Achieving Equity in Lead Poisoning Prevention Policy Making : Proceedings from a Consensus Conference

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## Introduction



#### **Speakers**

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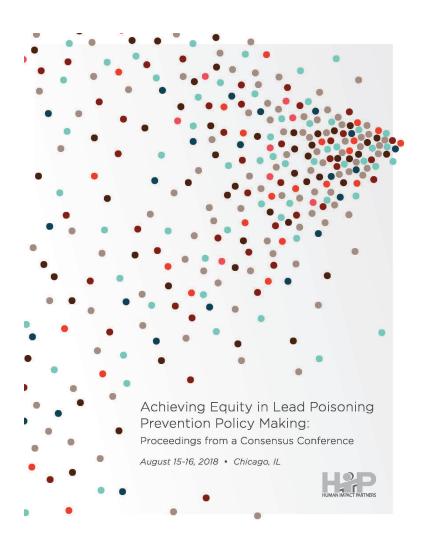
### Webinar Overview

- Describe consensus conference proceedings background
- Highlight identified impacts and recommendations
- Discuss opportunities to use the findings in your work

### Accessing the Report

#### **Final Report:**

https://humanimpact.org/hipproject s/achieving-equity-in-leadpoisoning-prevention-policy-making/



## Project background

- Decision makers enact lead prevention policies, often without regard to the unintended consequences for low income communities and communities of color.
- The Joyce Foundation and other experts identified the need for an equity analysis of lead policies to uncover and address these unintended consequences.
- Joyce identified Human Impact Partners as an organization to address this gap.

## Methods

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### **Human Impact Partners**

Through **research**, **advocacy**, and **capacity building**, we bring the power of public health to campaigns and movements for a just society.





**Criminal Justice** 

**Economic Security** 



Immigration



Housing



Land Use and Transportation

### **Consensus Conference Goals**

• Explore the extent to which policy makers are implementing lead prevention policies in consideration of equity impacts in low-income communities and communities of color.

• Make recommendations to improve equity considerations in those communities.

## **Consensus Conference Approach**

In August 2018, ~40 national experts came together at the *Equity Analysis of Lead Policies Consensus Conference* in Chicago.

Consensus conference = Structured, professionally facilitated meeting with a group of community members and stakeholders. Participants deliberate on information related to a topic and produce consensus findings on impacts and recommendations through open discussion. Steering committee prioritized focus on:

- 1. Residential lead service line replacement
- 2. Lead testing in water at schools and licensed childcare facilities
- 3. Testing and remediation of lead-based paint hazards in housing

Conference participants used an *equity analysis tool* to come to consensus on potential impacts and recommendations.

Tool emphasized:

- Equity as a process and an outcome
- Who's affected and how they're affected
- Identifying concrete actions to limit or mitigate adverse impacts

# **Definition of Equity**

As an outcome: We achieve equity when identity no longer systematically exposes people to risks or grants people privileges with regard to socioeconomic and life outcomes, and when people who need them most are prioritized to receive the resources required to thrive.

As a process: We achieve equity when those most impacted by historic and current structural biases and injustices are leading or meaningfully engaged in efforts to prioritize issues, to craft and implement solutions, to develop accountability measures, and to monitor progress.



## Impacts and Recommendations



## **Overarching Impacts + Recs**

Impacts:

- Exacerbated inequities and mistrust resulting from poor community engagement
- Fragmented lead policy frameworks
- Disproportionate cost of unfunded remediation
- Unfair stigmatization

- Ensure meaningful community engagement and prioritize community needs in decision making
- Implement a holistic lead remediation framework that addresses multiple sources of lead simultaneously and employs permanent remediation methods
- Develop and implement a national public awareness campaign that elevates the need for comprehensive lead exposure reduction and compels policy action
- Prioritize funding for lead prevention and remediation programs based on communities that need it most

## LSL Replacement Impacts + Recs

Impacts:

- Significant financial burdens threatening people and utilities
- Poorly implemented policies that exacerbate lead exposure

- Prioritize full LSL replacement and avoid partial replacement
- Ensure that LSL policies have ample funding for all stages of implementation
- Include implementation funding for low -income residents in any policies requiring full LSL replacement
- Require that utilities invest in more effective and meaningful communications with communities

#### Drinking Water in Schools and Childcare Facilities Impacts + Recs

Impacts:

- Insufficient testing protocols, which create more problems
- Enormous financial challenges for local school districts and childcare facilities
- Children falling through the cracks

- Provide financial resources to schools and childcare facilities to achieve the ultimate goal of remediation, along with support to properly install and maintain filtration systems
- Improve and standardize testing and disclosure requirements
- Target prevention and remediation efforts at all places where children engage

Impacts:

- Few protections for low -income tenants
- Barriers to remediation for low -income homeowners
- Threat of housing displacement among low -income communities

- Protect the financial well -being of tenants and low -income homeowners during remediation
- Include requirements for temporary housing during remediation to minimize household instability, and implement long -term anti -displacement strategies to ensure tenant protection



## Discussion



### Discussion

- How might this analysis help you in your grantmaking?
- With whom might you/we share this information?
- How have you seen equity issues arise in lead poisoning prevention policy?



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