**Appendix A**

**URSM Priority Areas Identified Through Stakeholder Meetings**

**and Links to Determinants of Health**

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| **Priority Areas Identified** | **HIA Baseline Research & Health-Related Analysis Questions** | **Determinants of Health (HP2020) Potential Indicators & Information Resources** | **Examples** **From Stakeholders** | **Notes/****Discussion** |
| **Water & Sewer Infrastructure**  |  |  |  |  |
| Waterborne pathogens and pollution | Are there existing or future risks to public health from deteriorating public water and sewer systems in the region?Are there specific locations where these health risks must be addressed by upgrading the public infrastructure?Would a locally-adopted Urban Service Boundary or Urban Service Management Area result in any change in the water quality in urban or rural areas?When required to connect to public services, or required to upgrade their onsite systems, would low-income homeowners’ ability to pay for health care be adversely affected? | Neighborhood & Built Environment (N&BE)Natural EnvironmentHealth & Health Care (H&HC): Exposure to toxic substances and other physical hazards | Polluting storm waterDrinking water or water contact illnessAnimal-borne diseases; rodent/Insect borne diseasesTyphoid/e-coli outbreaks | Concerns include higher taxes to pay for new infrastructure and use of household finances to pay for hooking up to W&S versus using finances to maintain private wells and septic systems.Infrastructure policies and budget constraints for storm water management and other services. |
| Lack of septic maintenance | Are there existing or future public health risks from deteriorating septic and well systems on private land? | N&BE: Quality of HousingH&HC: Exposure to toxic substances and other physical hazards | Depression/Anxiety | Lack of financial and home maintenance skills/knowledge in education system. |
| **Water Resources & Quality** |  |  |  |  |
| Improved watershed protection | Would a locally adopted Urban Service Boundary or Urban Service Management Area result in any change in the water quality in urban or rural areas?Locally, are there any land uses that are resulting in adverse impacts to surface water quality and public health concerns? | Natural Environment |  |  |
| Increase tourism on rivers |  | Economic Stability |  |  |
| **Agriculture & Open Space** |  |  |  |  |
| Improve sustainability for agribusiness and open space | Locally, are there any land uses that are resulting in adverse impacts to surface water quality and public health concerns?Would expansion of new infrastructure into underserved areas reduce the public’s access to local foods?If infrastructure is expanded to serve rural areas, would the potential loss of open space and working farmland adversely impact the mental health of rural residents? | Economic StabilityEmploymentN&BE: Natural environmentAccess to healthy foodsOpportunities for recreation & leisure-time activities | Access to local foodPhysical activity – walking & biking | Stakeholders anticipate a positive change. |
| Decrease conflicts between landowners | In our region, do you know of any conflicting land uses that result in adverse public health impacts?Would the provision of public water and sewer infrastructure into under-served areas decrease land use conflicts and mitigate public health issues? | Social & Community Context (S&CC): Social norms & attitudes | Impacts of CAFOs on neighborsAsthma/respiratory issues | Stakeholders anticipate a positive change. |
| Direct development to areas that already contain infrastructure | Are there areas in the region that are served by infrastructure, yet are not developed?Would expansion of new infrastructure into under-served areas reduce the public’s access to local foods?Would the expansion of infrastructure into under-served areas reduce the public’s access to recreation and open space? | N&BE: Housing & community design | Water quality | Stakeholders anticipate a positive change. |
| Services boundary policies related to sprawl: Decrease sprawl | Do local existing public infrastructure policies encourage or discourage sprawl-type development?Do you know of local instances where public water and sewer expansion led to sprawl-type development?Are there any land uses in the region that adversely impact air quality? | N&BE: Housing & community designAccess to educational, economic, & job opportunitiesAccess to health care services | Depression/Anxiety | Sprawl/land use policies; determining where services should be located; local politics and favors. |
| **Transportation** |  |  |  |  |
| Commuting | In your opinion, would the outcomes of a local urban service boundary or management area (dense development, clustered growth) encourage or discourage the use of non-motorized transportation by residents? | Economic Stability: Access to EmploymentN&BE: Housing & community designAccess to educational, economic, & job opportunitiesH&HC: Exposure to toxic substances and other physical hazards | Physical activityTraffic InjuryAir quality | Poor transit linkages; master plan/zoning/complete streets issues for non-motorized transport. |
| Transportation diversity & access | In your opinion, would the outcomes of a local urban service boundary or management area (dense development, clustered growth) encourage or discourage the use of non-motorized transportation by residents? | N&BE: Housing & community designAccess to educational, economic, & job opportunitiesOpportunities for recreation & leisure-time activities | Physical activityObesity/Eating disorderAsthma/respiratory issues |  |
| **Financial Concerns, Policies, & Shared Services**  |  |  |  |  |
| Financial resources spent on maintaining existing infrastructure | Locally, have past policy discussions of public water and sewer infrastructure resulted in feelings of anxiety amongst community residents? | N&BE: Quality of HousingEnvironmental ConditionsEconomic StabilityHousing StabilityS&CC: Social cohesion, Civic participation  | Building densityWater qualityVibrant local economiesMental healthCommunity involvement | Infrastructure policies and budget constraints for storm water management and other services. |
| Financial resources spent on constructing and maintaining new infrastructure | When required to connect to public services, or required to upgrade their onsite systems, would low-income homeowners’ ability to pay for health care be adversely affected?Are there any positive community health impacts that come with not adopting an urban service boundary at the local level?If an urban service boundary is not adopted locally, will there be any potential increased costs to residents? (short-term or long-term)If an urban service boundary is not adopted locally, will there be any potential public health effects? (mental, physical). | N&BEEconomic Stability Employment  | Building densityWater qualityVibrant local economiesMental healthCommunity involvement | Infrastructure policies and budget constraints for storm water management and other services |
| Regional cooperation and shared services | Does your community participate in shared services with neighboring communities (an Authority, PA 425 or other)?Are there new regional or local opportunities for shared water and sewer service that could incentivize downtown infill or clustered growth?Are there specific impediments to the sharing of water and sewer services that lead to competition b/w jurisdictions? |  |  |  |

Notes: (1) Stakeholder Groups participating include URSM Committee members, local planners & engineers, local elected officials, and members of the public.

 (2) Transportation-related health issues are not addressed in the HIA.