**Section 600.110 Definitions**

"Accreditation" means the measurement of health department performance against a set of nationally recognized, practice-focused and evidence-based standards that leads to the issuance of recognition of achievement by the Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB), the nonprofit entity created to implement and oversee national public health department accreditation.

"Certification" and "Certified" means certification granted to a local health department that meets the requirements set forth in Section 600.210 and Subparts C and D and is so designated by the Department.

"Community participation" means involvement by representatives of various community interests and groups. (Agency Note: Examples of such interests or groups are ethnic and racial groups, the medical community, mental health and social service organizations, the cooperative extension service, schools, law enforcement organizations, voluntary organizations, the clergy, the business community, economic development agencies, unions, disabled persons and senior citizens.)

"Contributing factor" means a scientifically established factor that directly affects the level of a risk factor.

"Department" means the Illinois Department of Public Health.

"Director" means the Director of the Illinois Department of Public Health or his or her designee.

"Essential Public Health Services" means the 10 services that describe the responsibilities of public health systems. A formulation of the processes used in public health to prevent epidemics and injuries, protect against environmental hazards, promote healthy behaviors, respond to disasters, and ensure quality and accessibility of health services, the essential public health services are:

 monitor health status to identify community health problems;

diagnose and investigate health problems and health hazards in the community;

 inform, educate and empower people about health issues;

 mobilize community partnerships to identify and solve health problems;

develop policies and plans that support individual and community health efforts;

 enforce laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety;

link people to needed personal health services and assure the provision of health care when otherwise unavailable;

 assure a competent public and personal health care workforce;

evaluate effectiveness, accessibility and quality of personal and population-based health services; and

 research for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems.

"Equivalent to IPLAN" means an assessment and planning process approved by the Department that meets the requirements set forth in Section 600.410.

"Healthy People" means a program of nationwide health-promotion and disease-prevention goals set by the United States Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People provides science-based, national goals and objectives with 10-year targets designed to guide national health promotion and disease prevention efforts to improve the health of all people in the United States.

"Impact objective" means a goal for the level to which a risk factor should be reduced. An impact objective is intermediate in length of time and measurable.

"Indirect contributing factor" means a community-specific factor that directly affects the level of the direct contributing factors. These factors can vary greatly from community to community.

"IPLAN" means the Illinois Project for Local Assessment of Needs, a process developed by the Department to meet the requirements set forth in Section 600.410. IPLAN is a series of planning activities conducted within the local health department jurisdiction resulting in the development of an organizational capacity assessment, a community health needs assessment, and a community health plan.

"IQuery" means a web-based data query system administered by the Department for the collection and dissemination of Illinois public health data.

"Legally authorized representative" means the person empowered to act on behalf of the local health department and board of health in such matters as executing contracts, signing applications, and undertaking other major administrative tasks.

"Local health department" means a local governmental agency that administers and assures health-related programs and services within its jurisdiction.

"Local public health jurisdiction" means the geographic area over which a local board of health has legal and regulatory authority.

"Mandate" or "Mandated program" means those programs and activities that are statutorily required of local health departments by a legislative body, such as a city council, county board or the General Assembly.

"Outcome objective" means a goal for the level to which a health problem should be reduced. An outcome objective is long term and measurable.

"Proven intervention strategy" means intervention strategy demonstrated to be effective or used as a national model.

"Provisional certification" and "Provisionally certified" means certification granted to a local health department that meets the requirements for provisional certification set forth in Section 600.200 and is so designated by the Department.

"Public health system" means the collection of public, private and voluntary entities, as well as individuals and informal associations, that contribute to the delivery of essential public health services.

"Risk factor" means a scientifically established factor (determinant) that relates directly to the level of a health problem. A health problem may have any number of risk factors identified for it.

"Sentinel event" means any unanticipated event resulting in death or serious physical or psychological injury that could have been prevented or managed by the health care system.

"SHIP" means the State Health Improvement Plan that recommends priorities and strategies to improve the health status of Illinois citizens and to improve the Illinois public health system.

"Substantial compliance" means meeting the requirements set forth in this Part, except for variations from the strict and literal performance of those requirements that result in insignificant omissions and defects, given the particular circumstances and the incidence and history of the omissions and defects. Omissions and defects that have an adverse impact on public health and safety shall not be considered insignificant and shall be considered substantial noncompliance.

(Source: Amended at 41 Ill. Reg. 3454, effective March 9, 2017)