DDPHSS-DMI Consortium Meeting: Executive Summary May 3, 2023

Purpose
The purpose of this session was to seek individual perspectives and experiences, not group consensus advice, to inform planning, engagement, and strategies in the identification and development of sustainable and efficient solutions for interoperable and streamlined data flows, shared solutions, and health data analysis for public health purposes.

This meeting was convened as a group of multisector public health partners (government, public health, industry) to increase dialogue, prioritize goals, and vet real life solutions to achieve a desired future state PH data ecosystem that provides timely, secure, adaptable access and transfer of data and information to effectively drive public health action.

eCR Milestones and the Public Health Data Strategy
Presenter(s): Laura Conn

CDC's eCR Lead provided an update on Electronic Case Reporting (eCR), including progress since the start of the COVID-19 emergency, applicable Public Health Data Strategy goals and milestones, and anticipated challenges to meeting such milestones. Strategies and possible roadblocks related to

2023 and 2024 eCR milestones included identifying onboard-ready partners, tracking progress, and dealing with issues in data quality and capabilities. CDC noted collaboration with different health facilities, including hospitals, federally qualified health centers (FQHCs), urgent care locations, schools, occupational health clinics, and tribal organizations. Key elements to eCR's success include a single target for reporting while remaining robust and flexible for facility and jurisdictional need and available resources.

Introduction to CDC's IT and Data Governance (ITDG)
Presenter(s): Mark Winarsky

IT & Data Governance

What is ITDG?
ITDG is an enterprise governance approach that supports enterprise-wide accountability for IT and data investments. It enables strategic IT and data policies, planning and processes to support CDC's mission.

Goals of ITDG
1. Ensure use of Modern Technology and Processes
2. Reduce Duplication
3. Promote Collaboration
4. Ensure Fiscal Responsibility

Who makes up ITDG?
- Local Governance
- The Investment Review Team
- The Architecture Review Team
- The Co-Chairs

These four components work together to review and approve investments in order to ensure they meet the agency's goals and objectives.

Benefits of ITDG
For the programs, ITDG will help them to create resilient and adaptable response-ready systems, while also providing the resources/tools in order to modernize faster and more efficiently.
As an agency, ITDG provides insights into the enterprise services that are needed and identifies ways to increase collaborating between programs

CDC's Information Technology and Data Governance (ITDG) Lead provided an overview of ITDG, including the goals, members, and benefits. The Team reviewed iterations and modifications to the ITDG process, including starting with local governance and initiating decision points for the Investment Review Team and Architecture Review Team before final sign-off at the Co-Chairs, to ensure rapid review and streamlined decision-making. ITDG's involvement in both approval of the North Star Architecture and Data Exchange and endorsement of the Program Agnostic Data Ecosystem (PADE) and NNDSS Case Surveillance Data Flow Changes were also discussed.

CSTE DMI Summit Report
Presenter(s): Megan Tompkins

CSTE's DMI Implementation Lead provided an overview of the recent Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists event, including the goals, outcomes, evaluation metrics, and next steps. The event, titled the CSTE DMI Summit, aimed to develop a coordinated voice around recommendations that advance data infrastructure needs and priorities for effective public health action at state, tribal, local, and territorial (STLT) public health agencies. Participants were invited to best represent varied perspectives and backgrounds, including new and familiar voices, high- and lower-resourced STLTs, centralized and decentralized states, and infectious disease and non-infectious disease subject matter experts. Priorities that emerged included framework for data governance processes, sustainably strengthening public health data infrastructure, engagement across the public health landscape, workforce development, and developing a roadmap for DMI implementation. Next steps include drafting a written document and connecting with partner agencies to present the developing STLT DMI Priorities Report.

For questions regarding the CDC DDPHSS-DMI Consortium, please contact
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