

What does it take to access these structures?

Which structures have the greatest potential, and in what circumstances?

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	Financing Structure	Description	Examples/Mechanisms	Who Decides on Availability and Conditions	Most Suitable Applications	Decision Making Process	Level	Primary Influences on Supply	Why Important	Key Challenges
Temporary or One-Time Funding	Grants	Arrangements that provide funding for specific initiatives and do not need to be repaid	CMS Innovation grants ( <a href="#">Medicaid Incentives for the Prevention of Chronic Diseases Model</a> ), foundation grants, hospital community benefit grants, prizes or competitions ( <a href="#">Aspire Challenge</a> ), gap funding for capital projects, and <a href="#">loan loss reserve funds</a>	Foundations*, government agencies, hospitals	Up-front costs, such as development or planning costs, one-time projects or costs	Grantors' internal grant-making policies and practices	Federal, State, Local	Legal requirements for foundations and community benefits, appropriations for government, corporate policy	Can spur innovation by providing funds to items considered too risky for other funders, can leverage other funds	Short-term, grant terms not always consistent with grantees' core work
Funding That Needs To Be Repaid	Bonds	Debt issued as bonds. Investors purchase bonds with expectation they will be repaid over a specified time period at a specified interest rate	General obligation bonds, transportation revenue bonds, sewer bonds, housing revenue bonds, hospital revenue bonds, <a href="#">San Francisco's affordable housing GO bonds</a>	Typically issued by a government/public authority or private authority (e.g., a development finance agency)	Projects with long-term revenue sources (e.g., rental payments, user fees, health care fees) because debt must be repaid	Highly standardized and institutionalized investment protocols	State, Local	Investors' appetites, government willingness to issue, government debt policies, sufficiency of revenues for repayment	Provides capital for interventions in which revenue streams accrue over many years	There must be a revenue source to repay funds. Bonds are rated for risk; the higher the risk, the greater the interest rate
	Loans	Through loan agreements, investors fund specific initiatives expecting to be repaid over a specified time period at a specified rate of return	Program-related and mission-related investments (PRIs/MRIs) made by private foundations ( <a href="#">Community Memorial Foundation</a> , <a href="#">Kresge Foundation</a> ), community development financial institution (CDFI) loans ( <a href="#">Community Loan Fund</a> , <a href="#">Equity With a Twist</a> )	Institutions making the loans—typically foundations, government agencies, or CDFIs	Projects with long-term revenue sources (e.g., rental payments, user fees, health care fees) because debt must be repaid	Contractual loan agreements, which may vary by funder	State, Local	Investor appetites, creditworthiness of investment, sufficiency of revenues for repayment	Provides capital for interventions in which revenue streams accrue over many years	There must be a source to repay funds. Contractual terms can differ from funder to funder
	Pay-for-Success	Investors fund specific interventions with expectations that the intervention will meet performance specifications, upon which repayment is contingent	Social impact bonds ( <a href="#">Goldman Sachs' Chicago early education program</a> ), performance contracts ( <a href="#">Strong Families Fund</a> ), human capital bonds ( <a href="#">Pay for Performance Act MN</a> ), SIPPRA (the <a href="#">Social Impact Partnerships to Pay for Results Act</a> )	Sponsoring agencies: the nonprofit or government agencies willing to pledge future revenue streams	Projects with 1) a clear ROI—probably a financial ROI, 2) partners willing to channel future budget streams into performance payments, 3) partners willing to forego highly sophisticated measures of success	Negotiated contracts	All governmental levels, as well as private sector	Requires an entity willing to provide upfront capital and take financial risk	Promotes and demonstrates the value of population health interventions, source of financing when there's reluctance or inability to invest through a direct appropriation	Complex, expert transactions that can be time-consuming and very costly to arrange, including measurement and evaluative requirements
	Equity Investments	Investors purchase ownership shares in an enterprise expecting the business's earnings and/or assets to grow. Returns accrue to the investor when the ownership share is sold	Venture capital, corporate investing ( <a href="#">Healthy Neighborhoods Equity Fund</a> ), <a href="#">Opportunity Zones</a> , <a href="#">Dallas Children's Health GoNoodle investment</a>	Individual and institutional investors, boards of directors/CEOs	Business opportunities with potential for financial returns to the investor	Internal investment criteria and/or conditions set by capital markets	Federal, State, Local	Supply and demand, potential for profit, preferential tax treatment	Spurs innovation, access to large sums of capital	Potential to serve low-income communities in absence of tax preferences or regulatory requirements is unclear
Sustainable Financing	Dedicated Public Revenues	Dedicated funds raised through taxes, assessments, public fees, or tax credits	<a href="#">Sugar-sweetened beverage taxes (Berkeley, CA and Philadelphia, PA)</a> , <a href="#">proposed tax on guns and ammunition (Seattle, WA)</a> , <a href="#">behavioral health tax (Bernalillo County, NM)</a> , <a href="#">employer wellness tax credit (MA)</a> , <a href="#">community development tax credit (NH)</a> , <a href="#">tax increment financing (NE)</a>	Elected officials, voters	Interventions with 1) strong public returns—financial, social, and/or economic, and/or 2) public consensus around the need to address the problem, and/or 3) community champions	Legislative, referenda	Federal, State, Local	Attitudes towards taxes and public spending	Broad-based revenue sources matching the benefit stream of many population health investments, i.e., spread across multiple beneficiaries	Unpopularity of taxes
	Earned Income	Money generated from paid work (revenue from sales, fees for services, etc.)	Health information exchange fees, membership fees, contracts for developing community health assessment	Organizations/individuals decide if they wish to purchase given the value they receive in return	When there is demand or a requirement for the service/good on offer (e.g., Health Information Exchange, Community Health Assessment)	Establishing a fair price for the goods/services; this may be negotiated	State, Local	Supply and demand, valuable product for a fair price	Allows multisector partnerships or organizations to capture revenue from the goods/services they create	Establishing a price customers are willing to pay, convincing customers to pay for something previously free or unavailable
	Health Care Payment Model	Value-based payments for certain interventions that specify who gets paid, for what, and payment conditions and terms	<a href="#">Medicare Diabetes Prevention Program (DPP)</a> , <a href="#">Million Hearts, accountable care organizations (ACOs)</a> , <a href="#">chronic care management (CCM)</a>	CMS, state Medicaid agencies, payers, providers, hospitals	Projects that directly reduce health care costs and/or improve health—these typically have some type of clinical component and a short payback period	CMS and/or state Medicaid rules and payers' contractual payment terms	Federal and State Government, Local Payers	CMS requirements, state Medicaid rules, providers' and payers' business models/interests	Payment structures influence shifts in health and cost outcomes, may also create opportunity for reinvestment back into population health	Can require substantial investment, payers/providers may not participate to avoid risk, hard to set incentives right given health system complexity
	Institutional Purchasing and Investment	Institutional purchasing, investment, and employment decisions. Notably, anchor institutions (i.e. sizeable universities, hospitals and employers) can significantly impact local social, economic, and environmental conditions	<a href="#">Mayo Clinic (Rochester, MN)</a> , <a href="#">Henry Ford Health System, Detroit Medical Center</a> , and <a href="#">Wayne State University (Detroit)</a> , <a href="#">Bon Secours Health System (Baltimore)</a> , <a href="#">Kaiser Permanente</a>	Individual institutions	Communities with large institutions	Boards of directors/CEOs and internal resource decisions	Local	Existence of large institutions, institutional goals and/or mission	Large institutions (e.g., hospitals, universities, employers) can significantly impact social determinants of health (e.g., local employment, transportation, environment)	Institutions must decide that purchasing and investment to promote health fulfills their mission and/or there is a business case
	Mandates	Requirements to provide a service/good, funding may be provided or not	<a href="#">Community Benefits</a> , <a href="#">Community Reinvestment Act</a> , <a href="#">Americans with Disabilities Act</a>	Subjects of mandate pursuant to specifications of mandate	Parties with the capacity to fund and/or act on the mandate, a credible means of enforcing the mandate	Legislative	Federal, State, Local	Specifications of mandate, compliance of implementers	Requires spending to meet specified goals	Unfunded or underfunded mandates create financial burdens
	Public Appropriations	Funds are allocated according to impact on health and health costs	<a href="#">Public health (Public Health Emergency Response Accountability Act)</a> , <a href="#">lead poisoning prevention programs</a> , <a href="#">tobacco prevention programs</a>	Government officials	Interventions with 1) clear positive impact on public welfare and/or public spending, and/or 2) a compelling public purpose shared by policy makers	Legislative appropriations and internal management decisions	Federal, State, Local	The number eligible for services (e.g., Medicaid, K-12 education), budget protocols, interest of public officials, public opinion, and competing budget priorities	Opportunity to align public investment across sectors and away from treating costly problems to preventing them	Understanding impact of alternative investments and opportunity costs, buy-in from siloed agencies can be difficult
	Reinvestment	Using savings from health care or other government services (and/or excess revenues) as a source for upstream and downstream investments	<a href="#">Delivery System Reform Incentive Payment Program (NY)</a> , <a href="#">Hennepin Health ACO (MN)</a> , <a href="#">PacificSource coordinated care organizations (OR)</a> , <a href="#">Wraparound Milwaukie (MN)</a> , <a href="#">justice system reinvestment</a>	Payers, providers, purchasers, government officials	Situations in which 1) savings are produced and readily measured, or 2) the reinvested amounts are not cost savings, but a more easily determined amount such as profit margin	Contract negotiation, board decision making, federal requirements	All governmental levels, as well as private sector	Provider and payer business models/interests, state Medicaid rules, CMS pilot program terms	Health care savings and other expenses such as criminal justice are potentially a significant source of sustainable funding	"Savings" are often projected not cash (e.g., costs rise less than otherwise), measurement can be difficult, as can reaching agreement on savings distribution

\* Foundation grants typically are not long term and thus not considered sustainable, however, foundations occasionally will make long-term commitments to specific institutions.