

Modernizing State Public Health Enabling Statutes to Reflect the Mission and Essential Services of Public Health

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It is unclear whether efforts of the past decade to modernize state public health statutes have succeeded in codifying into state law the currently understood mission and essential services of public health. Although many state health agencies may be operating in a manner consistent with these principles, their codification in state law is crucial for the sustainability of agency efforts in disease prevention and health promotion. This research examines the 50 state public health enabling statutes for their correspondence with the 6 mission statements and the 10 essential services of public health described in *Public Health in America*. This analysis finds that modernization efforts have not been universally effective in ensuring that the legislative basis of public health is commensurate with the accepted scope of authority necessary to support health agency's performance. Given the importance of law modernization in public health, this analysis highlights the importance of model statutory language in facilitating the codification of the mission and essential services of public health in state law. As a result, this research provides the practice community with a research base to facilitate statutory reform and develops a framework for future scholarship on the role of law as a determinant of the public's health.

KEY WORDS: essential services, mission, public health law, statutory modernization, Turning Point Model State Public Health Act

Despite recent national emphasis on reforming public health statutory authority as part of modernizing the infrastructure for public health,^{1,2} it is unclear whether statutory reform efforts have succeeded in codifying the

mission and essential services of public health into state law. This research examines the public health enabling statute of each state, analyzing those statutes for their correspondence with the 6 mission descriptions and the 10 essential services of public health described in *Public Health in America*.³ Although many states have reformed the statutory basis of public health over the last decade to reflect contemporary public health practice, these modernization efforts have not been universally effective in ensuring that the legislative basis of public health is commensurate with the accepted scope of authority necessary to protect and support the public's

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health. With this research identifying a gap in state codification of the mission and essential services of public health in state law, additional analysis will be necessary to evaluate (1) the comparative benefits of modernized public health law on public health performance and (2) the role of model public health laws in statutory modernization.

● **Background**

The “essential services of public health,” first documented in 1994 in *Public Health in America*,³ are the accepted standard for public health service provision at local, state, and federal levels.⁴ Developed by the Public Health Functions Steering Committee—drawing on earlier efforts to document the “core functions” of public health (assessment, policy development, and assurance)⁵—*Public Health in America* has memorialized, among other things, a mission statement and a list of 10 essential services of public health agencies, outlined in Table 1.

These essential services represent what a health agency must do to “promote physical and mental health and prevent disease, injury, and disability.” On the basis of these essential services, a mission statement, if included in statute, provides a general statement of direction. As compared with an essential service, which specifies more narrowly what authority the legislature has assigned specifically to the state health agency, a mission statement is a broad encapsulation of the purposes or goals of the agency.²

Although references to the mission statement and essential services have been ubiquitous in the public health practice literature in the past 15 years⁶—for example, forming the frameworks for pivotal practice

documents such as the Operational Definition of Public Health developed by the National Association of County and City Health Officials⁷—there was little initial discussion of how these principles would be incorporated into the legal frameworks that authorize governmental public health practice. Although many policy makers, scholars, and public health officials argued consistently that state-based public health laws were ripe for reform,^{2,8} few studies had examined the enabling statutes that create state and local public health agencies and empower them to prevent disease and promote health.

In the years following the publication of *Public Health in America*, however, burgeoning efforts arose to lay the research foundation for codification of essential services through state public health “enabling statutes,” the statutes that create public health agencies and enumerate their powers, authorities, and responsibilities.^{9–11} Seminal baseline research in 2000 documented that very few state public health agencies operated under enabling statutes that identified essential public health services as within the purview of their legislative authority.⁹ Viewing these enabling statutes as a reflection of constituency expectations (operating through the legislative authorization of public health practice), this research concluded that “[s]tate public health agencies working with constituencies to improve public health should include in their plans the development of a statutory framework suitable for operating in today’s environment.”^{9(p54)} This weakness in statutory authority was echoed in two Institute of Medicine reports^{1,12} in 2003, increasing the interest of state public health actors in modernizing the legal basis of their practice, and through this modernization, reforming laws to reflect contemporary scientific and constitutional standards of public health.¹³ In response

TABLE 1 ● Public Health in America^a

Missions of public health	Essential public health services	[AQ9]
1. Prevents epidemics and the spread of disease	1. Monitor health status to identify community health problems	
2. Protects against environmental hazards	2. Diagnose and investigate health problems and health hazards in the community	
3. Prevents injuries	3. Inform, educate, and empower people about health issues	
4. Promotes and encourages healthy behaviors	4. Mobilize community partnerships to identify and solve health problems	
5. Responds to disasters and assists communities in recovery	5. Develop policies and plans that support individual and community health efforts	
6. Ensures the quality and accessibility of health services	6. Enforce laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety	
	7. Link people to needed personal health services and ensure the provision of healthcare when otherwise unavailable	
	8. Ensure a competent public health and personal healthcare workforce	
	9. Evaluate effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal and population-based health services	
	10. Research for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems	

^aAlthough these mission statements and essential services have been numbered here and in the Results section below, this enumeration has been done for methodological consistency and should not be construed to imply any hierarchical devolution in the importance of these concepts.

to this emphasis on public health enabling statutes in facilitating efforts to strengthen the nation's public health infrastructure, legal modernization tools—most prominently, the Turning Point Model State Public Health Act (Turning Point Act), developed under the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's Turning Point Project¹⁴—proposed legislative language by which the mission and the essential services of public health could be incorporated into state public health enabling statutes. Combined with a national emphasis on statutory modernization through the Model State Emergency Health Powers Act, developed in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and the ensuing anthrax dispersals,^{15,16} these model acts have served as guides for assessing gaps in state law and have provided statutory language for those states seeking law reform.¹⁷

Following a number of state law modernization efforts based on these model acts¹⁸⁻²⁰ decreasing fragmentation and inequality among public health services across the nation, no systematic research has been undertaken to assess the correspondence of these reformed statutes with the mission and essential services of public health expressed in *Public Health in America*. As the first part of a larger project to assess the degree of association between modern statutory language and performance of health agencies (as reported through the National Performance Standards Project²¹), this documentation of enabling statutes analyzes the effects of national modernization efforts on the scope and breadth of state authority for public health.

● Methods

To assess the current state of public health law's incorporation of the mission and essential services of public health, this research seeks to

1. identify the extent to which state public health enabling statutes reflect the (a) mission and (b) essential services of public health, consistent with the contemporary public health paradigm expressed in *Public Health in America*;
2. examine the extent to which this consistency with *Public Health in America* has changed in the past decade, in accordance with model legislative language expressed in the *Turning Point Act*; and
3. analyze the extent to which concepts from *Public Health in America* continue to be underrepresented in state law and suggest the ways of closing these identified gaps in state legal authority for public health.

In first compiling the content of state public health law, the research team collected the enabling public health statutes from all states through on-line legal databases (eg, Westlaw, Lexis) and published compila-

tions of state statutes. Refining its search methodology, this research assembled a wide range of state-enabling statutes for each state's public health agency (many developed piecemeal over an extended period in the respective state's history) while excluding from analysis those statutes developed simply to specify only an individual program or activity within the agency.

This research team then conducted a qualitative legal content analysis of these state statutes to determine the degree to which terms related to the mission or essential services of public health occur in the enabling portion of the statutes. The researchers employed the set of key identifying terms from the referenced 2000 study⁹—coding through assigned objects of attention (nouns) and action directions (verbs)—to examine the enabling statutory language of the state public health laws and extract the terms related to the mission and essential services of the state health agency. Coding of each statutory passage was performed manually and independently by two legal researchers, each of whom was knowledgeable about public health law but was not involved in developing the mission and essential services of public health. Where there was disagreement on whether or not to include specific terms in the legal analysis, the principal investigator joined the discussion to ensure reliability and consistency and to identify consensus among the entire research team.

Drawing on the categorization process of the earlier study and the complete list of 6 mission statements and 10 essential services, the researchers categorized states by high, moderate, or low congruence with both the mission statements and essential services of public health, delineating these categories on the basis of the total number of related terms. As in the essential services categorizations of the 2000 study,⁹ state codification of public health services was classified as highly congruent statutes (HCS) for those enabling statutes that include 7 or more of the 10 essential public health services concepts, congruent statutes (CS) for those statutes that include between four and six concepts, and divergent statutes (DS) for those statutes that include zero to three concepts. Codification of mission statements for public health was classified as highly congruent mission statutes (HCM) for those enabling statutes that include three or more of the six public health mission concepts, congruent mission statutes (CM) for those statutes that include two concepts, and divergent mission statutes (DM) for those statutes that include zero to one concepts. Following these distinct categorization processes, the researchers compared congruence levels, comparing mission statement congruence and essential services congruence and analyzing the overlap between these principles of public health practice.

TABLE 2 ● Congruence of state law with mission statements and essential public health services

State	Mission statements						Convergence	Essential public health services										Convergence	
	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Alabama	X						DM	X	X				X						DS
Alaska	X			X		X	HCM	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				HCS
Arizona	X	X	X	X		X	HCM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			HCS
Arkansas	X						DM	X	X			X	X						CS
California	X	X	X	X	X		HCM	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		HCS
Colorado	X	X					CM	X	X	X			X	X	X				CS
Connecticut	X		X	X		X	HCM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					HCS
Delaware	X	X		X			HCM	X	X		X	X	X		X				CS
Florida	X		X				CM	X	X	X	X	X	X						CS
Georgia	X	X			X		HCM		X	X	X	X	X		X		X		HCS
Hawaii	X	X					CM	X	X	X	X		X						CS
Idaho	X	X			X		HCM					X	X				X		DS
Illinois	X	X	X		X	X	HCM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			HCS
Indiana	X	X					CM	X	X			X	X						CS
Iowa	X			X	X		HCM	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			HCS
Kansas	X						DM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					HCS
Kentucky	X		X	X	X		HCM	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			HCS
Louisiana	X	X			X		HCM	X	X			X	X						CS
Maine	X	X			X		HCM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			HCS
Maryland	X	X		X			HCM		X		X	X	X			X			CS
Massachusetts	X	X			X		HCM	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			HCS
Michigan	X	X		X			HCM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		HCS
Minnesota	X						DM	X	X	X			X		X	X			CS
Mississippi	X	X					CM	X	X		X	X	X	X	X				HCS
Missouri	X	X					CM	X	X			X	X						CS
Montana	X			X		X	HCM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		HCS
Nebraska	X						DM	X	X	X		X			X				CS
Nevada	X			X			CM		X	X		X	X		X				CS
New Hampshire	X	X					CM	X	X	X	X								CS
New Jersey	X						DM		X			X	X						DS
New Mexico	X						DM		X	X	X	X	X						CS
New York	X	X					CM	X	X			X	X		X		X		CS
North Carolina	X	X		X		X	HCM	X	X	X			X	X		X			CS
North Dakota	X					X	CM	X		X		X	X				X		CS
Ohio	X				X		CM	X	X	X	X	X	X						CS
Oklahoma	X		X	X		X	HCM	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			HCS
Oregon	X				X		CM	X	X	X		X	X		X				CS
Pennsylvania	X						DM	X				X	X						DS
Rhode Island	X						DM	X	X				X	X		X			CS
South Carolina	X						DM	X	X	X		X	X						CS
South Dakota							DM					X	X						DS
Tennessee	X						DM	X	X	X									DS
Texas	X		X			X	HCM	X	X	X		X	X		X				CS
Utah	X	X	X			X	HCM	X	X	X		X	X			X			CS
Vermont	X			X			CM		X	X		X					X		CS
Virginia	X	X			X		HCM	X	X	X		X	X	X					CS
Washington	X	X					CM					X	X						DS
West Virginia	X	X					CM	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				HCS
Wisconsin	X	X	X		X		HCM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		HCS
Wyoming	X				X		CM	X	X	X			X						CS
Total	49	24	10	15	13	10		41	45	35	23	41	46	14	20	18	8		

Abbreviations: CM (congruent on mission), agency mission congruent on two concepts; CS (congruent statutes), states congruent on four to six essential services; DM (divergent on mission), agency mission congruent on zero to one concepts; DS (divergent statutes), states congruent on one to three essential services; HCM (highly congruent mission), agency mission congruent on three or more concepts; HCS (highly congruent statutes), states congruent on seven or more essential services.

TABLE 3 ● Congruence between state statutes and essential public health services in *Public Health in America*

	Monitor health status	Diagnose problems	Inform community	Mobilize community	Develop policies	Enforce laws	Provide care	Train workforce	Evaluate services	Research solutions
HCS (17)	16	17	16	16	16	17	11	12	12	6
CS (26)	22	25	18	7	19	23	4	8	4	2
DS (7)	3	3	1	0	5	6	0	0	1	0
Total	41	45	35	23	41	46	14	20	18	8

Abbreviations: CS (congruent statutes), states congruent on four to six essential services; DS (divergent statutes), states congruent on one to three essential services; HCS (highly congruent statutes), states congruent on seven or more essential services.

● Results—The Breadth of Public Health Agencies and Strength of Authority for Public Health Functions

This categorization of congruence data—disaggregated by each individual mission statement and essential service—is summarized in Table 2.

Codifying the essential services of public health in state law

With regard to state codification of the essential services of public health, 17 states are found to be highly congruent in their statutes (HCS); 26 states are congruent (CS); and 7 states are divergent (DS), with the states' collective incorporation of each essential public health service noted in Table 3.

Among the 17 HCS states, 4 have codified all the 10 essential services concepts from *Public Health in America*, often doing so through law reform consistent with the *Turning Point Act*. The HCS states do not comprehensively cover every essential service in their enabling statutes (13 states), and they most often excluded agency responsibility for research (11 states), a finding consistent with the tradition of research conducted by academic centers rather than state agencies; responsibility for training the workforce (5 states); providing healthcare (6 states); and evaluating services (5 states), a newer concept for some governmental agencies. De-

spite these divergences, there has been universal enactment of statutory authority to diagnose problems and enforce laws among HCS states.

Extending the above-mentioned weaknesses, there is complete exclusion of agency responsibility for research, training the workforce, and providing healthcare among the seven DS states, adding to the HCS weaknesses a complete absence of public health authority for mobilizing community partnerships. Furthermore, only one of these seven states (a different state in each case) possessed authority for education and evaluation. Although these states did possess a statutory authority for the essential services of public health in their enabling statutes, these authorities were often restricted to policy development (five states) and law enforcement (six states), a finding consistent with traditional public health authorities limited to quarantine and isolation during infectious disease outbreaks.

Codifying a public health mission in state law

With regard to state codification of a public health mission statements, 22 states are highly congruent in their mission (HCM); 16 states are congruent (CM); and 12 states are divergent (DM), with the states' collective incorporation of each public health mission statement noted in Table 4.

Forty-nine states have codified a mission to prevent epidemics, with DM states codifying this mission and

TABLE 4 ● Congruence between state statutes and mission in *Public Health in America*

	Prevent epidemics	Protect against environmental hazards	Prevent injuries	Promote healthy behaviors	Respond to disasters	Ensure quality
HCM (22)	22	15	9	12	11	9
CM (16)	16	9	1	2	3	1
DM (12)	11	0	0	0	0	0
Total	49	24	10	15	13	10

Abbreviations: CM (congruent on mission), agency mission congruent on two concepts; DM (divergent on mission), agency mission congruent on zero to one concepts; HCM (highly congruent mission), agency mission congruent on three or more concepts.

TABLE 5 ● Relationship between congruence in essential services and congruence in mission

	HCS	CS	DS
HCM	14	7	1
CM	2	13	1
DM	1	6	5

Abbreviations: CM (congruent on mission), agency mission congruent on two concepts; CS (congruent statutes), states congruent on four to six essential services; DM (divergent on mission), agency mission congruent on zero to one concepts; DS (divergent statutes), states congruent on one to three essential services; HCM (highly congruent mission), agency mission congruent on three or more concepts; HCS (highly congruent statutes), states congruent on seven or more essential services.

nothing else. Where states did codify more than one mission statement, this mission was likely to be protecting against environmental hazards (24 states), a reflection of health departments that have retained authority for environmental health, followed by—in decreasing likelihood of incorporation—promoting healthy behaviors (15 states), responding to disasters (13), preventing injuries (10 states), and ensuring quality of health services (10 states).

Comparing essential services and mission congruence

In comparing the levels of congruence of essential services and mission statements, 14 states were found to be both HCS and HCM, with 3 states being HCS but not HCM and 8 states being HCM but not HCS, with this overlap of congruence noted in Table 5.

With the mutually reinforcing roles played by both mission statements and essential services in framing the statutory authority of the health agency, this finding is consistent with perceptions that mission statements, as broad statements of purpose, provide guidance to health agencies in the absence of explicit statutory authority for essential services.

● Discussion—Effect of the Turning Point Model State Public Health Act

The 2000 study explicitly advocated that it serve as a “source[] of baseline data on existing statutes and also could form the baseline for monitoring changes in statutes over time,”^{9(p54)} noting the current efforts to strengthen the nation’s public health infrastructure—specifically the Robert Wood Johnson Foundations’ Turning Point project. Much has changed since then. Beginning shortly after the baseline 2000 study, the Turning Point National Excellence Collaborative on Public Health Statute Modernization (Turning Point Collaborative)²² brought together representatives from

five key states and other federal, tribal, state, and local public health partners and private sector actors to “transform and strengthen the legal framework for the public health system through a collaborative process to develop a model public health law.”²³ Following 3 years of development, the Turning Point Collaborative released the final version of this model—the *Turning Point Act*—in September 2003. The *Turning Point Act*, proposed as a model set of laws for modernization of state public health enabling statutes, includes in Section 2 the mission and essential services of public health agencies.¹⁴ Given the importance placed on the mission and essential services of public health in the *Turning Point Act* and the number of states that have since codified portions of the *Turning Point Act* in state law, it is clear that the *Turning Point Act* has had a dramatic impact in building the legal infrastructure for the mission and essential services of public health agencies. [AQ3]

Although the 2000 study found “no apparent relationship between the date of state adoption and the degree to which the statute contains concepts consistent with [*Public Health in America*],”^{9(p53)} recent reforms of state law consistent with the *Turning Point Act* show a high correlation with the mission and essential services of public health. As highlighted in legislative tracking of state public health law reforms consistent with the *Turning Point Act*, Section 2 of the *Turning Point Act* (2-101 Mission Statement, 2-102 Essential Public Health Services and Functions) has become the basis of statutory language for many recent state public health law reforms.²⁴ In comparison with the results of the 2000 study (Table 6), these changes pursuant to the *Turning Point Act* have resulted in six additional states becoming highly congruent with essential public health services, with an additional three states becoming congruent. During this same time period, 12 additional states have become highly congruent in their mission, codifying those mission statements in state law (rather than informal mission statements). Despite a purported risk of legislative “backsliding” in amending state public

TABLE 6 ● Changes in state codification of *Public Health in America*

Study year	Essential services			Mission		
	HCS	CS	DS	HCM	CM	DM
2000	11	23	16	10	17	16
2008	17	26	7	22	16	12

Abbreviations: CM (congruent on mission), agency mission congruent on two concepts; CS (congruent statutes), states congruent on four to six essential services; DM (divergent on mission), agency mission congruent on zero to one concepts; DS (divergent statutes), states congruent on one to three essential services; HCM (highly congruent mission), agency mission congruent on three or more concepts; HCS (highly congruent statutes), states congruent on seven or more essential services.

[AQ2]

health authority (a fear that any attempts to modernize public health laws would expose existing laws to unwanted attention and consequent legislative retrenchment in the state's public health authority²⁵), it does not appear that these fears are warranted, as no state has amended its laws to be less consistent with the concepts in *Public Health in America*.

An analysis of these reforms can facilitate the practice community's understanding of the relationship between public health laws and health agency's performance, informing continuing efforts to modernize public health enabling statutes. As additional actors become aware of the *Turning Point Act*, examine their legal authority, and employ their leadership and advocacy to press for law reform, it is likely that additional states will codify the modern legal authority necessary to protect and promote the public's health. Given the applicability of the *Turning Point Act* as a force for institutionalizing this authority for the mission and essential services of public health, there is a greater need for the public health community to be aware of this model legal language as a tool to support the public health system.

● Conclusion

These findings and analysis contribute to an understanding of the structure of health systems, public health statutory authority, and public health law modernization. Although many states may be operating in a manner consistent with the principles of the mission and essential services of public health, law reform—reflecting constituency expectations for public health—is crucial for the sustainability of agency efforts for disease prevention and health promotion. This update of earlier efforts to study public health enabling statutes is part of a larger research project to understand the relationship between the degree to which the statutes enabling the public health agency reflect the essential services of public health (reported here) and the level of public health system performance as reported in National Public Health Performance Standards (NPHPS) data, which are themselves based on the *Public Health in America's* essential services of public health. With the researchers hypothesizing that greater specificity of legal authority to deliver essential services will lead to greater likelihood that state and local health agencies will attend to these services, this subsequent study will assess how such statutory modernization efforts affect the documented changes in the level of public health performance.

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Authors: Benjamin Mason Meier, Jacqueline Merrill, and Kristine Gebbie

Author Queries

AQ1: Sentence "Following these . . . health practice." has been edited for clarity. Check for the intended meaning.

AQ2: Would it be better to delete square brackets from the quoted matter?

AQ3: Provide the page no. for the text quoted.

AQ4: Provide the place of publication in reference 7.

AQ5: Provide the publisher name and location or the journal name and volume no., whichever applicable, in reference 8.

AQ6: Provide the page range.

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AQ8: Please provide vol. no. and page range in reference 25, if possible.

AQ9: Please check whether the caption of Table is appropriate.