## Planning for 2019-21 public health modernization funding to LPHA partnerships Themes, successes, challenges and gaps CLHO Systems and Innovation, April 15, 2019

**Purpose:** Discuss outcomes of initial public health modernization funding to LPHA partnerships and potential changes for updating 2019-21 funding requirements. Discuss 2019-21 maximum funding levels.

RFP Scope of Work and Program Element 51 requirements	Themes/successes/challenges/gaps (from interim evaluation report and other sources)	Suggestions for next round of funding
Section 1: Develop regional infrastructure through formation of regional partnership of LPHAs and stakeholders, including  - Formal governance structure that includes non-LPHA partners;  - Funding used to support overall project goals as well as meet the needs of individual LPHAs and	New policies for inter-governmental coordination and resource-sharing have been successful in building infrastructure that didn't exist before. This is resulting in surge capacity for outbreak responses and better preparation for public health emergencies.  It takes significant time and resources to coordinate across counties and navigate the red-tape.	
partners.	The majority of funding has been used to hire new regional and local positions. Goals and strategies cannot be met without dedicated staff.  Less-resourced LPHAs have benefited from additional capacity for routine investigations; centralized coordination	
	and a more robust infrastructure for communication, and ability to rely on peers for information-sharing.  There is a lot of variability in how fully non-LPHA partners have been involved in the governance. In most cases partners are not funded or are minimally funded for their participation.	
<b>Section 2:</b> Implement regional strategies to control communicable disease. Implement a	All LPHA partnerships have made demonstrable progress to address the identified CD risk and are putting new systems in place.	Increase the spread of effective practices by encouraging LPHA

health equity lens to reduce CD-related health disparities, including

- Identify a significant CD risk for the region, populations most affected, and local organizations to engage as strategic partners;
- Develop a system for identification and control of communicable disease with strategic partners;
- Partner with RHECs and tribes, and share funding;
- Work directly with communities to cocreate strategies for CD control and prevention;
- Communicate to the general population or at-risk populations about CD risks, and develop systems for communication with partners;
- Provide training to health care and other partners about CD risks and methods of control. Provide TA for implementing best practices;
- Routinely evaluate CD control systems;
- Develop regional health equity assessment and action plan.

Some LPHAs are focusing on preventing communicable disease instead of responding.

Some LPHA partnerships report stronger relationships with CCOs that are broader than the funded project.

There is a lot of variability in how fully tribes and RHECs have been involved. In most cases tribes and RHECs have received minimal funding for their participation.

There is a lot of variability in how LPHA partnerships have worked directly with communities. For some LPHA partnerships, working with communities on a specific communicable disease has been limiting.

Some LPHA partnerships have developed new systems and methods for communicating with the general public and partners about CD risks.

Most LPHA partnerships are providing training and technical assistance.

Regional investments have resulted in improvements for public health accountability metrics.

partnerships to document and share policies, processes, and materials. Consider whether there are opportunities to support LPHAs to replicate current projects. Implement health equity action plans

Place additional emphasis on working with and reporting on partnerships with RHECs, tribes and community-based organizations that represent culturally-specific communities.

Strengthen requirement to compensate tribes, RHECs, and community-based organizations that represent culturally-specific communities for their participation.

Implement health equity action plans.

**Section 3:** Demonstrate new approaches for providing public health services

- Two in-person learning collaboratives;
- Evaluation reporting;
- Share emerging practices and demonstrate how these practices can

LPHA partnerships have participated in the learning collaboratives and ongoing evaluation.

LPHA partnerships presented to the Public Health Advisory Board and have been willing to share emerging practices in other venues and with one another. Support shared learning and sharing of emerging practices through a Community of Practice model. Eliminate inperson learning collaboratives.

be applied across the public health system.	
Section 4: Required reporting  Regional policy and org chart; Regional work plan; Health equity assessment and action plan; Two additional products; Quarterly work plan progress reports and expenditure reports;	Requirement for supplemental expenditure reports will be removed.  Consider having calls with OHA less frequently.  What deliverables should be
<ul> <li>Quarterly calls with OHA</li> </ul>	required?

## LPHA partnership funding levels for 2019-21

This table approximates maximum funding levels for LPHA partnerships in 2019-21 <u>if there are no changes</u> to LPHA partnership population served.

LPHA partnership size	2017-19	2019-21
(based on total population	(19 months)	(24 months, 88% of 2017-
served in the region)		19 maximum)
Large (>500,000)	\$700,000 (2 grantees)	\$616,000 (anticipate 2
		grantees)
Medium (100,000-	\$500,000 (5 grantees)	\$440,000 (anticipate 6
499,000)		grantees)
Small (<100,000)	\$350,000 (0 grantees)	\$308,000 (anticipate 0
		grantees)
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Capacity-building	\$100,000 (1 grantee)	\$88,000 (anticipate 0
		grantees)