

# Developing a Strong NAP Application

Agenda and Overview Suzanne E. Rossel



**Defining New Directions** 

www.chcanys.org

# **Meeting Goal**

- Outline best practices for developing a competitive 330 NAP application, with a focus on key application requirements.
- Identify assistance and services to support your 2011 NAP application.
- Provide a forum to address targeted questions.

# **Meeting Agenda**

- Overview
- Establishing Need
- Strengthening Your Health Care Plan
- Ensuring an Appropriate Business Plan
- Demonstrating Collaboration
- Developing an Emergency/Disaster Preparedness Program
- Next Steps

### **Important Considerations**

- Two-tiered Submission Process
- Remember the Reviewers
  - HRSA
  - Objective Review Committee (ORC)
- Program Proposal/Logic Model
- Start Early, Review Often
- Make a Compelling Case--Use Creativity Sparingly

# CHCANYS Clinical Forum & Statewide Conference

Developing a Strong New Access Point Application

Robert Martiniano Center for Health Workforce Studies 518-402-0250 rpm06@health.state.ny.us In order to have a successful new access point application, you must climb a number of mountains....

One of the biggest challenges is finding appropriate data to support your application

### Problems with Available Data

- The need to visit multiple Web sites
  - NYSDOH
  - NYCDOHMH
  - Census
  - OASAS
- Level of geography is not always consistent and available
  - County, zip code, township or city, or census tract
- Difficulty aggregating data to service area
- Reporting not always consistent
  - Different ratios per capita, per 100,000 versus per 1,000
  - Different years

### Guiding You Up the Mountain

The Center for Health Workforce Studies will be your sherpa by

- Combining different datasets
- Standardizing years and rates/ratios
- Aggregating data to your service area
- Providing a need for assistance worksheet



Photograph by Bobby Mode



② 2007 National Geographic Society. All rights reserved

## One Stop Shopping for Data

- Hospitalization data from NYSDOH
  - Diabetes
  - Hypertension
  - Cardiovascular
  - Asthma
- Prevention Quality Indicators from NYSDOH
- Vital records from NYSDOH and NYCDOHMH
  - Mortality
  - Births
    - Teen pregnancies
    - Infant mortality
    - Low birth weight rate

# One Stop Shopping for Data

- Prevalence and behavioral data from BRFSS and NYS EpiQuery
  - Prevalence of diabetes, hypertension, asthma
  - Cancer screenings
  - Alcohol use
- Population data
  - % Under 100% FPL
  - % Under 200% FPL
  - % Linguistically isolated
  - % 65 and older
  - % Race and ethnicity
- Children with elevated blood lead levels
- Ratio of population to primary care provider FTEs from CHWS re-licensure data

# Standardizing Reporting Years (as much as possible)

- Hospitalizations for 2006 to 2008
- Mortality for 2006 to 2008
- Births, teen pregnancy, infant mortality, etc. 2004 2008
- Behavioral/prevalence 2008/2009
- Primary care providers for 2009
- Population, 2009

# Producing Data for Your Service Area

- Getting counts of NYS/NYC data at zip code level
- Linking it to other data
- Aggregating the data to the user defined service area
- Creating rates and ratios based on aggregated data
- Producing the need for assistance worksheet for your service area

#### Service Area Configuration Can Make A Difference

#### NEEDS FOR ASSISTANCE WORKSHEET AND SERVICE AREA DEMOGRAPHICS

Service Area: Albany	Co Option 1					
SERVICE AREA DEMOGRAPHICS						
Total Population:	57,264	# Ages 0	# Ages 0 - 2:			
% Female:	51.5%	# Ages 0 - 4:		2,865		
% Hispanic/Latino:	3.9%	# Ages 5 - 17:		8,175		
non-Hispanic/Latino		# Ages 18 - 64:		37,110		
% Black/African American:	15.2%	# Ages 65 Plus:		9,114		
% Native American/ Alaskan Native:	0.3%	% 65 Plus:		15.9%		
% Asian/Pacific Islander:	2.0%	% Less than HS:		14.7%		
% Other/Multiple Race:	2.0%	% High School		28.4%		
%Linguistically Isolated:	2.2%	Degree/GED: % Some College:				
				16.8%		
% Below 100% FPL:	10.8%	% Associate Degree		9.6%		
% Between 100 and	13.8%	% 4-year Degree % Grad Degree		16.2%		
199% FPL:				14.3%		
%Below 200% FPL:	24.5%					
% of 200% FPL Uninsured:	31.3%					
CORE BARRIERS						
Population to PC FTE Ratio:	1,648.3					
% Below 200% FPL:	24.5%					
% of 200% FPL Uninsured:	31.3%					
DIABETES			Nat'l Benchma ( 4 pts)	ark Severe (1 add't pt)		
Short-Term Complication Hospital Admission Rates:		48.2	46.7/100,000	82/100,000		
Long-term Complications Hospital Admission Rates:		99.8	112.6/100,000	180.2/100,000		
Uncontrolled Diabetes Hospital Admission Rate:		17.4	27.2/100,000	61.1/100,000		
Lower Rate Ambutations Hospital Admission Rates:		23.8	37.5/100,000	65.7/100,000		

8.6%

21.9%

40.6%

6.50%

23.00%

18.6 26.0/100,000 35.0/100,000

7.80%

24.50%

Age Adjusted Diabetes Prevalence:

Adult Obesity Prevalence:

Overweight Prevalence:

Diabetes Mortality:

#### NEEDS FOR ASSISTANCE WORKSHEET AND SERVICE AREA DEMOGRAPHICS

Service Area: Albany Co Option 2

Total Population:      17,861      # Ages 0 - 2:      615        % Female:      50.8%      # Ages 0 - 4:      1,031        % Hispanic/Latino:      7.6%      # Ages 5 - 17:      2,610        non-Hispanic/Latino:      7.6%      # Ages 5 - 17:      2,610        non-Hispanic/Latino      # Ages 65 Plus:      2,193        % Native American/      0.4%      % 65 Plus:      12.3%        % Native American/      0.4%      % 65 Plus:      12.3%        % Asian/Pacific Islander:      2.2%      % Less than HS:      19.4%        % Other/Multiple Race:      3.6%      % High School      23.9%        % Linguistically Isolated:      4.3%      Degree/GED:      % Some College:      16.6%        % Below 100% FPL:      23.4%      % Associate Degree      6.8%        % Below 200% FPL:      45.1%      % Grad Degree      15.8%        % 61200% FPL:      45.1%      % Grad Degree      15.8%        % 6200% FPL:      45.1%      (1 add't pt)        % of 200% FPL:      45.1%      (1 add't pt)        % of 200% FPL:      31.3%      115.6100,000 82/100,000
W Hispanic/Latino:    7.6%    # Ages 5 - 17:    2,610      non-Hispanic/Latino    # Ages 18 - 64:    12,027      % Black/African American:    38.7%    # Ages 65 Plus:    2,193      % Native American/    0.4%    % 65 Plus:    12.3%      Alaskan Native:    9    % Asian/Pacific Islander:    2.2%    % Less than HS:    19.4%      % Other/Multiple Race:    3.6%    % High School    23.9%    23.9%      % Linguistically Isolated:    4.3%    Degree/GED:    % Some College:    16.6%      % Below 100% FPL:    23.4%    % Associate Degree    6.8%      % Below 200% FPL:    45.1%    % Grad Degree    15.8%      % Below 200% FPL:    45.1%    % Grad Degree    14.3% <b>CORE BARRIERS</b> Population to PC FTE Ratio:    1,547.3    %      % of 200% FPL Uninsured:    31.3%    Xat'l Benchmark Severe    (4 pts)    (1 add't pt)      DIABETES    130.8    112.6/100,000    82/100,000    130.8    112.6/100,000    82/100,000      Long-term Complication Hospital Admission Rates:    26.2    27.2/100,000    61.1/100,000    26.2    27.2/100,000<
non-Hispanic/Latino    # Ages 18 - 64:    12,027      % Black/African American:    38.7%    # Ages 65 Plus:    2,193      % Native American/    0.4%    % 65 Plus:    12.3%      Alaskan Native:    % Asian/Pacific Islander:    2.2%    % Less than HS:    19.4%      % Other/Multiple Race:    3.6%    % High School    23.9%      % Linguistically Isolated:    4.3%    Degree/GED:      % Below 100% FPL:    23.4%    % Associate Degree    6.8%      % Below 100% FPL:    23.4%    % Associate Degree    16.6%      % Below 200% FPL:    45.1%    % Grad Degree    15.8%      % Below 200% FPL:    45.1%    % Grad Degree    15.8%      % Below 200% FPL:    45.1%    % Isociate Degree    14.3%      CORE BARRIERS    Population to PC FTE Ratio:    1,547.3    %    Nat'l Benchmark Severe      DIABETES    31.3%    Xat'l Benchmark Severe    (1 add't pt)    1 add't pt)      Short-Term Complication Hospital Admission Rates:    91.5    46.7/100,000 82/100,000    1 30.8    112.6/100,000 82/100,000      Long-term Complications Hospital Admission Rates:    26.2    27.2/100,000
% Black/African American:    38.7%    # Ages 65 Plus:    2,193      % Native American/    0.4%    % 65 Plus:    12.3%      Alaskan Native:    9    % 65 Plus:    12.3%      % Asian/Pacific Islander:    2.2%    % Less than HS:    19.4%      % Other/Multiple Race:    3.6%    % High School    23.9%      % Linguistically Isolated:    4.3%    Degree/GED:      % Below 100% FPL:    23.4%    % Some College:    16.6%      % Below 100 and    21.8%    % 4-year Degree    17.5%      199% FPL:    % Some College:    15.8%      % Below 200% FPL:    45.1%    % Grad Degree    15.8%      % Below 200% FPL:    45.1%    % Grad Degree    17.5%      % of 200% FPL Uninsured:    31.3%    Nat'l Benchmark Severe    (1 add't pt)      DIABETES    11.547.3    46.7/100,000    82/100,000      Short-Term Complication Hospital Admission Rates:    91.5    46.7/100,000    82/100,000      Long-term Complications Hospital Admission Rates:    26.2    27.2/100,000    61.1/100,000      Lower Rate Ambutations Hospital Admission Rates:    31.8    37.5/100,000
% Native American/ Alaskan Native:    0.4%    % 65 Plus:    12.3%      % Asian/Pacific Islander:    2.2%    % Less than HS:    19.4%      % Other/Multiple Race:    3.6%    % High School    23.9%      % Other/Multiple Race:    3.6%    % High School    23.9%      % Other/Multiple Race:    3.6%    % High School    23.9%      % Mainguistically Isolated:    4.3%    Degree/GED:    8      % Below 100% FPL:    23.4%    % Associate Degree    6.8%      % Between 100 and    21.8%    % 4-year Degree    17.5%      199% FPL:    45.1%    % Grad Degree    15.8%      % Below 200% FPL:    45.1%    % Grad Degree    15.8%      % Of 200% FPL Uninsured:    31.3%    Xat'l Benchmark Severe    (1 add't pt)      DIABETES    112.6/100,000    82/100,000    130.8    112.6/100,000    82/100,000      Long-term Complication Hospital Admission Rates:    26.2    27.2/100,000    61.1/100,000    20.2    31.8    37.5/100,000    65.7/100,000
Alaskan Native:    9    Asian/Pacific Islander:    2.2%    % Less than HS:    19.4%      % Other/Multiple Race:    3.6%    % High School    23.9%      % Linguistically Isolated:    4.3%    Degree/GED:      % Below 100% FPL:    23.4%    % Associate Degree    6.8%      % Between 100 and    21.8%    % 4-year Degree    17.5%      199% FPL:    %    % Grad Degree    15.8%      %Below 200% FPL:    45.1%    % Grad Degree    15.8%      % of 200% FPL Uninsured:    31.3%    X    X    X      CORE BARRIERS      Population to PC FTE Ratio:    1,547.3    %    Nat'l Benchmark Severe    (1 add't pt)      Short-Term Complication Hospital Admission Rates:    91.5    46.7/100,000    82/100,000      Long-term Complications Hospital Admission Rates:    26.2    27.2/100,000    61.1/100,000      Lower Rate Ambutations Hospital Admission Rates:    31.8    37.5/100,000    65.7/100,000
% Other/Multiple Race:      3.6%      % High School      23.9%        %Linguistically Isolated:      4.3%      Degree/GED:      % Some College:      16.6%        % Below 100% FPL:      23.4%      % Associate Degree      6.8%        % Between 100 and      21.8%      % 4-year Degree      17.5%        199% FPL:      %      % Grad Degree      15.8%        % Below 200% FPL:      45.1%      % Grad Degree      15.8%        % Below 200% FPL:      45.1%      % Grad Degree      15.8%        % Below 200% FPL:      45.1%      % Grad Degree      14.8%        % of 200% FPL Uninsured:      31.3%      Xat'l Benchmark Severe      (4 pts)      (1 add't pt)        DIABETES      91.5      46.7/100,000      82/100,000      130.8      112.6/100,000 180.2/100,000        Long-term Complication Hospital Admission Rates:      26.2      27.2/100,000 61.1/100,000      20.2/100,000        Lower Rate Ambutations Hospital Admission Rates:      31.8      37.5/100,000 65.7/100,000      31.8      37.5/100,000 65.7/100,000
%Linguistically Isolated:      4.3%      Degree/GED:        % Below 100% FPL:      23.4%      % Associate Degree      16.6%        % Below 100 and      21.8%      % Associate Degree      6.8%        % Between 100 and      21.8%      % 4-year Degree      17.5%        199% FPL:      % Grad Degree      15.8%        % Below 200% FPL:      45.1%      % Grad Degree      15.8%        % of 200% FPL Uninsured:      31.3%      V      V        CORE BARRIERS        Population to PC FTE Ratio:      1,547.3      %      Nat'l Benchmark Severe        DIABETES      31.3%      Value      1 add't pt)      1 add't pt)        Short-Term Complication Hospital Admission Rates:      91.5      46.7/100,000      82/100,000        Long-term Complications Hospital Admission Rates:      26.2      27.2/100,000      61.1/100,000        Lower Rate Ambutations Hospital Admission Rates:      31.8      37.5/100,000      65.7/100,000
% Englishead y isolated.    4.3.%    % Some College:    16.6%      % Below 100% FPL:    23.4%    % Associate Degree    6.8%      % Between 100 and    21.8%    % 4-year Degree    17.5%      199% FPL:    % Grad Degree    15.8%      % 6 of 200% FPL:    45.1%    % Grad Degree    15.8%      % of 200% FPL Uninsured:    31.3%    CORE BARRIERS      Population to PC FTE Ratio:    1,547.3    %      % of 200% FPL:    45.1%    %      % of 200% FPL Uninsured:    31.3%    Nat'l Benchmark Severe (4 pts) (1 add't pt)      DIABETES    130.8    112.6/100,000 82/100,000      Long-term Complication Hospital Admission Rates:    130.8    112.6/100,000 82/100,000      Uncontrolled Diabetes Hospital Admission Rates:    26.2    27.2/100,000 61.1/100,000      Lower Rate Ambutations Hospital Admission Rates:    31.8    37.5/100,000 65.7/100,000
% Below 100% FPL:      23.4%      % Associate Degree      6.8%        % Between 100 and      21.8%      % 4-year Degree      17.5%        199% FPL:      % Grad Degree      15.8%        % Below 200% FPL:      45.1%      % Grad Degree      15.8%        % of 200% FPL Uninsured:      31.3%      0      0        CORE BARRIERS      Population to PC FTE Ratio:      1,547.3      %      Nat'l Benchmark Severe        DIABETES      31.3%      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0
% Between 100 and      21.8%      % 4-year Degree      17.5%        199% FPL:      % Grad Degree      15.8%        % Below 200% FPL:      45.1%      % Grad Degree      15.8%        % of 200% FPL Uninsured:      31.3%      0      0        CORE BARRIERS        Population to PC FTE Ratio:      1,547.3        % Below 200% FPL:      45.1%      45.1%        % of 200% FPL Uninsured:      31.3%      Nat'l Benchmark Severe (4 pts)        DIABETES      130.8      112.6/100,000      82/100,000        Long-term Complication Hospital Admission Rates:      130.8      112.6/100,000      82/100,000        Uncontrolled Diabetes Hospital Admission Rates:      26.2      27.2/100,000      61.1/100,000        Lower Rate Ambutations Hospital Admission Rates:      31.8      37.5/100,000      65.7/100,000
199% FPL:      % Grad Degree      15.8%        % Below 200% FPL:      45.1%      % Grad Degree      15.8%        % of 200% FPL Uninsured:      31.3%          CORE BARRIERS        Population to PC FTE Ratio:      1,547.3        % Below 200% FPL:      45.1%        % of 200% FPL Uninsured:      31.3%        DIABETES      Nat'l Benchmark Severe (4 pts)      (1 add't pt)        Short-Term Complication Hospital Admission Rates:      91.5      46.7/100,000      82/100,000        Long-term Complications Hospital Admission Rates:      130.8      112.6/100,000      82./100,000        Uncontrolled Diabetes Hospital Admission Rates:      26.2      27.2/100,000      61.1/100,000        Lower Rate Ambutations Hospital Admission Rates:      31.8      37.5/100,000      65.7/100,000
Weelow 200% FPL:      45.1%        % of 200% FPL Uninsured:      31.3%        CORE BARRIERS      Population to PC FTE Ratio:      1,547.3        % of 200% FPL Uninsured:      31.3%        CORE BARRIERS      Nat'l Benchmark Severe        % of 200% FPL Uninsured:      31.3%        DIABETES      Nat'l Benchmark Severe        Diageterm Complication Hospital Admission Rates:      91.5        Long-term Complications Hospital Admission Rates:      130.8        Uncontrolled Diabetes Hospital Admission Rates:      26.2        27.2/100,000      61.1/100,000        Lower Rate Ambutations Hospital Admission Rates:      31.8        37.5/100,000      65.7/100,000
% of 200% FPL Uninsured:      31.3%        CORE BARRIERS      Population to PC FTE Ratio:      1,547.3        % below 200% FPL:      45.1%      Value        % of 200% FPL Uninsured:      31.3%      Nat'l Benchmark Severe (4 pts)        DIABETES      46.7/100,000      82/100,000        Short-Term Complication Hospital Admission Rates:      91.5      46.7/100,000      82/100,000        Long-term Complications Hospital Admission Rates:      130.8      112.6/100,000      80.2/100,000        Uncontrolled Diabetes Hospital Admission Rates:      26.2      27.2/100,000      61.1/100,000        Lower Rate Ambutations Hospital Admission Rates:      31.8      37.5/100,000      65.7/100,000
CORE BARRIERS      Population to PC FTE Ratio:    1,547.3      % Below 200% FPL:    45.1%      % of 200% FPL Uninsured:    31.3%      Nat'l Benchmark Severe (4 pts)      DIABETES      Short-Term Complication Hospital Admission Rates:      10.0    46.7/100,000    82/100,000      Long-term Complications Hospital Admission Rates:    130.8    112.6/100,000 180.2/100,000      Uncontrolled Diabetes Hospital Admission Rates:    26.2    27.2/100,000 61.1/100,000      Lower Rate Ambutations Hospital Admission Rates:    31.8    37.5/100,000 65.7/100,000
Population to PC FTE Ratio:      1,547.3        % Below 200% FPL:      45.1%        % of 200% FPL Uninsured:      31.3%        DIABETES      Nat'l Benchmark Severe (4 pts)        Short-Term Complication Hospital Admission Rates:      91.5        Long-term Complications Hospital Admission Rates:      130.8        Uncontrolled Diabetes Hospital Admission Rate:      26.2        Lower Rate Ambutations Hospital Admission Rates:      31.8        37.5/100,000      65.7/100,000
Melow 200% FPL:      45.1%        % of 200% FPL Uninsured:      31.3%        DIABETES      Nat'l Benchmark      Severe (4 pts)        Short-Term Complication Hospital Admission Rates:      91.5      46.7/100,000      82/100,000        Long-term Complications Hospital Admission Rates:      130.8      112.6/100,000      82.2/100,000        Uncontrolled Diabetes Hospital Admission Rates:      26.2      27.2/100,000      61.1/100,000        Lower Rate Ambutations Hospital Admission Rates:      31.8      37.5/100,000      65.7/100,000
% of 200% FPL Uninsured:    31.3%      DIABETES    (4 pts)      Short-Term Complication Hospital Admission Rates:    91.5      46.7/100,000    82/100,000      Long-term Complications Hospital Admission Rates:    130.8      Uncontrolled Diabetes Hospital Admission Rates:    26.2      27.2/100,000    61.1/100,000      Lower Rate Ambutations Hospital Admission Rates:    31.8      37.5/100,000    65.7/100,000
DIABETES      Nat'l Benchmark      Severe        01/ABETES      (4 pts)      (1 add't pt)        Short-Term Complication Hospital Admission Rates:      91.5      46.7/100,000      82/100,000        Long-term Complications Hospital Admission Rates:      130.8      112.6/100,000      180.2/100,000        Uncontrolled Diabetes Hospital Admission Rates:      26.2      27.2/100,000      61.1/100,000        Lower Rate Ambutations Hospital Admission Rates:      31.8      37.5/100,000      65.7/100,000
DIABETES      (4 pts)      (1 add't pt)        Short-Term Complication Hospital Admission Rates:      91.5      46.7/100,000      82/100,000        Long-term Complications Hospital Admission Rates:      130.8      112.6/100,000      180.2/100,000        Uncontrolled Diabetes Hospital Admission Rates:      26.2      27.2/100,000      61.1/100,000        Lower Rate Ambutations Hospital Admission Rates:      31.8      37.5/100,000      65.7/100,000
Long-term Complications Hospital Admission Rates:      130.8      112.6/100,000      180.2/100,000        Uncontrolled Diabetes Hospital Admission Rate:      26.2      27.2/100,000      61.1/100,000        Lower Rate Ambutations Hospital Admission Rates:      31.8      37.5/100,000      65.7/100,000
Uncontrolled Diabetes Hospital Admission Rate:      26.2      27.2/100,000      61.1/100,000        Lower Rate Ambutations Hospital Admission Rates:      31.8      37.5/100,000      65.7/100,000
Lower Rate Ambutations Hospital Admission Rates: 31.8 37.5/100,000 65.7/100,000
Age Adjusted Dishetes Prevalence: 9.6% 6.50% 7.90%
Age Aujusted Diabetes i revalence. 0.0% 0.30% 7.00%
Adult Obesity Prevalence: 21.9% 23.00% 24.50%
Diabetes Mortality: 24.3 26.0/100,000 35.0/100,000
Overweight Prevalence: 40.6%

#### Service Area Configuration Can Make A Difference

#### NEEDS FOR ASSISTANCE WORKSHEET AND SERVICE AREA DEMOGRAPHICS

Service Area: Albany Co Option 1 Nat'l Benchmark Severe (4 pts) (1 add't pt) CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE 41.2 50.2/100.000 99.5/100.000 Hypertension Hospital Admissions Rate: CHF Hospital Admission Rate: 361.0 502.8/100,000 753.6/100,000 Angina without Procedures Hospital Admission Rate: 12.8 82.3/100,000 160.3/100,000 Heart Disease Mortality: 769.6 240.8/100,000 271.0/100,000 % of Adults Reporting High Blood Pressures: 31.7% 24.80% 27.70% Nat'l Benchmark Severe (4 pts) (1 add't pt) CANCER % of Females 18 Plus With No Pap 13.5% 13.80% 16.00% Smear Last Three Years: % of Women 40 and Older With No 25.30% 20.4% 27.80% Mammogram Last Three Years: % of Adults 50 plus with No Fecal Occult Test 83.0% 75.90% 78.30% Within Last Two Years: Nat'l Benchmark Severe (4 pts) (1 add't pt) PRENATAL AND PERINATAL HEALTH Total Births (5 Year Average): 618 Percent Low Birth Weight Births (< 2500 grams): 9.4% 6.00% 9.80% Infant Mortality Rate: 6.5 6.9/1,000 9.1/1,000 % of Total Births to Teen Mother 7.3% 6.30% 9.20% % of Total Births With Late or No Prenatal Care: 19.9% 16.00% 20.00% % of Total Births With Cigarette Use: 13.8% 10.70% 14.30% Nat'l Benchmark Severe (1 add't pt) (4 pts) CHILD HEALTH 180.7 164.6/100,000 347.1/100,000 Pediatric Asthma Hospital Admission Rate: Percent of Children Tested for Lead by Age of 3: 49.0% < 15.00% <7.00%

#### NEEDS FOR ASSISTANCE WORKSHEET AND SERVICE AREA DEMOGRAPHICS

Service Area: All:

Albany Co Option 2

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE		Nat'l Benchmar ( 4 pts)	k Severe (1 add't pt)	
Hypertension Hospital Admissions Rate:	63.5	50.2/100,000	99.5/100,000	
CHF Hospital Admission Rate:	375.5	502.8/100.000 753.6/100.000		
Angina without Procedures Hospital Admission Rate:	20.5	82.3/100,000 160.3/100,000		
Heart Disease Mortality:	693.0	240.8/100,000 271.0/100,000		
% of Adults Reporting High Blood Pressures:	31.7%	24.80%	27.70%	
		Nat'l Benchmark Severe		
CANCER		(4 pts)	(1 add't pt)	
% of Females 18 Plus With No Pap Smear Last Three Years:	13.5%	13.80%	16.00%	
% of Women 40 and Older With No Mammogram Last Three Years:	20.4%	25.30%	27.80%	
% of Adults 50 plus with No Fecal Occult Test Within Last Two Years:	83.0%	75.90%	78.30%	
		Nat'l Benchmark Severe		
PRENATAL AND PERINATAL HEALTH		(4 pts)	(1 add't pt)	
Total Births (5 Year Average):	283			
Percent Low Birth Weight Births (< 2500 grams):	12.2%	6.00%	9.80%	
Infant Mortality Rate:	9.2	6.9/1,000	9.1/1,000	
% of Total Births to Teen Mother	10.3%	6.30%	9.20%	
% of Total Births With Late or No Prenatal Care:	28.2%	16.00%	20.00%	
% of Total Births With Cigarette Use:	18.0%	10.70%	14.30%	
CHILD HEALTH		Nat'l Benchmark Severe (4 pts) (1 add't pt)		
Pediatric Asthma Hospital Admission Rate:	329.8	164.6/100,000 347.1/100,000		
Percent of Children Tested for Lead by Age of 3:	49.0%	< 15.00%	<7.00%	

# Climbing a Mountain Takes One Step at Time

- Step one: Define your service area
- Step two: Collect needed data
- Step three: Determine which data is relevant
- Step four: Use data in narrative to support application

SKIPPING STEPS MAY LAND YOU IN THE ABYSS!!!!!

# Climbing Every Mountain Still Has Its Pitfalls

- Certain data available only at the county level
  - Larger geographic levels may mask problems in your service area
- Cell size restrictions may limit output for smaller service areas
  - Rates and ratios may negate cell size issues
- May still be missing information need to know what you don't know

### Next Steps

- Define service area
- Determine target population (versus service area population)
- Work with CHCANYS



### Clinical Performance Measures & New Access Point (NAP) Applications

Kameron L. Wells, ND Vice President, Clinical Quality Initiatives, CHCANYS 212-710-3814 kwells@chcanys.org

**Defining New Directions** 

www.chcanys.org

### **Clinical Performance Measures**

- Outline realistic goals to be accomplished during the (2) year NAP project period
- Baseline data must be established for each measure
- Should <u>only</u> address the service area and target population of the proposed NAP(s)

#### **Completing Clinical Performance Measures**

- New start applicants: complete the Clinical Measures based on the entire proposed scope of the project
- Satellite applicants: complete the Clinical Measures based on the proposed new service delivery site(s) only
- Multiple sites, populations and/or service areas: the Clinical Measures should represent the total targeted population within the proposed service area (except for "special populations")
- Special Populations: can identify additional population-specific Clinical Measures (i.e., migrant farmworkers, people experiencing homelessness)
- All applicants: must complete a minimum of (1) Behavioral Health and (1) Oral Health Clinical Measure

#### Elements of Clinical Performance Measures

- Focus Area
- Performance Measure and Applicability
- Target Goal Description
- Numerator and Denominator Description
- Baseline Data and Projected Data
- Data Source and Methodology
- Key Factor and Major Planned Action
- Comments

www.chcanys.org

### Core Health Indicators (Maximum 30 points)

- A response to (1) indicator from within <u>each</u> of the (6) categories must be provided:
  - Diabetes
  - Cardiovascular Disease
  - Cancer
  - Prenatal & Perinatal Health
  - Child Health
  - Behavioral and Oral Health

### "Other" Health Indicators (Maximum 10 points)

- A response to (2) out of the (12) "other" health indicators must be provided
- If "other" indicators are identified, they must include the following:
  - Definition
  - Data source used
  - Proposed benchmark to be used and source
  - Rationale for using indicator

www.chcanys.org

### Resources

- <u>http://bphc.hrsa.gov/about/performancemeasures.htm</u>
- <u>http://www.hrsa.gov/data-statistics/health-center-data/reporting/2009udsreportingmanual.pdf</u>



**New Access Point Considerations** 

**October 5, 2010** 



RSM McGladrey, Inc.

- Not an explicit section; implicit throughout the narrative
- > When developing the plan and budget, consider

CHCANYS

**Defining New Directions** 

- New Access Point Guidance
- Program Expectations, PIN 98-23
- HRSA Health Center Site Visit Guide
- Medicare/Medicaid Requirements
  - 1. Corporate Compliance
- Audit Findings/Management Letter Comments
- Business plan and budget must agree with narrative and healthcare plan





- Five (5) **required** financial viability and cost measures
- Include additional measures related to finance, costs access, HIT, others that have numerators and denominators

#### REMEMBER THE REQUIRED MEASURES ARE NOT THE ONLY ONES TO INCLUDE!!!!

#### WHAT ELSE SHOULD YOU/DO YOU NEED TO BENCHMARK TO BE SUSTAINABLE, TO RESPOND TO THE NEEDS IDENTIFIED AND TO GROW????



#### FINANCIAL MEASURES

#### From UDS

#### Performance Measure

#### **Measure Detail**

**CHCANYS** 

**Defining New Directions** 

Total cost per patient (Maintain rate of increase to X%) Numerator: Total accrued cost before donations and after allocation overhead Denominator: Total number of patients UDS Lines: <u>T8AL17CC/</u>T3AL39Ca+Cb

Medical cost per medical encounter (Maintain rate of increase to X%) Numerator: Total accrued medical staff and medical other cost after allocation of overhead (excludes lab and x-ray cost)

Denominator: Non-nursing medical encounters (excludes nursing (RN) and psychiatrist encounters)

UDS Lines: T8AL1CC+T8AL3CC/T5L15CB - TT5L11CB



#### FINANCIAL MEASURES

#### **From Annual Audit**

#### Performance Measure

#### Measure Detail

**CHCANYS** 

**Defining New Directions** 

Change in Net Assets to Expense Ratio

(Maintain a ratio  $\geq 0$ )

#### Working Capital to Monthly Expense Ratio

(Maintain a ratio  $\geq$  1 month of expenses) Audit

#### Long Term Debt to Equity Ratio

(Maintain long term debt at  $\leq$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  net assets (Ratio  $\leq$  0.5)) Numerator: Ending Net Assets – Beginning Net Assets Denominator: Total Expense *Note: Net Assets = Total Assets – Total Liabilities* 

Numerator: Current Assets – Current Liabilities Denominator: Total Expense/Number of Months in

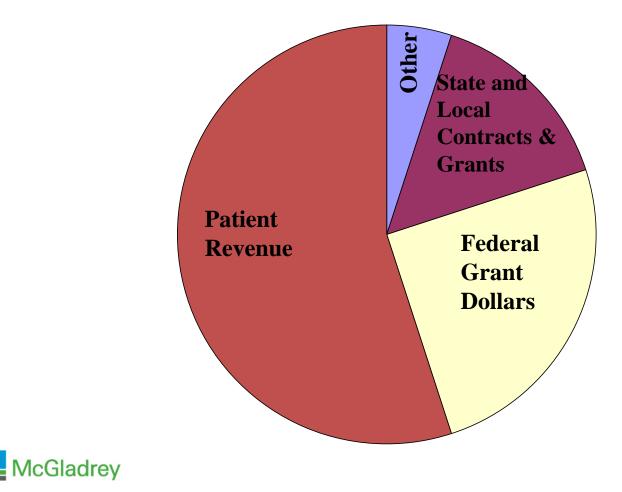
Numerator: Long Term Loans + Current Maturities Denominator: Net Assets





#### TOTAL BUDGET CONCEPT

Operating Budget (Scope of Project)







- Keys to writing line item to budget:
  - Justification Amounts Should Agree to Budget Forms
  - Be Specific Regarding Each Line of the Budget:
    - If Variable Costs, Describe Calculation of Cost (e.g., Supplies Cost Per Visit X Visit)
    - If Fixed Cost, Describe Cost (e.g., Rent As Per Lease Agreement)
    - See budget justification sample <u>http://www.hrsa.gov/grants/apply/assistance/nap</u>
- Considerations:
  - any contractual agreements (e.g., Union Contracts) for impact on salaries and fringe benefits; lease escalations
  - new contracts being received in the near future
  - cost of living adjustments or inflationary factors on expenses
- Any variances greater than 5% should be explained
  McGladrey





- Make Certain the Budget Balances!!!!!
  - Review Patient Revenue Factors
  - Review Staffing
- BE CONSERVATIVE WHEN PROJECTING PATIENT SERVICES REVENUE!!!!
  - Unobligated Balance vs. Excess Program Income
  - MEI varies
  - Medicaid/Medicare Wraparound denials
  - Recruitment & Retention *sunsets*
  - BDCC Pool varies
  - Medicaid Transition Funding ??
  - Meaningful Use Incentives ??
  - Patient Centered Medical Home *Guaranteed?*





#### **CONTACT INFORMATION**

#### www.mcgladrey.com

#### Scott Morgan, Director

212.372.1609 Scott.morgan@mcgladrey.com





### Collaboration and Letters of Support (NAP Review Criterion 3)

Stefanie Lindeman Manager of Emerging Initiatives, CHCANYS 212-710-4189 slindeman@chcanys.org

**Defining New Directions** 

www.chcanys.org

### Collaboration: Know Your Environment

- A successful NAP applicant will demonstrate its responsiveness to its health care environment by documenting that it has developed collaborative and coordinated delivery systems for the provision of health care. (HRSA-11-017, p. 4)
  - Who else is or may be operating in your service area? (Health care and other service providers)
  - How are your services complementary/not redundant?
  - How specifically do you/can you work together to maximize limited resources and meet the health care needs of the community?

### Demonstrating Collaboration: Letters of Support <u>Plus</u>

- Evidence of collaboration must appear in two places in your NAP application:
  - Program Narrative (HRSA-11-017, p. 31)
  - Attachment 10: Letters of Support (HRSA-11-017, pp. 15, 31)
    - If you have letters of commitment or investment, include them here as well.
    - <u>Note</u>: Contracts, agreements and sub-recipient arrangements are submitted as <u>Attachment 7</u>.

## Overview: NAP Review Criterion 3 (10 points)

- Actual or proposed collaborations
  - Other health care providers (e.g., FQHCs, FQHC Look-Alikes, critical access hospitals, other federally-supported grantees including Ryan White programs, and state and local health service delivery projects)
  - Other providers and programs serving the same populations (e.g., social services, job training, WIC, community groups, homeless shelters, advocacy groups)
  - Public agencies (e.g., local public health department, local school board)
  - Neighborhood revitalization initiatives, if applicable (Choice Neighborhoods and Promise Neighborhoods)
  - For special populations: <u>Formal arrangements</u> with other organizations that provide services or support to the same population

## Overview: NAP Review Criterion 3 (cont'd)

- Letters of support from <u>any and all</u> FQHCs, Look-Alikes, rural health clinics and critical access hospitals in the proposed service area.
  - Unsure of who is in your area?
    - Contact Beverly Grossman, CHCANYS (Albany Office) bgrossman@chcanys.org or 518-434-0767, ext. 11
  - If you do not have these letters:
    - You must explain why
    - You must show evidence that you tried to obtain them

### Other Strategically Important Letters of Support

- Your PCA: CHCANYS
- Community stakeholders
- Patients
- Elected officials

### Collaboration & Letters of Support: Do's and Don'ts

- Do provide specific details about existing or proposed partnerships or coordinated activities, either in the narrative or in letters of support.
- **Do** provide letters of commitment if you have them.
- **Do** be mindful of the page limit:
  - Don't repeat information in the narrative that is available in an attached letter—but do reference the letter in the narrative.
  - Don't upload letters that don't provide valuable information beyond the identity of the letter-writer—list these letters instead.



## Developing an Emergency Preparedness Program

Matthew Ziemer, MPA EP Program Manager, CHCANYS 212-710-3800 mziemer@chcanys.org Defining New Directions

### Emergency Preparedness Requirements for NAPs

- HRSA Form 10: Annual Emergency Preparedness Report
  - Outlines the Emergency Preparedness needs of a Health Center
  - Divided into 2 sections: Emergency
    Preparedness and Management Plan
  - Estimated time to complete: about an hour

## Section I – Emergency Preparedness and Management Plan

- Hazard Vulnerability Assessment (HVA)?
- Approved Emergency Management Plan (EMP)?
- Includes all 4 phases of an emergency?
- Integrated into your local/regional plans?
  - Have you attempted to participate?
- Does your plan include your ability to provide mass immunization/prophylaxis?

## **Section II – Readiness**

- HRSA wants to know if you have taken the following into account:
  - Alternatives for providing primary care
  - Annual planned drills
  - Periodic staff training for emergencies
  - Will Staff deploy to Non-Health Centers
  - Arrangements with Fed, State, Local for data reporting

# Readiness (cont.)

- Back up communication system
- Coordination with other systems of care
- Designated to serve as a point of distribution (POD)
- Take measures to prevent financial loss in an emergency
- Off-site back up of information
- Designated EP coordinator

### **CHCANYS EP Technical Assistance**

- Through onsite or offsite assistance, CHCANYS EP Team can:
  - Provide assessment of your existing EMP or provide a template for you
  - Identify steps you can take to satisfy requirements and check the "Yes" box as much as possible



# Developing a Strong NAP Application

Next Steps/Questions

Suzanne E. Rossel



**Defining New Directions** 

# **Next Steps**

- Follow up with CHCANYS:
  - Need For Assistance Worksheet & other Data
  - Letters of Support assistance
  - Emergency Preparedness questions
- Participate in Health Care Plan Webinar, October 8<sup>th</sup>, 2:30 to 4:00 PM
- Utilize resources—PINs, HRSA Website, CHCANYS website, etc.

### Questions

?

**Defining New Directions**