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Building Infrastructure to Protect the Public's Health

Good morning. I'd like to start by thanking the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials for setting up this broadcast and inviting me to participate. And I want to say a special thank you to Dr. Richard Melton, the Immediate Past President of ASTHO; Dr. Georges Benjamin, the current President and today's program moderator; and Dr. George Hardy, ASTHO's Executive Director, for their tireless efforts to build -up the nation's public health system. They have served as individual experts, always available for CDC's consultation. They have also exhibited tremendous leadership in gaining support in Congress for federal public health legislation. Their efforts will have a lasting impact on our nation's ability to respond to public health threats and emergencies, which is what I'm here to talk with you about today.

In public health, we all act to be prepared for a range of disasters and emergencies and have done so admirably over many decades. The events of last week were devastating. They have caused all of us to look at "preparedness" in a new way, and the nature and scope of threats in a new way, as well. These events started in a city where we have one of the strongest public health systems in the country. Let's take a look at what makes this system effective:

- New York City and New York State have seasoned, committed leadership in Dr. Neal Cohen at the city level and Antonia Novello at the state level. They both have strong management teams, including people like Dr. Marci Layton and Dr. Joel Ackelsberg of

the New York City Health Department. Both of these organizations have proven experience with health disasters, having most recently dealt with the outbreak of West Nile Virus that hit New York just two years ago.

- At the State and local level, they benefit from political leadership that pays attention to health and supports it. Mayor Giuliani and Governor Pataki have been active and interested leaders in West Nile Virus issues and their leadership in this most recent crisis is obvious.
- And most importantly, they are making tremendous progress in building up all the elements of a strong public health system.

I want to talk with you today about these important elements or capacities that are needed in order to be "prepared." I'm not making a case for all public health systems in the country to look like or mirror New York's -- I'm using them as an example. Granted, they have access to a wealth of talent that may not exist in every corner of our country. But that is balanced by unusually complicated and diverse public health challenges. To face these challenges, NY takes advantage of CDC and other federal programs, state resources, and other types of resources -- and leverages these funds to build a strong system. Their strength lies not only in infectious diseases, but in tobacco control, nutrition, injury prevention, chronic diseases, and the list goes on. We can't replicate NY's system and plans for growth nationwide. But, we can tease out certain elements or capacities that all systems need for preparedness.

My top priority as CDC's Director continues to be to build a solid public health infrastructure both here at CDC, as well as the infrastructure you need to protect the health of your citizens. We've been working with many of you and your national organizations, such as ASTHO, the National Association of County and City Health Officials, the Association for Schools of Public Health and others to develop a list of the core capacities that every public health system needs. In fact, Mary Selecky, Secretary of the Washington State Department of Health and ASTHO President-elect, heads our steering committee for this effort. And, as many of you know, Congress recently tasked us with identifying these capacities in the Public Health Improvement Act of 2000, sponsored by Senator Frist and Senator Kennedy. We are already working with a number of you to plan for the grant program authorized in this same legislation. The first part of the grant program will provide resources for you to conduct an assessment of your public health system in seven priority capacity-building areas. We have worked with many of you to develop and field test state and local assessment tools that will be ready to implement with this grant program. The second part will provide resources for capacity building, based on gaps you identify in the assessment process. We don't know how much money -- if any -- will be available in the upcoming fiscal year. However, we want to be ready to get the money out to you as soon as possible should these funds become available.

We will be publishing these in more detail in November, but today, I am pleased to briefly share with you what we collectively have decided are seven priority areas for capacity building:

- Our first priority is the public health **workforce**. I can't overemphasize the need for a well-trained, well-staffed, fully prepared public health workforce. They are the basis for our public health system.
- Second, we need **laboratory** capacity to produce timely and accurate results for diagnosis and investigation.
- Third is **epidemiology and surveillance**, which will give you the ability to rapidly detect health threats.
- Fourth, secure, accessible **information systems** are essential for us to communicate rapidly, analyze and interpret health data, and provide public access to health information.
- Fifth, we need solid **communication** -- a swift, secure, two-way flow of information. This includes the ability to provide timely, accurate information to the public and advice to policy-makers in public health emergencies. We also need the ability to routinely translate scientific information and provide health information.
- Next, we need effective **policy and evaluation** capability -- We need to routinely evaluate and improve the effectiveness of public health programs. We also need a way to assess where we are in order to establish priorities for health improvement. Then we can develop logical plans to address these priorities.

- Finally, we need a **preparedness and response** capability. This includes response plans, as well as testing and maintaining a high -level of preparedness.

So --what will happen if we don't make investments in these areas and fail to establish these capacities nationwide? In Atlanta, our neighboring counties aren't just Gwinnett, Douglas and Forsyth but also Alameda in California, Hillsborough in Florida and Dutchess in New York. Indeed, our neighbors are Lagos, Calcutta, Shanghai and Lima, as well.

Either we are *all protected* or we are *all at risk*. We must ensure that every health agency is fully prepared and that every community is served by an effective public health system. That means we need to rapidly address deficiencies, including:

- Inadequately trained public health staff
- Limited information and communication systems, and
- Limited public health laboratory capacity

I want to pause for just a moment and thank ASTHO, NACCHO and all of our partners --and that includes all of you watching this broadcast --for your leadership and dedication to building support for these programs. Words like infrastructure and capacity are not easy to explain to policy-makers --The words alone are a hard sell, but you have been immensely effective at bringing these words to life and convincing policymakers that they are critical to our nation's health. I also want to commend ASTHO and NACCHO on their Principles of Collaboration.

Building partnerships among national, state, and local health agencies will make a tremendous contribution to a strong public health infrastructure.

The legislation calls for “assessment” as the first part of this process, and I know that word may raise some eyebrows. Yes, we are talking about laying out expectations and assessing or measuring where we are in order to provide solid justification for future plans and investments in public health. This is not a report card for comparing states and localities to find out who is good and who is bad. What we are saying and what Congress has said is that laying out these programs is that assessment is critical for identifying gaps. It also provides the justification CDC needs to request resources and that you will need to seek resources at the state level.

Our common goal is to considerably build up the public health system. To do that we need to clearly communicate the threats and emergencies we need to prepare for. And we need to work together to make the best use of existing and new resources. However, all of the resources you need for capacity building will not come from CDC or other federal sources. Nebraska and Texas are two great examples of how combinations of federal, state, and other funding can be leveraged to build capacity:

Nebraska was able to get specific legislation passed for public health infrastructure. They funded this program by directing six million dollars of their tobacco settlement funds to build core capacity.

Texas was able to leverage funding received from CDC's Health Alert Network program to obtain several million dollars from the Texas Telecommunications Infrastructure Fund. Prior to this success, health agencies had not been able to obtain money from this fund. However, Health Alert Network funding from CDC gave the public health leaders a viable platform to build on. The Texas public health leadership also obtained specific legislative authority for non-categorical, infrastructure programs.

We should all be proud of what we've already accomplished through critical capacity-building programs, such as the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System, the Health Alert Network, and your state-specific efforts to build on these investments.

I am also impressed with the progress all of you have made with CDC funds and other resources to deliver effective public health programs. We recognize how important it is to establish program-specific capacity in areas, such as infectious disease, environmental health, chronic disease, immunization, injury, and occupational safety & health. One of my greatest pleasures as CDC Director has been visiting 1-2 state or local health departments every month and seeing firsthand your efforts to improve our nation's public health system. I want to share some of what I've seen in some of these visits that exemplify the range of capabilities I'm talking about:

Ohio: When I visited with Dr. Nick Baird and his staff in Ohio, I was impressed with the way they have leveraged federal and state resources, including CDC's Health Alert Network funding and other bioterrorism funds, to gain Internet access for every local health department in the state in a very short period of time.

Rhode Island :During my trip to Rhode Island, Dr. Patricia Nolan and her staff briefed me on an outstanding community-based program for troubled youth and adolescent health and concrete steps to promote physical activity statewide for all populations.

Connecticut: Dr. Joxel Garcia shared with me a series of very innovative women's health initiatives and outstanding workforce development programs in Connecticut. He has taken a leadership role in making workforce development a high priority.

New Jersey When I met with staff from the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, I was very impressed by their programs on vector control, as well as a very innovative approach to HIV & STD related outreach through a culturally sensitive, community-based program.

The partnerships we have with you at both the state and local level are critical. These partnerships have enabled us to work *with* you to facilitate your access to all of the available federal resources. Further, through these partnerships, what comes from the federal agencies to the state and local health departments is designed to address real needs that you have identified at the state and local level. As an indication of this, I personally briefed the CDC team of EIS officers and other specialists as they left last week to fly to New York City and reminded them that they were going there to work *for* the local health department –not for CDC or the Department of Health and Human Services or other parts of the federal government --but to

work directly for Dr. Neil Cohen's agency. In this and any other time of need, and in our daily non-emergency public health programs, we are here to serve you and are honored by that opportunity.