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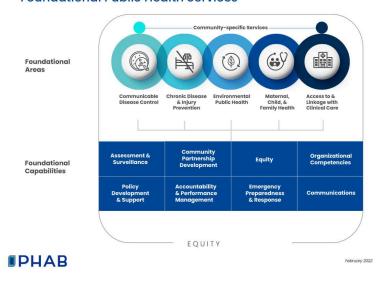
Approaches to Foundational Public Health Services for All

Looking for a professional new year's resolution? Consider learning more about your state's approach—or even your own health department's approach—to Foundational Public Health Services (FPHS) and what you can do to support the field's movement toward a shared vision of a consistent and sustainable public health infrastructure that also can meet unique community-specific needs.

Act for Public Health has been exploring FPHS since practitioners asked what they should be doing in response to backlash against the use of public health authority to mitigate the spread of COVID-19. Bipartisan efforts to modernize the public health system and fill gaps exposed by COVID are featured in the Innovative Laws and Policies for a Post-Pandemic Public Health System report by the Network for Public Health Law. They include FPHS, which can open up a conversation about shared values and minimum services we all agree are essential for healthy communities. This is why FPHS are also an important component of a forthcoming roadmap from ChangeLab Solutions and Act for Public Health to implement "good" legal authority for public health.

Toward Shared Language: Foundational? Essential? Core? Services? Capabilities? Areas? Programs? Functions?

Foundational Public Health Services



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Foundational Public Health Services define a minimum package of governmental public health responsibilities—Foundational Capabilities and Foundational Areas (or programs or services)—that no jurisdiction should be without. Community partnership development is identified as one key capability of governmental public health, which acknowledges that the public health system includes both governmental and non-governmental partners. The 10 Essential Public Health Services (10 EPHS) describe activities organized around three core functions—assessment, policy development, and assurance—that the public health system as a whole should undertake in all communities. Finally, national accreditation assesses a health department's capacity to carry out the 10 EPHS and the Foundational Capabilities of the FPHS.

This grounding in the differences of similar terms and phrases is important from a legal perspective as approaches to FPHS exist along a continuum striving toward FPHS for all. Each approach is valuable and necessary to interrupt the perpetual cycle of an underfunded governmental public health system managing booms and busts in capacity to both adequately meet day-to-day community health needs and be prepared for the next emergency.

Progress Toward Foundational Public Health Services for All



We focus on statewide approaches to FPHS because state law is the primary source of legal powers for state and local health departments to undertake activities and deliver services. Some may be familiar with early-adopter efforts from Ohio, Oregon, and Washington. A 2022 journal article describes their approaches to FPHS and identifies relevant policy and appropriations legislation. A sampling of the identified policy approaches include:

- Ohio House Bill 59 (2013) allowed the state health department to condition funding to local health departments on applying for accreditation. It also required the state to evaluate local preparation for accreditation and adopt rules establishing minimum standards and optimum achievable standards for boards of health and local health departments.
- Ohio House Bill 390 (2016) aligned public health and hospital planning (i.e. community health assessments (CHAs), hospital community health needs assessments (CHNAs), hospital implementation strategy plans, and community health improvement plans (CHIPs)).
- **Oregon** House Bill 3100 (2015) established a modernized framework for the state's governmental public health system based on FPHS.
- Washington <u>House Bill 1497</u> (2019) codified the state's FPHS framework and financing of the state's governmental public health system, which includes sovereign tribal nations and Indian health programs.

More recent legislative enactments in the FPHS framework space include:

- Indiana Senate Bill 4 (2023) adopted several recommendations from the Governor's Public Health Commission established in 2021, including defining a set of "core public health services" broadly within the FPHS' Foundational Areas, specifying state and local government roles in delivery of those services, and setting forth metrics by which to assess performance at the local level.
- Maryland House Bills 214 (2023) and 1333 (2024) established a Commission on Public Health to make recommendations to improve the delivery of FPHS and extended the deadline by which the Commission must submit its final report.
- Massachusetts <u>House Bill 5100</u> (2024) requires the state health department to establish a program that, among other statewide public health system improvements, provides "uniform access for every resident to [FPHS] ... that [also] further[s] equity, including for historically underrepresented communities."

These are just a small snapshot of the many efforts being undertaken in state and local jurisdictions across the country to modernize the public health system and strive toward FPHS for all. They demonstrate that bipartisan support for important public health reforms is possible! We encourage you to stay tuned for more analysis by Act for Public Health partners in the new year.



Connect with law and policy colleagues and find additional resources to navigate the legal changes that threaten or advance healthier communities for all.



State-levadvocacy is essential to maintaining and advancing community health. Read: The State(s) of Public Health Advocacy: Turning to the States during a time of Federal Transition.

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