



Essential Service 5: Develop Policies and Plans That Support Individual and Community Health Efforts

What local policies in both the government and private sector promote health in my community?

How well are we setting healthy local policies?

Developing policies and plans that support individual and community health efforts encompasses the following:

- Ensuring leadership development at all levels of public health.
- Ensuring systematic community-level and state-level planning for health improvement in all jurisdictions.
- Developing and tracking measurable health objectives from the (CHIP) as a part of a continuous quality improvement plan.
- Establishing joint evaluation with the medical healthcare system to define consistent policies regarding prevention and treatment services.
- Developing policy and legislation to guide the practice of public health.

Partners gathered to discuss the performance of the local public health system (LPHS) in developing policies and plans that support individual and community health efforts include, but are not limited to:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> The local health department or other governmental public health agency. | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-profit organizations/advocacy groups. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The local board of health or other local governing entity. | <input type="checkbox"/> Civic organizations. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hospitals. | <input type="checkbox"/> Neighborhood organizations and other community/grassroots organizations. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health officer/public health director. | <input type="checkbox"/> Media. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Elected officials and policymakers. | <input type="checkbox"/> Indian Health Service. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public health attorneys. | <input type="checkbox"/> Community development organizations. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community health planners. | <input type="checkbox"/> Community residents. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Law enforcement agencies and emergency services personnel. | <input type="checkbox"/> Department of transportation. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Healthcare providers. | <input type="checkbox"/> City planners. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Colleges and universities. | <input type="checkbox"/> Mental health and substance abuse organizations. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Local businesses and employers. | <input type="checkbox"/> Departments of Parks and Recreation. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Managed care organizations. | <input type="checkbox"/> Local foundations. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Faith-based organizations. | <input type="checkbox"/> Public interest law groups. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Professional associations. |

Model Standard 5.1: Governmental Presence at the Local Level

The LPHS includes a local health department (which could also be another governmental entity dedicated to public health). The LPHS works with the community to make sure a strong local health department exists and that it is doing its part in providing 10 Essential Public Health Services. The local health department may be a regional health agency with more than one local area (e.g., city, county, etc.) under its jurisdiction. The local health department is accredited through the Public Health Accreditation Board’s (PHAB’s) voluntary, national public health department accreditation program.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- Support the work of the local health department to make sure the 10 Essential Public Health Services are provided.
- See that the local health department is accredited through PHAB’s national voluntary public health department accreditation program.
- Ensure that the local health department has enough resources to do its part in providing essential public health services.

Discussion Questions for Model Standard 5.1	
<p>Involvement</p> <p>(a) What type of governmental local public health presence (i.e., local health department) within the LPHS is available to <i>ensure</i> the provision of the 10 Essential Public Health Services to the community?</p> <p>(b) How is the local health department being supported to prepare for and obtain voluntary, national public health department accreditation?</p> <p>Frequency</p> <p>(a) How often does the LPHS ensure that the local health department has enough resources to do its part in providing the 10 Essential Public Health Services?</p>	<p>Quality and Comprehensiveness</p> <p>(a) How does the local health department document its statutory, chartered, and/or legal responsibilities?</p> <p>(b) How does the local health department assess its functions against national standards for public health departments as defined by the Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB)?</p> <p>(c) What types of services does the local health department provide?</p> <p>(d) How does the LPHS ensure the availability of resources for the local health department’s contributions to the 10 Essential Public Health Services?</p> <p>(e) How does the local health department work with the state health department (or public health agency) and other state partners to ensure the provision of public health services?</p>

Performance Measures for Standard 5.1

At what level does the LPHS...

5.1.1 Support the work of the local health department (or other governmental local public health entity) to make sure the 10 Essential Public Health Services are provided?

No Activity Minimal Moderate Significant Optimal

5.1.2 See that the local health department is accredited through the PHAB's voluntary, national public health department accreditation program?

No Activity Minimal Moderate Significant Optimal

5.1.3 Ensure that the local health department has enough resources to do its part in providing essential public health services?

No Activity Minimal Moderate Significant Optimal

Discussion Notes for Model Standard 5.1

Strengths	Weaknesses	Short-Term Improvement Opportunities	Long-Term Improvement Opportunities

Model Standard 5.2: Public Health Policy Development

The LPHS develops policies that will prevent, protect, or promote the public’s health. Public health problems, possible solutions, and community values are used to inform the policies and any proposed actions, which may include new laws or changes to existing laws. Additionally, current or proposed policies that have the potential to affect the public’s health are carefully reviewed for consistency with public health policy through health impact assessments (HIAs).

The LPHS and its ability to make informed decisions are strengthened by community member input. The LPHS, together with community members, works to identify gaps in current policies and needs for new policies to improve the public’s health. The LPHS educates the community about policies to improve public health and serves as a resource to elected officials who establish and maintain public health policies.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- Contribute to new or modified public health policies by engaging in activities that inform the policy development process and facilitate community involvement.
- Alert policymakers and the community of the possible public health impacts (both intended and unintended) from current and/or proposed policies.
- Review existing policies at least every three to five years.

Discussion Questions for Model Standard 5.2	
<p>Awareness</p> <p>(a) How does the LPHS alert policymakers and the general public of public health impacts from current and/or proposed policies?</p> <p>Involvement</p> <p>(a) How does the LPHS contribute to the development of public health policies?</p> <p>(b) How does the LPHS engage constituents in identifying and analyzing issues?</p> <p>(c) How does the LPHS engage in conducting health impact assessments (HIAs)?</p> <p>(d) Within the past year, how has the LPHS been involved in activities that influenced or informed the public health policy process?</p>	<p>Quality and Comprehensiveness</p> <p>(a) How does the LPHS support prevention and protection policies related to health inequities within the community?</p> <p>(b) How does the LPHS work together to see that public health considerations become a part of all policies?</p> <p>Frequency</p> <p>(a) Does the LPHS conduct reviews of public health policies at least every three to five years?</p> <p>(b) How often are HIAs developed and used?</p>

Performance Measures for Model Standard 5.2

At what level does the LPHS...

5.2.1 Contribute to public health policies by engaging in activities that inform the policy development process?

No Activity Minimal Moderate Significant Optimal

5.2.2 Alert policymakers and the community of the possible public health effects (both intended and unintended) from current and/or proposed policies?

No Activity Minimal Moderate Significant Optimal

5.2.3 Review existing policies at least every three to five years?

No Activity Minimal Moderate Significant Optimal

Discussion Notes for Model Standard 5.2

Strengths	Weaknesses	Short-Term Improvement Opportunities	Long-Term Improvement Opportunities

Model Standard 5.3: Community Health Improvement Process and Strategic Planning

The LPHS seeks to improve community health by looking at it from many sides, such as environmental health, healthcare services, business, economic, housing, land use, health equity, and other concerns that affect public health. The LPHS leads a community-wide effort to improve community health by gathering information on health problems, identifying the community’s strengths and weaknesses, setting goals, and increasing overall awareness of and interest in improving the health of the community. This community health improvement process provides ways to develop a community-owned community health improvement plan (CHIP) that will lead to a healthier community. With the community health improvement effort in mind, each organization in the LPHS makes an effort to include strategies related to community health improvement goals in their own organizational strategic plans.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- Establish a CHIP, with broad-based and diverse participation that uses information from a community health (needs) assessment, including the perceptions of community members.
- Develop strategies to achieve community health improvement objectives, including a description of organizations accountable for specific steps.
- Connect organizational strategic plans with the CHIP.

Discussion Questions for Model Standard 5.3	
<p>Awareness</p> <p>(a) What CHA and planning tools are used by the LPHS (e.g., Mobilizing for Action Through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP), Protocol for Assessing Community Excellence in Environmental Health (PACE EH))?</p> <p>Involvement</p> <p>(a) What organizations are involved in CHA and improvement planning processes?</p> <p>Frequency</p> <p>(a) Does the LPHS have plans to revisit CHA and improvement planning processes in three to five years?</p>	<p>Quality and Comprehensiveness</p> <p>(a) What types of activities are involved in CHA and improvement planning processes?</p> <p>(b) Does the process result in the development of a CHIP?</p> <p>(c) How is the CHIP linked to a state health improvement plan?</p> <p>(d) How are the strategic plans of LPHS partner organizations, including the local health department, aligned with the CHIP?</p> <p>Usability</p> <p>(a) How has the LPHS developed strategies to address community health objectives?</p> <p>(b) How are the individuals or organizations accountable for implementing the identified strategies?</p>

Performance Measures for Model Standard 5.3

At what level does the LPHS...

5.3.1 Establish a CHIP, with broad-based diverse participation, that uses information from the CHA, including the perceptions of community members?

No Activity Minimal Moderate Significant Optimal

5.3.2 Develop strategies to achieve community health improvement objectives, including a description of organizations accountable for specific steps?

No Activity Minimal Moderate Significant Optimal

5.3.3 Connect organizational strategic plans with the CHIP?

No Activity Minimal Moderate Significant Optimal

Discussion Notes for Model Standard 5.3

Strengths	Weaknesses	Short-Term Improvement Opportunities	Long-Term Improvement Opportunities

Model Standard 5.4: Planning for Public Health Emergencies

The LPHS adopts an emergency preparedness and response plan that describes what each organization in the system should be ready to do in a public health emergency. The plan describes community interventions necessary to prepare, mitigate, respond, and recover from all types of emergencies, including both natural and intentional disasters. The plan also looks at challenges of possible events, such as biological, chemical, or nuclear events. Practicing for possible events takes place through regular exercises or drills. A workgroup sees that the necessary organizations and resources are included in the planning and practicing for all types of emergencies. The workgroup uses national standards (e.g., CDC’s Public Health Emergency Preparedness Capabilities) to advance local preparedness planning efforts.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- Support a workgroup to develop and maintain preparedness and response plans.
- Develop a plan that defines when it would be used, who would do what tasks, what standard operating procedures would be put in place, and what alert and evacuation protocols would be followed.
- Test the plan through regular drills and revise the plan as needed, at least every two years.

Discussion Questions for Model Standard 5.4	
<p>Involvement</p> <p>(a) Which LPHS organizations participate in a task force or coalition of community partners to develop and maintain local and/or regional emergency preparedness and response plans?</p> <p>Frequency</p> <p>(a) How often is the All-Hazards Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan reviewed and, if appropriate, revised?</p>	<p>Quality and Comprehensiveness</p> <p>(a) Does the LPHS have an All-Hazards Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan? What is included?</p> <p>(b) Does the plan follow national standards?</p> <p>(c) How does the LPHS test the plan through simulations or “mock events”?</p> <p>Usability</p> <p>(a) How is the plan evaluated? Are opportunities for improvement identified and implemented?</p>

Performance Measures for Model Standard 5.4

At what level does the LPHS...

5.4.1 Support a workgroup to develop and maintain emergency preparedness and response plans?

No Activity Minimal Moderate Significant Optimal

5.4.2 Develop an emergency preparedness and response plan that defines when it would be used, who would do what tasks, what standard operating procedures would be put in place, and what alert and evacuation protocols would be followed?

No Activity Minimal Moderate Significant Optimal

5.4.3 Test the plan through regular drills and revise the plan as needed, at least every two years?

No Activity Minimal Moderate Significant Optimal

Discussion Notes for Model Standard 5.4

Strengths	Weaknesses	Short-Term Improvement Opportunities	Long-Term Improvement Opportunities

Essential Service 5 Summary Notes

Use the space below to record notes on details, additional ideas, or synthesis across discussion notes that apply to the Essential Service as a whole. These notes may be helpful and applicable to some or all of the Model Standards in this Essential Service.





Essential Service 6: Enforce Laws and Regulations That Protect Health and Ensure Safety

When we enforce health regulations are we technically competent, fair, and effective?

Enforcing laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety encompasses the following:

- Enforcing sanitary codes, especially in the food industry.
- Protecting drinking water supplies.
- Enforcing clean air standards.
- Initiating animal control activities.
- Following-up hazards, preventable injuries, and exposure-related diseases identified in occupational and community settings.
- Monitoring quality of medical services (e.g., laboratories, nursing homes, and home healthcare providers).
- Reviewing new drug, biologic, and medical device applications.

Partners gathered to discuss the performance of the local public health system (LPHS) in developing policies and plans that support individual and community health efforts include:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> The local health department or other governmental public health agency. | <input type="checkbox"/> Media. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The local board of health or other local governing entity. | <input type="checkbox"/> Public and private schools. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hospitals. | <input type="checkbox"/> Animal control authorities. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health officer/public health director. | <input type="checkbox"/> Fire department. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public health attorneys. | <input type="checkbox"/> District attorney and public defender. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Law enforcement agencies and emergency services personnel | <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental health agencies. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Healthcare providers. | <input type="checkbox"/> Waste management facilities. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Local businesses and employers. | <input type="checkbox"/> Department of transportation. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Managed care organizations. | <input type="checkbox"/> City planner. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-profit organizations/advocacy groups (e.g., youth, human rights, etc.). | <input type="checkbox"/> Corrections facilities. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Civic and neighborhood organizations. | <input type="checkbox"/> Public housing. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other community/grassroots organizations (e.g., tattoo shops, tanning booths, anti-vaccine coalitions, utilities, environmental advocacy groups, etc.). | <input type="checkbox"/> State licensing boards. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Civil and human rights groups. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Oil and gas industry representatives. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Elected officials. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Economists. |

Model Standard 6.1: Reviewing and Evaluating Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances

The LPHS reviews existing laws, regulations, and ordinances related to public health, including laws that prevent health problems, promote, and protect public health. The LPHS looks at federal, state, and local laws to understand the authority provided to the system and the potential impact of laws, regulations, and ordinances on the health of the community. The LPHS also looks at any challenges involved in complying with laws, regulations, or ordinances, whether community members have any opinions or concerns, and whether any laws, regulations, or ordinances need to be updated.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- Identify public health issues that can and should be addressed through laws, regulations, or ordinances.
- Stay up-to-date with current laws, regulations, and ordinances that prevent, promote, or protect public health on the federal, state, and local levels.
- Review existing public health laws, regulations, and ordinances at least once every three to five years.
- Have access to legal counsel for technical assistance when reviewing laws, regulations, or ordinances.
- Involve the local public health governing entity and other local government in reviewing and developing laws, regulations, or ordinances related to public health.

Discussion Questions for Model Standard 6.1	
<p>Awareness</p> <p>(a) What has the LPHS identified that can best be addressed through laws, regulations, and ordinances?</p> <p>Frequency</p> <p>(a) Are the reviews conducted at least once every three to five years?</p>	<p>Quality and Comprehensiveness</p> <p>(a) How do LPHS organizations stay-up-to-date regarding federal, state, and local laws; regulations; and ordinances that protect public health?</p> <p>(b) Do governmental entities within the LPHS have access to legal counsel to assist with the review of laws, regulations, and ordinances related to the public’s health?</p> <p>Usability</p> <p>(a) How are laws, regulations, and ordinances that protect the public’s health reviewed by the LPHS ensure appropriate compliance?</p>

Performance Measures for Model Standard 6.1

At what level does the LPHS...

6.1.1 Identify public health issues that can be addressed through laws, regulations, or ordinances?

No Activity Minimal Moderate Significant Optimal

6.1.2 Stay up-to-date with current laws, regulations, and ordinances that prevent health problems or that promote or protect public health on the federal, state, and local levels?

No Activity Minimal Moderate Significant Optimal

6.1.3 Review existing public health laws, regulations, and ordinances at least once every three to five years?

No Activity Minimal Moderate Significant Optimal

6.1.4 Have access to legal counsel for technical assistance when reviewing laws, regulations, or ordinances?

No Activity Minimal Moderate Significant Optimal

Discussion Notes for Model Standard 6.1

Strengths	Weaknesses	Short-Term Improvement Opportunities	Long-Term Improvement Opportunities

Model Standard 6.2: Involvement in Improving Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances

The LPHS works to change existing laws, regulations, or ordinances—or to create new ones—when they have determined that changes or additions would better prevent health problems or protect or promote public health. To promote public health, the LPHS helps to draft the new or revised legislation, regulations, or ordinances; takes part in public hearings; and talks with lawmakers and regulatory officials.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- Identify local public health issues that are inadequately addressed in existing laws, regulations, and ordinances.
- Participate in changing existing laws, regulations, and ordinances, and/or creating new laws, regulations, and ordinances to protect and promote public health.
- Provide technical assistance in drafting the language for proposed changes or new laws, regulations, and ordinances.
- Evaluate the effects of policies, laws, regulations, and ordinances.

Discussion Questions for Model Standard 6.2	
<p>Awareness</p> <p>(a) What examples are there of identified local public health issues that are not adequately addressed through existing laws, regulations, and ordinances?</p> <p>Involvement</p> <p>(a) How have LPHS organizations provided technical guidance or support to legislative, regulatory, or advocacy groups drafting proposed legislation, regulations, or ordinances?</p>	<p>Frequency</p> <p>(a) How have LPHS organizations participated in developing or modifying laws, regulations, or ordinances for those public health issues in the past three to five years?</p>

Performance Measures for Model Standard 6.2

At what level does the LPHS...

6.2.1 Identify local public health issues that are inadequately addressed in existing laws, regulations, and ordinances?

No Activity Minimal Moderate Significant Optimal

6.2.2 Participate in changing existing laws, regulations, and ordinances, and/or creating new laws, regulations, and ordinances to protect and promote public health?

No Activity Minimal Moderate Significant Optimal

6.2.3 Provide technical assistance in drafting the language for proposed changes or new laws, regulations, and ordinances?

No Activity Minimal Moderate Significant Optimal

Discussion Notes for Model Standard 6.2

Strengths	Weaknesses	Short-Term Improvement Opportunities	Long-Term Improvement Opportunities

Model Standard 6.3: Enforcing Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances

The LPHS sees that public health laws, regulations, and ordinances are followed. The LPHS knows which governmental agency or other organization has the authority to enforce any given public health-related requirement within its community, supports all organizations tasked with enforcement responsibilities, and ensures that the enforcement is conducted within the law. The LPHS has sufficient authority to respond in an emergency event. The LPHS also makes sure that individuals and organizations understand the requirements of relevant laws, regulation, and ordinances. The LPHS communicates the reasons for legislation and the importance of compliance.

To accomplish this, members of the LPHS work together to:

- Identify organizations that have the authority to enforce public health laws, regulations, and ordinances.
- Ensure that a local health department (or other governmental public health entity) has the authority to act in public health emergencies.
- Ensure that all enforcement activities related to public health codes are done within the law.
- Inform and educate individuals and organizations about relevant laws, regulations, and ordinances.
- Evaluate how well local organizations comply with public health laws.

Discussion Questions for Model Standard 6.3	
<p>Awareness</p> <p>(a) What authority does the local health department (i.e., governmental public health entity) within the LPHS have to enforce laws, regulations, or ordinances related to the public’s health?</p> <p>(b) How are the roles and responsibilities related to the authority documented?</p> <p>Involvement</p> <p>(a) Does the LPHS provide information to the individuals and organizations that are required to comply with certain laws, regulations, or ordinances?</p> <p>Frequency</p> <p>(a) How often does the LPHS assess the compliance of institutions and businesses with laws, regulations, and ordinances?</p>	<p>Quality and Comprehensiveness</p> <p>(a) How are those responsible for enforcement activities trained on compliance and enforcement?</p> <p>(b) How is the local health department empowered through laws and regulations to implement necessary community interventions in the event of a public health emergency?</p> <p>(c) How does the LPHS ensure that all enforcement activities are conducted in accordance with laws, regulations, and ordinances?</p> <p>(d) How has the LPHS assessed the compliance of institutions and businesses in the community (e.g., schools, food establishments, day care facilities) with laws, regulations, and ordinances designed to promote and protect public health?</p> <p>(e) What information is gathered?</p> <p>Usability</p> <p>(a) Is dissemination of information on public health laws, regulations, and ordinances integrated with other public health activities (e.g., health education, communicable disease control, health assessment, planning)?</p>

Performance Measures for Standard 6.3

At what level does the LPHS...

6.3.1 Identify organizations that have the authority to enforce public health laws, regulations, and ordinances?

No Activity Minimal Moderate Significant Optimal

6.3.2 Ensure that a local health department (or other governmental public health entity) has the authority to act in public health emergencies?

No Activity Minimal Moderate Significant Optimal

6.3.3 Ensure that all enforcement activities related to public health codes are done within the law?

No Activity Minimal Moderate Significant Optimal

6.3.4 Educate individuals and organizations about relevant laws, regulations, and ordinances?

No Activity Minimal Moderate Significant Optimal

6.3.5 Evaluate how well local organizations comply with public health laws?

No Activity Minimal Moderate Significant Optimal

Discussion Notes for Model Standard 6.3

Strengths	Weaknesses	Short-Term Improvement Opportunities	Long-Term Improvement Opportunities

Essential Service 6 Summary Notes

Use the space below to record notes on details, additional ideas, or synthesis across discussion notes that apply to the Essential Service as a whole. These notes may be helpful and applicable to some or all of the Model Standards in this Essential Service.

