
 - Air and Water Quality
 - Traffic – safety and air quality
 - Loss of farmland
 - Racial segregation
 - Economic Stagnation



American Planning Association
New Jersey Chapter

Photo SFDPW...Masonic Avenue, SF, CA



The Comprehensive Plan

- Sets forth the Community's Vision.
- Ties together various components of the community
 - Land USE (housing, commercial, industrial, community, etc)
 - Transportation (streets, sidewalks, trails, etc)
 - Park and Open Space
 - Utilities (sewer, water, electric, etc)
 - Historic Preservation
 - Other Elements important to your community...
- Public Health?



The Comprehensive Plan

The NJ Municipal Land Use Law C. 40:55D

- Required to Effectuate Zoning
- Reexamined at least Once every 10 years.
- Required Components
 - Community Profile / Goals and Objectives
 - Land Use
 - Housing
 - Climate Change
- Recommended
 - Transportation
 - Open Space
 - Community Facilities
 - Utilities
 - Etc....



NJ MLUL

Purposes of the Comprehensive Plan

- Protect public health, safety, morals and general welfare.
- Ensure compatible land uses, densities, and aesthetic designs.
- Provide adequate light, air and open space.
- Preserve cultural and natural resources, and energy.
- Minimize congested transportation systems.

Sounds like health...



The Comprehensive Plan

The NJ Municipal Land Use Law C. 40:55D

- Reexamined at least Once every 10 years.

If you have to do by Law, do it with purpose.



Thank you....

www.njplanning.org



American Planning Association
New Jersey Chapter



LBOH

Michael S. Richmond, Esq.
Legal Counsel

New Jersey Local Boards of Health
Association

njlbha.org

Every municipality must have a local board of health

Section: 26:3-1: Establishment of local board

There shall be a board of health in every municipality in this state, which board shall consist of members appointed or designated, or both, as provided by this chapter, **except that in any municipality operating under laws establishing a form of government for such municipality under which the full powers of a local board of health can not be exercised by a local board of health so appointed or designated, the respective functions of a local board of health shall be exercised by such boards, bodies, or officers as may exercise the same according to law.**

LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH ARE ONE OF THE FOUNDATION BLOCKS OF PUBLIC HEALTH



What is a local board of health?

"Local board of health" means a county or municipal board of health, or a board of health of any regional, local, or special health district having the authority to regulate public health or sanitation by ordinance.

NJAC 8: 52-2.1.

Originally, local public health was to be conducted on the local level. The local board of health had the authority and duty to enforce the sanitation code within the municipality.

What are the functions of a local board of health?

The core functions of a board of health are consistent with those of public health, i.e.: assessment, assurance and policy development as previously indicated. Additional responsibilities include administration, program planning, evaluating the organizations effectiveness, financial stewardship and representing the community's interests.

1. **Administration:** The board defines the organization's purpose by establishing a clear statement of mission. Administration and/or oversight includes elements of assurance and assessment:

Functions of local board of health

2. Program Planning: Based on the mission statement, the board determines activities that will support the mission of the health department and the health of the community. Program planning contains elements of assessment and policy development.

3. Evaluation of Organizational Effectiveness: The board regularly evaluates the progress of the health department toward meeting overall objectives.

4. Financial Stewardship: The board must take a lead in the development of financial resources.

5. Represents the interests of the citizens. The board represents the public interest.

Local Board of Health

VS.

Local Health Department

Health Officer

Any duly appointed health officer shall, **subject to the superior authority of the local board appointing him**, be its general agent for the enforcement of its ordinances and the sanitary laws of the State. The health officer shall provide leadership in the field of public health in the community served by the local board as required under the "Recognized Public Health Activities and Minimum Standards of Performance." In addition to being the chief executive officer of the local board, the health officer is responsible for evaluating the health problems of the community served by the local board, planning appropriate activities to meet the health problems of the citizens thereof, developing necessary budget procedures to cover these activities and directing the staff of the local board to carry out these activities efficiently and economically.

Local Board of Health is Employer

Health Officer is CEO

Health Department are Staff





The Local Board of Health and Health Department work closely together.

They exchange information

The Health Department does the professional work

The Local Board of Health develops policy and plans, and rates the performance of the Health Department

Who is on a local board of health?



Lots of Different People

Some times specific people such as doctors, school nurses or tax assessors are required.

Most of the time it is people who are interested in their community and are willing to listen, learn and develop plans. As we understand that public health is more than health screenings or restaurant inspections, it is housing, employment, transportation and more; the backgrounds of people serving on local boards of health will broaden.

Is there more than one form of a local board of health?

YES!

There are five types

1. Autonomous- these are created by statutes and often are defined by the form of local government
2. County local board- the Board of County Commissioners establishes a county-wide local board- individual municipalities may maintain municipal boards- NJS 26:3A2-4

Forms of local boards

3. Regional Health Commissions- two or more municipalities join together to create an association to provide local health services- NJS 26:3-84: Formation of association for furnishing public health services
4. Special Charters-as provided in Special Municipal Charters granted by the legislature
5. Advisory-created by municipal ordinance

Faulkner and Walsh Act Municipalities

Municipalities organized under either the Walsh or Faulkner Acts do not have autonomous local boards of health. Two court decisions, Corby. Board of Health of Town of Nutley, 101 N.J.L. 50 (Sup. Ct. 1925) as to the Walsh Act and Myers v. Cedar Grove Township, 36 N.J. 51 (1961) as to the Faulkner Act, decided that the functions of a local board of health were to be performed by different bodies or officials in those forms of government.

Every municipality must have a local board of health

Section: 26:3-1: Establishment of local board

There shall be a board of health in every municipality in this state, which board shall consist of members appointed or designated, or both, as provided by this chapter, **except that in any municipality operating under laws establishing a form of government for such municipality under which the full powers of a local board of health can not be exercised by a local board of health so appointed or designated, the respective functions of a local board of health shall be exercised by such boards, bodies, or officers as may exercise the same according to law.**

Statutory vs. Advisory Board

The Court in Meyer contains a quote that suggests that municipalities not having an autonomous local board of health should consider creating an advisory board of health.

Municipalities organized under the Faulkner or Walsh Acts; or municipalities in a county with a county local board of health, or in a municipality which is a member of a regional health commission, should create advisory boards of health.

All other municipalities should organized their local boards of health as required by statute.

What is an Advisory Board of Health?

An Advisory Board of Health is a committee established by local ordinance that sets forth the number of members, any qualifications and the duties and responsibilities of the committee.

How do I know what form of local board my municipality should have?

For a period of time I will work with municipalities to confirm what type of local board they should have to comply with the Gold Medal requirements. My contact information will be on the SJ website.



BEST PRACTICES LBOH

The LBOH or Advisory Board is the cornerstone for the Gold Metal Health level. This is the first step.



Activity makes a distinction

Total number of points for this activity is 10

An autonomous local board of health is one path 10

A Faulkner or Walsh Act community, or a municipality in a county with a County Board of Health or a community that belongs to a regional health commission is the second path 5 + 5

Organization and appointment

The autonomous local board of health must have the correct number of members, who have the appropriate qualifications if any

An vacancies will be promptly filled

Contact information for the Local Board of Health to be listed on municipal website

Meetings

The local board of health will meet at least once a quarter

Annually, the local board of health will meet with a senior member of the Department of Health, with at least one member of the municipal governing body in attendance

Training

All members of the local board of health must take and successfully complete the Gold Members Orientation course given by the New Jersey Local Boards of Health Association (Yes, you will see me again!)

Meetings

The governing body will meet at least quarterly as the local board of health. This meeting shall not be part of a regular or workshop meeting of the governing body.

Annually the governing body shall participate in a presentation and meeting with a senior member of the health department.

Training

All members of the governing body must take and successfully complete the Gold Members Orientation course given by the New Jersey Local Boards of Health Association (Yes, you will see me again!)

Creating an Advisory Board of Health

The governing body of the municipality, creates by ordinance an Advisory Board of Health.

The number of members and their qualifications is at the governing bodies discretion, but a membership of between 5 and 9 is suggested. Staggered terms of three years are suggested.

Meetings

The advisory board of health will meet at least once a quarter

Annually, the advisory board of health will meet with a senior member of the Department of Health, with a least one member of the municipal governing body in attendance

Training

All members of the advisory board of health must take and successfully complete the Gold Members Orientation course given by the New Jersey Local Boards of Health Association (Yes, you will see me again!)



More Sustainability Summit events to come!



- List of Summit events with registration - bit.ly/NJVirtualSustSummit
- Recordings of Summit events – *will be posted by 5/28.* www.sustainablejersey.com > **Resources** > **Presentations** > **Sustainability Summit**

2021 NEW JERSEY

SUSTAINABILITY SUMMIT



Q&A

*Health Gold launches in late July! Stay tuned...