



Travis County Commissioners Court Agenda Request

Meeting Date: July 8, 2014

Prepared By/Phone Number: Juanita Jackson – 854-4467

Elected/Appointed Official/Dept. Head: Sherri E. Fleming, County Executive for Health and Human Services and Veterans Service

Commissioners Court Sponsor: Judge Samuel T. Biscoe

AGENDA LANGUAGE:

Receive Update from Austin/Travis County Health and Human Services Department on Comprehensive Public Health Planning.

BACKGROUND/SUMMARY OF REQUEST AND ATTACHMENTS:

See Attachment

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS:

Staff recommends approval of this item.

ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES:

See Attachment

FISCAL IMPACT AND SOURCE OF FUNDING:

REQUIRED AUTHORIZATIONS:

- Mary Etta Gerhardt, Assistant County Attorney
- Leroy Nellis, Acting County Executive, Planning and Budget Office
- Cyd Grimes, CPM, Travis County Purchasing Agent
- Nicki Riley, CAP, CMA, Travis County Auditor
- Patty Lennon, Financial Analyst, Travis County Auditor's Office
- Aerin Pfaffenberger, Analyst, Planning and Budget Office
- Sherri Fleming, County Executive, HHSVS

AGENDA REQUEST DEADLINE: All agenda requests and supporting materials must be submitted as a pdf to Cheryl Aker in the County Judge's office, Cheryl.Aker@co.travis.tx.us by Tuesdays at 5:00 p.m. for the next week's meeting.



A/TCHHSD Comprehensive Public Health Planning

Presentation to Travis County Commissioner's Court

July 8, 2014, 9 am

700 Lavaca St., Austin, TX 78701

Presented by: Austin/Travis County Health and Human Services Department

Carlos Rivera	—	Shannon Jones	—	Dr. Philip Huang	—	Veena Viswanathan
Director		Deputy Director		Health Authority		Program Manager

Presentation Overview

Comprehensive Public Health Planning

- What is Accreditation?
- Why is Accreditation important?
- How will we as a city and county improve?
 - Ten Essential Public Health Services
 - Twelve Public Health Accreditation Domains
- Advancement, Best Practices, and Benefits for Travis County
 - Comprehensive Public Health Planning Work Statement in Interlocal



Accreditation Goal: Improve and Protect the health of the public by advancing the quality and performance of state, local, tribal, and territorial public health departments

Accreditation requires an on-going health departmental commitment to improvement and adherence to national standards.

Source: Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB)

What Does Accreditation Do?

Identifies successes and opportunities for improvement

Means for accountability

Strengthens engagement of community and partnerships

Develops Public Health Workforce

Improves communication with governance

Builds platform for Quality Improvement

Increases the understanding of public health

Energizes the staff

Source: PHAB

Incentives for Accreditation

National recognition for public health practice

Engage the public health workforce

Access to network of public health experts

Focus on improving the health department

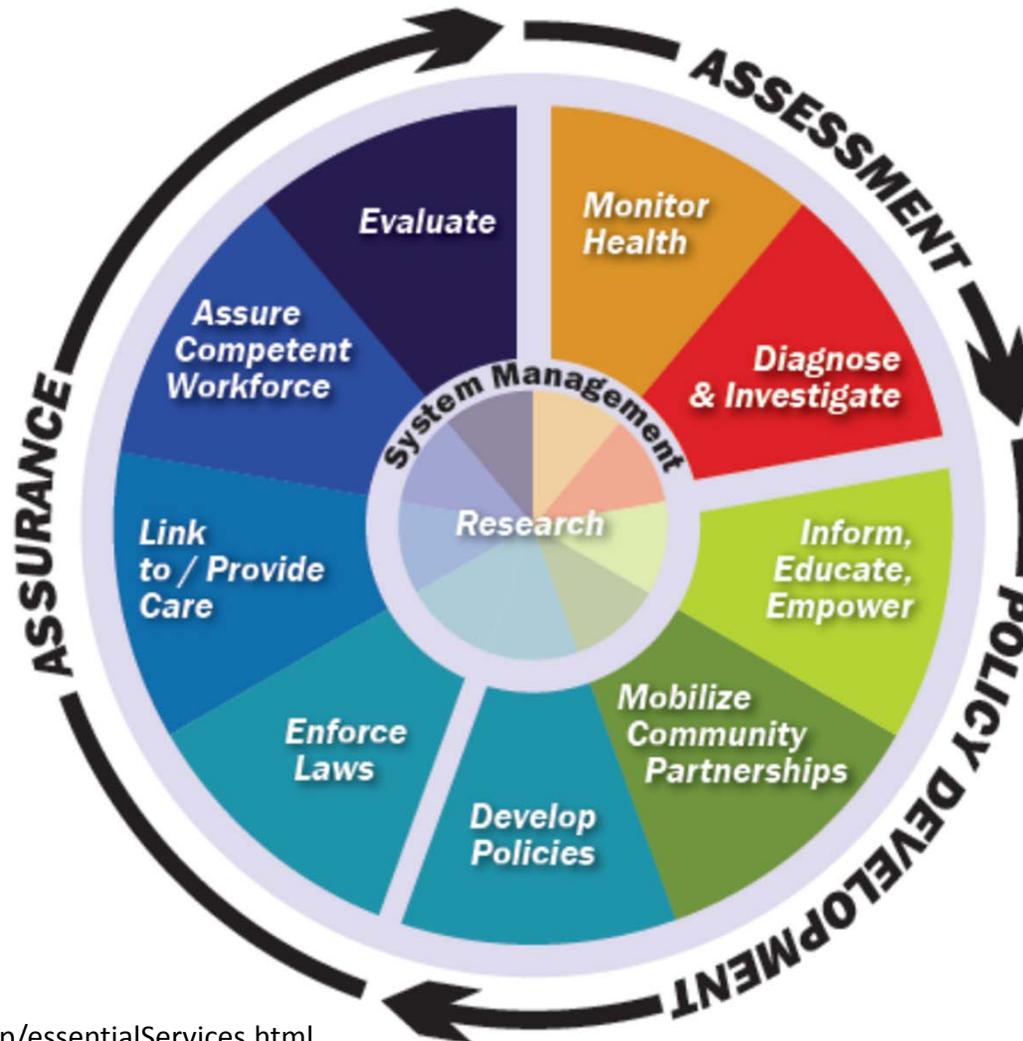
Prioritization for future funding and potential access to new funding streams

Streamlines grant reporting

Participation in developing a strong data base for best practices

Source: PHAB

Core Public Health Functions and Ten Essential Health Services



Public Health Accreditation Domains

#	Domain Name	Examples
1	Assess	Community Health Assessment, Critical Health Indicators
2	Investigate	Contain/mitigate problems and issues * Maintain access to laboratories Maintain plan & policies for urgent and non-urgent communications
3	Inform & Educate	HHSD and partner press releases, health fairs, presentations, mobile health screenings
4	Community Engagement	Coalition building for collective impact * Convene community groups
5	Policies and Plans	HHSD Strategic Planning Community Health Improvement Planning
6	Public Health Laws	Review laws with governance Educate community Enforce laws and coordinate with reporting agencies on violations

Accreditation Domains, continued

#	Domain Name	Examples
7	Access to Care	Link people to healthcare Assure provision of care when not otherwise available
8	Workforce	Promote development of future public health workers Assess staff competencies and address gaps through training
9	Quality Improvement	Use performance management to monitor organizational objectives Implement QI processes at program and administrative levels
10	Evidence-Based Practices	Contribute to and apply evidence base of public health Educate others on research, best practices ,and evaluations
11	Administration and Management	Maintain infrastructure to support functions Ensure effective financial management system
12	Governance	Maintain capacity to engage City Council and County Commissioners

Benefits for Travis County *

- ❑ Advancement in Delivery of Public Health Services for Travis County
 - ❑ Access to Best Practices and Experts Nation-wide
 - ❑ Meeting or Exceeding National Standards
 - ❑ Access to Prioritization of Funding and Access to New Funding
- ❑ Improved Communication with Commissioner's Court and City Council
 - ❑ Written communication on progress
 - ❑ Presentations and discussions for collaboration
- ❑ Participation and strong presence at engagements with partners
- ❑ Partner in Accreditation process and official Site Visit

* Included in the proposed Comprehensive Public Health Planning work statement in the Interlocal.

Benefits for Travis County *

- ❑ Community Engagement and Feedback from Travis County residents
 - ❑ Health promotion and education
 - ❑ Public health improvement planning and action
 - ❑ Ongoing presentations and outreach
- ❑ Access and Education on key areas of A/TCHHSD focus:
 - ❑ CHA/CHIP and Planning
 - ❑ Health Equity
 - ❑ Cultural and Linguistic Appropriate Services Assessment and Action Plan
 - ❑ Internal and External Communication
 - ❑ Quality Improvement
 - ❑ Performance Management
 - ❑ HHSD Workforce Development

* Included in the proposed Comprehensive Public Health Planning work statement in the Interlocal.

Step 1 – Pre-Application

Step 2 – Application

Step 3 – Documentation

Step 4 – Site Visit

Step 5 – Accreditation

Step 6 – Annual Reports

Step 7 – Reaccreditation

**The Seven
Steps
Of
Accreditation**

Accreditation Next Steps

Item	Timeline	
Accreditation Coordinator (AC) and Leads review submissions for the 12 Domains	July 2014 – Oct 2014	<p>A/TCHHSD continues to improve services, meet gaps, and engage Travis County in progress through meetings, plans, papers, presentations, and community/partner engagements.</p>
Executives review and approve submissions	Nov 2014 – Jan 2015	
AC finalizes and uploads submissions	Feb 2015	
Director “Hits Submit Button”	March 2015	
PHAB and AC clarify questions on submissions	April – May 2015	
Site Visit team forms and reviews submissions	June – August 2015	
Potential/estimated times for Site Visit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with Executives, AC, and Leads • Partner Lunch and discussion • Review of additional information and sites 	Sept – Oct 2015	
Accreditation Decision, Report, and Recommendations	Nov – Dec 2015	
Annual A/TCHHSD Progress Reports	2016-2019	

Where can I learn more?

- www.phaboard.org
 - Accreditation materials
 - Online training (5 CEUs)
- Email: HHSDAccreditation@austintexas.gov
- Contact Shannon Jones: 512-972-5410
Veena Viswanathan: 512-972-5488



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Public Health Accreditation Board

STANDARDS: AN OVERVIEW

VERSION 1.0

APPLICATION PERIOD 2011–2012

APPROVED MAY 2011

ASSESS

DOMAIN 1: Conduct and disseminate assessments focused on population health status and public health issues facing the community

Standard 1.1: Participate in or Conduct a Collaborative Process Resulting in a Comprehensive Community Health Assessment

Standard 1.2: Collect and Maintain Reliable, Comparable, and Valid Data That Provide Information on Conditions of Public Health Importance and On the Health Status of the Population

Standard 1.3: Analyze Public Health Data to Identify Trends in Health Problems, Environmental Public Health Hazards, and Social and Economic Factors That Affect the Public's Health

Standard 1.4: Provide and Use the Results of Health Data Analysis to Develop Recommendations Regarding Public Health Policy, Processes, Programs, or Interventions

INVESTIGATE

DOMAIN 2: Investigate health problems and environmental public health hazards to protect the community

Standard 2.1: Conduct Timely Investigations of Health Problems and Environmental Public Health Hazards

Standard 2.2: Contain/Mitigate Health Problems and Environmental Public Health Hazards

Standard 2.3: Ensure Access to Laboratory and Epidemiologic/Environmental Public Health Expertise and Capacity to Investigate and Contain/Mitigate Public Health Problems and Environmental Public Health Hazards

Standard 2.4: Maintain a Plan with Policies and Procedures for Urgent and Non-Urgent Communications

INFORM & EDUCATE

DOMAIN 3: Inform and educate about public health issues and functions

Standard 3.1: Provide Health Education and Health Promotion Policies, Programs, Processes, and Interventions to Support Prevention and Wellness

Standard 3.2: Provide Information on Public Health Issues and Public Health Functions Through Multiple Methods to a Variety of Audiences

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

DOMAIN 4: Engage with the community to identify and address health problems

Standard 4.1: Engage with the Public Health System and the Community in Identifying and Addressing Health Problems Through Collaborative Processes

Standard 4.2: Promote the Community's Understanding of and Support for Policies and Strategies That will Improve the Public's Health

POLICIES & PLANS

DOMAIN 5: Develop public health policies and plans

Standard 5.1: Serve As a Primary and Expert Resource for Establishing and Maintaining Public Health Policies, Practices, and Capacity

Standard 5.2: Conduct a Comprehensive Planning Process Resulting in a Tribal/State/Community Health Improvement Plan

Standard 5.3: Develop and Implement a Health Department Organizational Strategic Plan

Standard 5.4: Maintain an All Hazards Emergency Operations Plan

PUBLIC HEALTH LAWS

DOMAIN 6: Enforce public health laws

Standard 6.1: Review Existing Laws and Work with Governing Entities and Elected/Appointed Officials to Update as Needed

Standard 6.2: Educate Individuals and Organizations On the Meaning, Purpose, and Benefit of Public Health Laws and How to Comply

Standard 6.3: Conduct and Monitor Public Health Enforcement Activities and Coordinate Notification of Violations among Appropriate Agencies

ACCESS TO CARE

DOMAIN 7: Promote strategies to improve access to health care services

Standard 7.1: Assess Health Care Capacity and Access to Health Care Services

Standard 7.2: Identify and Implement Strategies to Improve Access to Health Care Services

WORKFORCE

DOMAIN 8: Maintain a competent public health workforce

Standard 8.1: Encourage the Development of a Sufficient Number of Qualified Public Health Workers

Standard 8.2: Assess Staff Competencies and Address Gaps by Enabling Organizational and Individual Training and Development

QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

DOMAIN 9: Evaluate and continuously improve processes, programs, and interventions

Standard 9.1: Use a Performance Management System to Monitor Achievement of Organizational Objectives

Standard 9.2: Develop and Implement Quality Improvement Processes Integrated Into Organizational Practice, Programs, Processes, and Interventions

EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES

DOMAIN 10: Contribute to and apply the evidence base of public health

Standard 10.1: Identify and Use the Best Available Evidence for Making Informed Public Health Practice Decisions

Standard 10.2: Promote Understanding and Use of Research Results, Evaluations, and Evidence-based Practices With Appropriate Audiences

ADMINISTRATION & MANAGEMENT

DOMAIN 11: Maintain administrative and management capacity

Standard 11.1: Develop and Maintain an Operational Infrastructure to Support the Performance of Public Health Functions

Standard 11.2: Establish Effective Financial Management Systems

GOVERNANCE

DOMAIN 12: Maintain capacity to engage the public health governing entity

Standard 12.1: Maintain Current Operational Definitions and Statements of the Public Health Roles, Responsibilities, and Authorities

Standard 12.2: Provide Information to the Governing Entity Regarding Public Health and the Official Responsibilities of the Health Department and of the Governing Entity

Standard 12.3: Encourage the Governing Entity's Engagement In the Public Health Department's Overall Obligations and Responsibilities

The **PHAB STANDARDS** apply to all health departments—Tribal, state, local, and territorial. Standards are the required level of achievement that a health department is expected to meet. Domains are groups of standards that pertain to a broad group of public health services. The focus of the PHAB standards is “what” the health department provides in services and activities, irrespective of “how” they are provided or through what organizational structure. Please refer to the **PHAB Standards and Measures** Version 1.0 document, available at www.phaboard.org, for the full official standards, measures, required documentation, and guidance.

ELIGIBLE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

Health departments must submit their community health assessment, community health improvement plan, and department strategic plan to PHAB in order to be eligible to apply for accreditation.

TRIBAL HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

A Tribal health department is defined, for the purposes of PHAB accreditation, as a federally recognized Tribal government,¹ Tribal organization or inter-Tribal consortium, as defined in the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, as amended. Such departments have jurisdictional authority to provide public health services, as evidenced by constitution, resolution, ordinance, executive order or other legal means, intended to promote and protect the Tribe's overall health, wellness and safety; prevent disease; and respond to issues and events. Federally recognized Tribal governments may carry out the above public health functions in a cooperative manner through formal agreement, formal partnership or formal collaboration.

1. As evidenced by inclusion on the list of recognized Tribes mandated under 25 U.S.C. § 479a-1. Publication of List of Recognized Tribes.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

A state or territorial health department is defined, for the purposes of PHAB accreditation, as the governing entity with primary statutory authority to promote and protect the public's health and prevent disease in humans. This authority is defined by state or territorial constitution, statutes or regulations, or established by Executive Order. State or territorial health departments may also apply if they are part of an umbrella organization, super public health agency, or super agency that oversees public health functions as well as other government functions. However, PHAB will review and accredit only the public health function of the health department.

LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

A local health department is defined, for the purposes of PHAB accreditation, as the governmental body serving a jurisdiction or group of jurisdictions geographically smaller than a state and recognized as having the primary statutory authority to promote and protect the public's health and prevent disease in humans. This authority is defined by the state's constitution, statute, or regulations or established by local ordinance or through formal local cooperative agreement or mutual aid. The entity may be a locally governed health department, a local entity of a centralized state health department, or a city, city-county, county, district, or regional health department.



PUBLIC HEALTH ACCREDITATION BOARD
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The goal of national public health department accreditation is to improve and protect the public's health by advancing the quality and performance of public health departments.

The **Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB)** is the national organization that accredits Tribal, state, local, and territorial public health departments.

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10 Essential Public Health Services

The **Essential Public Health Services** provide the fundamental framework for the National Public Health Performance Standard Program (NPHPSP) instruments, by describing the public health activities that should be undertaken in all communities.

The Core Public Health Functions Steering Committee developed the framework for the Essential Services in 1994. This steering committee included representatives from US Public Health Service agencies and other major public health organizations.

The Essential Services provide a working definition of public health and a guiding framework for the responsibilities of local public health systems.

1. **Monitor** health status to identify community health problems.
2. **Diagnose and investigate** health problems and health hazards in the community.
3. **Inform, educate, and empower** people about health issues.
4. **Mobilize** community partnerships to identify and solve health problems.
5. **Develop policies and plans** that support individual and community health efforts.
6. **Enforce** laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety.
7. **Link** people to needed personal health services and assure the provision of health care when otherwise unavailable.
8. **Assure** a competent public health and personal healthcare workforce.
9. **Evaluate** effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal and population-based health services.
10. **Research** for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems.

All information above directly from:

<http://www.cdc.gov/nphpsp/essentialServices.html>



PHAB Domains

“The Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB) is charged with administering the national public health department accreditation program. To that end, PHAB’s scope of accreditation extends only to governmental public health departments operated by Tribes, states, local jurisdictions, and territories.

PHAB’s public health department accreditation standards address the array of public health functions set forth in the ten Essential Public Health Services. Public health department accreditation standards address a range of core public health programs and activities including, for example, environmental public health, health education, health promotion, community health, chronic disease prevention and control, communicable disease, injury prevention, maternal and child health, public health emergency preparedness, access to clinical services, public health laboratory services, management /administration, and governance. Thus, public health department accreditation gives reasonable assurance of the range of public health services that a health department should provide. The standards refer to this broad range of work as health department processes, programs, and interventions.”

Domain 1: **Conduct and Disseminate** Assessments Focused on Population Health Status and Public Health Issues Facing the Community

Domain 2: **Investigate Health Problems and Environmental Public Health Hazards** to Protect the Community

Domain 3: **Inform and Educate** About Public Health Issues and Functions

Domain 4: **Engage with the Community** to Identify and Address Health Problems

Domain 5: **Develop** Public Health **Policies and Plans**

Domain 6: **Enforce** Public Health Laws

Domain 7: **Promote Strategies** to Improve Access to Healthcare Services

Domain 8: **Maintain a Competent Public Health Workforce**

Domain 9: **Evaluate and Continuously Improve** Processes, Programs, and Interventions

Domain 10: **Contribute To and Apply the Evidence-base** of Public Health

Domain 11: **Maintain Administrative and Management Capacity**

Domain 12: **Maintain Capacity to Engage the Public Health Governing Entity**

All information above directly from: Public Health Accreditation Board

<http://www.phaboard.org/accreditation-process/public-health-department-standards-and-measures/>

Public Health Accreditation Board

The **Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB)** was created to serve as the national public health accrediting body, and is jointly funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. The development of national public health accreditation has involved, and is supported by, public health leaders and practitioners from the national, Tribal, state, and local levels. Learn more about PHAB or sign up for the PHAB e-newsletter by visiting www.phaboard.org.

Seven Steps of Public Health Department Accreditation:

1. Pre-application
2. Application
3. Document Selection and Submission
4. Site Visit
5. Accreditation Decision
6. Reports
7. Reaccreditation

For more information, contact:

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9 Things Every Health Department Should Know About Public Health Department Accreditation

1. National public health department accreditation is administered by the **Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB)**, which is located in Alexandria, Virginia.
2. Eligible applicants are **Tribal, state, local, and territorial public health departments**.
3. **Accreditation for health departments is voluntary** – health departments should apply when they are ready!
4. The accreditation process and standards and measures were developed by public health practitioners, and they were **beta tested in 30 diverse health department sites across the country**.
5. **PHAB offers an array of materials** on www.phaboard.org to assist health departments throughout the accreditation process, from deciding whether their health department is ready all the way through the reaccreditation cycle. Some of those materials include:
 - PHAB Power Point Presentation for Health Departments
 - Guide to National Public Health Department Accreditation Version 1.0
 - PHAB Standards and Measures Version 1.0
 - PHAB Acronyms and Glossary of Terms Version 1.0
 - e-PHAB Statement of Intent Information 2011-2012
 - e-PHAB Application Information 2011-2012
 - National Public Health Department Accreditation Documentation Guidance Version 1.0
 - PHAB Standards and Measures Documentation Selection Spreadsheet Version 1.0
6. Four modules in an **online orientation** to national public health department accreditation can also be found on the website. The four modules are:
 - A General Overview of Public Health Department Accreditation
 - An Introduction to the PHAB Accreditation Process
 - The Nuts and Bolts of the PHAB Accreditation Process
 - Understanding the PHAB Standards and Measures and Documentation Requirements
7. **A community health assessment, a community health improvement plan, and a department strategic plan** are required to apply for national public health department accreditation – health departments can begin or refine work on these prerequisites now.
8. There is a specific accreditation fee schedule for each applicant based on the population served within the applicant's jurisdiction. See the PHAB website for the **2011-2012 Accreditation Fee Schedule and payment options**.
9. National public health department accreditation is an important step on the journey toward **quality improvement in public health!**