2024-2030

Federal Health IT
Strategic Plan

Draft for Public Comment

Prepared by:

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HealthIT.gov

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ONC
Office of the National Coordinator
for Health Information Technology

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Public Comment

The Office of the National Coordinator for Health IT (ONC), on behalf of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), seeks public comment on the draft *2024-2030 Federal Health IT Strategic Plan*.

The public comment period on the draft plan ends on May 28, 2024 at 11:59 pm ET. You can submit your comments at HealthIT.gov/Feedback.

Federal Health IT Mission and Vision

Federal Health IT *Mission*

Improve the health and well-being of individuals and communities using technology and health information that is accessible when and where it matters most.

Federal Health IT *Vision*

A health system that uses information to engage individuals, lower costs, deliver high-quality care, and improve individual and population health.

ONC IV

Executive Summary

Health information technology (health IT) is an array of tools that enable the processing, storage, access, exchange, and use of electronic health information (EHI). Health IT is used to promote health and wellness, enhance the delivery and experience of care, and accelerate research and innovation. The federal government can create systemic improvements in health and care by strategically aligning its health IT policies, programs, and investments.

The draft *2024-2030 Federal Health IT Strategic Plan* includes four goals:

Promote Health and Wellness

Enhance the Delivery and Experience of Care

Accelerate Research and Innovation

Connect the Health System with Health Data

Goals 1-3 address plans to improve the experiences and outcomes for health IT users.[i]

Goal 4 focuses on the policy and technology components needed to support those various health IT users.

Improve Health IT Users' Experiences and Outcomes

The draft *2024-2030 Federal Health IT Strategic Plan* sets objectives to achieve a future state, where health IT and EHI are used to:

Promote health and wellness for individuals, populations, and communities

Enhance the delivery and experience of care for patients, caregivers, health care providers, public health professionals, and others in the health care continuum

Accelerate research and innovation through the collaborative efforts of researchers, technology developers, and other health IT users

Connect the health system with health data for all health IT users

Purpose of the Federal Health IT Strategic Plan

The draft *2024-2030 Federal Health IT Strategic Plan* guides federal government efforts toward EHI access, exchange, and use that improves:

Individual access to EHI

Health care delivery, experience, competition, and affordability

Health equity [ii]

Public health

Health research

Whole-person care delivery by connecting human services data

This draft plan emphasizes ethical and equitable design, implementation, and use of health IT that serves all populations. Privacy and security considerations are critical in all aspects of health IT and EHI.

Federal Organizations' Use of the Federal Health IT Strategic Plan

The draft *2024-2030 Federal Health IT Strategic Plan* is a comprehensive and strategic effort developed by ONC in collaboration with more than 25 federal organizations. Federal government organizations will use the draft plan to:

Prioritize resources

Align and coordinate efforts

Benchmark and assess progress

Signal priorities to industry

Building on Past Government and Industry Progress

The _2020-2025 Federal Health IT Strategic Plan_ promotes a modern health IT infrastructure and addresses barriers to the access, exchange, and use of EHI. Significant progress across government and industry occurred over the past several years:

Common standards, including the United States Core Data for Interoperability (USCDI) and HL7® FHIR®[iii] standards, allow for the electronic capture and exchange of clinical data

Hundreds of thousands[iv] of physician offices, hospitals, and health systems use health IT certified through the ONC Health IT Certification Program that are capable of:

- Capturing data elements using the USCDI standard
- Exchanging EHI via the Trust Exchange Framework and Common Agreement[SM]
- Providing individuals access to their EHI
- Supporting standardized application programming interfaces (APIs) to advance patient and population services
- Exporting EHI for a single patient and for an entire patient population

According to a 2023 ONC Data Brief, four in five non-federal acute care hospitals use APIs for three key functions: to enable provider applications to write data to certified health IT systems, to read data from certified health IT systems, and to grant patient access to data in those systems through patient-facing applications[v]

As of December 20, 2023, more than 30,600 facilities in all 50 states are actively sending electronic initial case reports to public health agencies using electronic case reporting as part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Data Modernization Initiative[vi]

HHS rulemaking, oversight, and enforcement are implementing Congress' vision to make appropriate EHI sharing the expected norm in health care

The draft _2024-2030 Federal Health IT Strategic Plan_ builds upon this progress and includes increased emphasis in areas such as health equity, public health, and artificial intelligence.

Federal Health IT Principles

Person-centered, inclusive design

Strengthen individuals' ability to securely access and use their own health information to take greater control over their own health, while ensuring that their data are accurate. Consider the whole individual, including their goals, preferences, values, culture, and privacy. Include health IT users (e.g., patients, health care providers) in all aspects of the design, development, and use of health IT.

Safety and quality

Promote the use of health data that are accurate and provide benefits to individuals and their communities. Promote the use of health IT that improves health care safety and quality. Bring together scientific, public health, and health care communities to efficiently translate evidence into better health experiences and outcomes.

Privacy and security

Provide tools, guidance, and regulations to build trust and protect individuals' health information from misuse.

Data-led decision-making

Support health information sharing among individuals, health care providers, public health professionals, researchers, and other health IT users so that they can make informed decisions and create better health outcomes.

Increase health equity across all populations

Advance the use of data to represent social needs and the conditions in which people live, learn, work, and play. Factors such as race, ethnicity, sex (including pregnancy, childbirth, and related medical conditions, gender identity, intersex status, and sexual orientation), religion, age, national origin, disability, veteran status, genetic information, economic status, and location all impact the quality of, access to, and experience with health and human services for individuals.

Encourage innovation and competition

Support and protect innovation and competition in health IT that result in new solutions and business models for better care and improved outcomes.

Federal Health IT Strategic Plan Framework

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

GOAL 1 : OBJECTIVES
- **A** Individuals are empowered to manage their health
- **B** Individuals and populations experience modern and equitable health care
- **C** Communities are healthier and safer
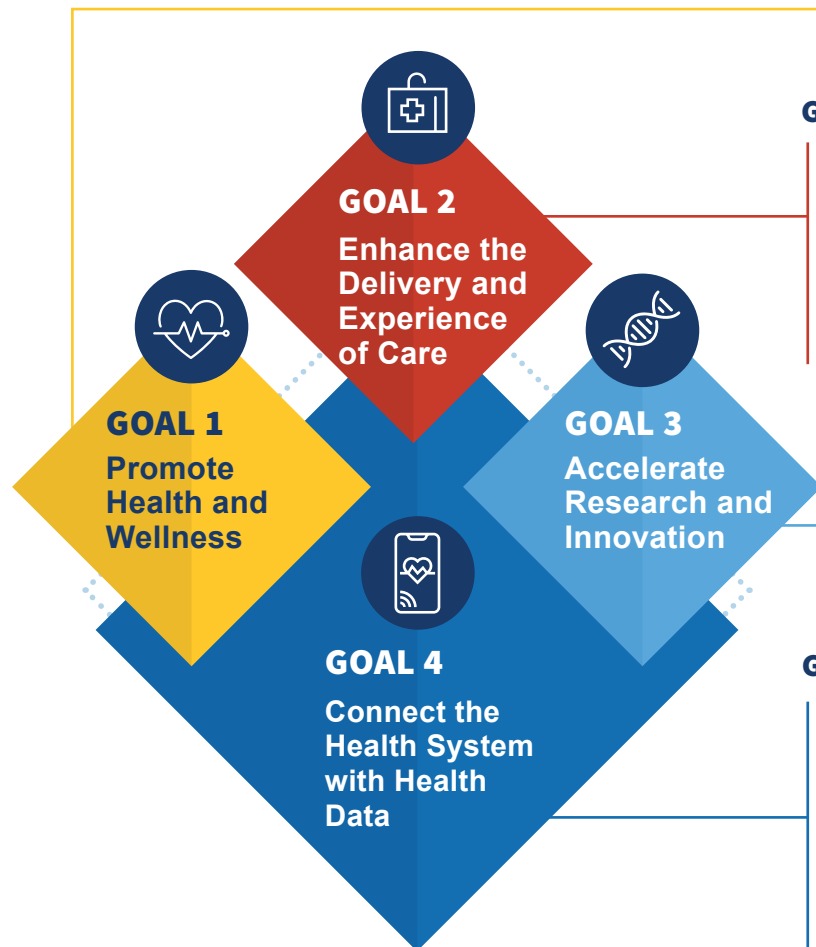
GOAL 2 : OBJECTIVES
- **A** Providers deliver safe, equitable, high-quality, and improved care
- **B** Patients experience expanded access to quality care and reduced or eliminated health disparities
- **C** Health care is improved through greater competition and transparency
- **D** Providers experience reduced regulatory and administrative burden
- **E** The health care workforce uses health IT with confidence

GOAL 3 : OBJECTIVES
- **A** Researchers and other health IT users have appropriate access to health data to drive individual and population health improvement
- **B** Individual and population-level research and analysis are enhanced by health IT
- **C** Researchers advance health equity by using health data that includes underrepresented groups

GOAL 4 : OBJECTIVES
- **A** Development and use of health IT capabilities continues to advance
- **B** Health IT users have clear and shared expectations for data sharing
- **C** Underserved communities and populations have access to infrastructure that supports health IT use
- **D** Individuals' electronic health information is protected, private, and secure
- **E** Communities are supported by modern and integrated U.S. public health data systems and infrastructure

GOAL 2
Enhance the Delivery and Experience of Care

GOAL 1
Promote Health and Wellness

GOAL 3
Accelerate Research and Innovation

GOAL 4
Connect the Health System with Health Data

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OBJECTIVE **A**

Individuals are empowered to manage their health

STRATEGIES

The federal government plans to . . .	So that . . .
Support individuals in accessing and using their EHI securely, privately, and without special effort	Individuals have usable EHI to understand and inform their health decisions, and can engage with their own health information in their preferred ways
Expand access to smartphones and other connected technologies	Individuals (including low income, minority, Tribal, rural, and disabled populations) can securely and conveniently access and use EHI
Improve the security and portability of EHI through APIs and other interoperable health IT	Individuals can readily access, exchange, and use their EHI across various technology platforms
Protect individuals' right to share their EHI with third parties, including third-party applications, of their choice	Individuals gain timely access to person-specific tools and information to manage and improve their health
Protect the privacy and security of EHI in circumstances beyond those addressed by all applicable federal and local regulations and statutes	Individuals are better informed about how their information will be used in circumstances where Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)[vii] Rules do not apply (e.g., consumer health applications) and can expect that their health information is safeguarded no matter where and how it is used
Develop educational resources for choosing and using secure technologies that incorporate privacy protections	Individuals better understand health IT and how it is used to support their health and wellness needs

OBJECTIVE **B**

Individuals and populations experience modern and equitable health care

STRATEGIES

The federal government plans to . . .	So that . . .
Build on the collection of evidence needed to improve the use of EHI	Data classes and data elements that improve clinical and social determinants are standardized and included in health and human services systems
Promote equitable access to health IT literacy resources	All populations can participate in, understand, and realize the benefits of health IT
Advance the use of validated, evidence-based digital therapeutics[viii,ix] and diagnostics[x]	Individuals can prevent or manage certain health conditions with the help of smartphones, tablets, and other personal devices
Apply digital tools to improve individual-level health management and population health	Individuals and communities are equitably served by the latest technologies
Promote education, outreach, and transparency about the use of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies	Individuals and health care providers are better informed about the use of AI technologies in health care and have transparency into performance, quality, and privacy practices

OBJECTIVE C

Communities are healthier and safer

STRATEGIES

The federal government plans to . . .		So that . . .
Improve the use of public health data to address community health challenges	...▶	Public health professionals can prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies and disasters; inform and monitor public health activities that improve quality of life; and address disease occurrence and preventable deaths[xi]
Leverage individual, population, and public health data to inform action at local, state, Tribal, territorial, and federal levels	...▶	Public health professionals can foster greater assessment, transparency, inclusion, resilience, and learning within and across the health system and the communities and populations they serve
Support EHI sharing between health care providers and organizations serving communities	...▶	Health care, public health, and human services professionals securely exchange data to improve care and effectively administer social programs
Use health IT to distribute health education and disease prevention measures to communities	...▶	Public health professionals and communities promote health literacy and achieve a more equitable care experience for all

Enhance the Delivery and Experience of Care

Goal 2 focuses on improving how patients and caregivers experience care, how health care providers and others across the health care continuum deliver care, and how health plans reimburse for care

OBJECTIVES

A Providers deliver safe, equitable, high-quality, and improved care

B Patients experience expanded access to quality care and reduced or eliminated health disparities

C Health care is improved through greater competition and transparency

D Providers experience reduced regulatory and administrative burden

E The health care workforce uses health IT with confidence

OBJECTIVE **A**

Providers deliver safe, equitable, high-quality, and improved care

STRATEGIES

The federal government plans to . . .	So that . . .
Promote the use of health IT and other modern technologies in clinical workflows	Health IT supports clinicians in providing high-quality, safe, efficient, and evidence-based care
Promote interoperable and secure health information sharing through nationally adopted standards	Individuals' health information is available across care settings for use in their care, and use of interoperable standards that represent patient health information improves public health; emergency medical services; research; and emergency and disaster preparedness, response, and recovery efforts
Use health IT to support payment for high-quality, value-based care	Health care providers deliver high-quality care in a transparent, modern, and competitive market
Increase transparency and understanding of health data that goes into algorithm-based decision support tools	Health care providers have confidence that decision support tools facilitate more accurate and safer treatment options
Support efforts to address patient identity and record linking solutions	Potential medical errors are avoided and burden related to manual data matching is reduced[xii]
Advance standardization and interoperability of social determinants of health data	Patients and health care providers benefit from data that provides a more complete view of a person's health

OBJECTIVE **B**

Patients experience expanded access to quality care and reduced or eliminated health disparities

STRATEGIES

The federal government plans to . . .	So that . . .
Support expanded use of secure telehealth, including audio-only telehealth	Health care providers and patients can easily access and use telehealth, when appropriate, to reduce disparities in health care access and health outcomes
Expand health IT use beyond hospitals and physician offices	Health care providers in behavioral health, long-term and post-acute care,[xiii] and home health settings use technology to access, exchange, and use EHI
Promote health IT that supports greater integration of health care and human services	Patients experience more seamless support across their health and human services interactions, including appropriate information flowing effortlessly among their care teams
Advance the collection and use of standardized social determinants of health data (including preferred languages) to reduce health and health care inequities and disparities	Patients experience ethical and consistent high-quality care (including referrals, interpreters, and integration of medical and social care)
Use digital engagement technologies beyond portals to connect patients to their health information	Patients can connect more easily with their health care providers through real-time collaboration, improved access to expert knowledge, and self-scheduling

OBJECTIVE C

Health care is improved through greater competition and transparency

STRATEGIES

The federal government plans to . . .	So that . . .
Encourage pro-competitive business practices for the appropriate sharing of EHI	Individuals can easily select health applications of their choice and can use health applications and other health IT tools without special effort
Make care quality and price information available electronically	Individuals can easily access, understand, and use quality and price information to make care planning decisions
Educate health care consumers on the availability of quality and price information	Health care consumers can use this information to shop for care based on value
Support efforts to merge clinical and administrative data streams, including payment data	Health care providers and patients have access to real-time financial data at the point of care and can leverage patient trust models to ensure patients are enabled to make informed decisions regarding their care
Foster a safe and secure health application market	Health care providers and patients benefit from routine use of standardized APIs to appropriately and securely share EHI

OBJECTIVE Ⓓ

Providers experience reduced regulatory and administrative burden

STRATEGIES

The federal government plans to . . .	So that . . .
Simplify and streamline electronic documentation requirements for provider payments	Health care providers can reduce "note bloat" and create more useful and coherent patient health records
Leverage health IT to standardize data and processes related to electronic prior authorizations to allow for increased automation	Health care providers experience reduced administrative burden and improved timeliness of prior authorization decisions
Advance health IT and related policies to improve alignment and increase automation related to health care provider data collection and reporting	Health care providers experience reduced burden and costs (e.g., manual chart abstraction) associated with federal clinical quality and public health reporting requirements
Provide education and outreach on applicable regulations and expected business practices related to EHI sharing	Health care providers and health plans safeguard personal health information, incorporate privacy and security into their practices, and perform privacy and security risk assessments of their practices
Promote the safe and responsible use of AI tools	Health care providers and patients experience streamlined, more efficient care delivery supported by Decision Support Interventions (DSI)

OBJECTIVE Ⓔ

The health care workforce uses health IT with confidence

STRATEGIES

The federal government plans to . . .	So that . . .
Support health care professionals, including public health professionals, with using health IT as part of their workflows	Health care professionals have improved experience with health IT throughout the cycle of implementation, go-live, upgrades, and ongoing use
Engage health IT users across the health industry in health IT development, optimization, and usability testing	The needs and perspectives of health IT users, including those related to health equity, are reflected in health IT development and implementation
Implement health IT education and training programs	A strong, cross-functional health IT workforce can support technology across settings, especially in underserved communities
Leverage health IT expertise from different health care settings	Health care professionals can share lessons-learned and improve data sharing across different settings
Study and seek to optimize the use of health IT in supporting health care, public health, and human service provider workflows	Health care, public health, and human service providers experience better efficiency, convenience, and outcomes in workflows supported by health IT

Accelerate Research and Innovation

Goal 3 focuses on advancing opportunities for individuals, researchers, technology developers, and other health IT users to accelerate scientific discovery and innovation

OBJECTIVES

A Researchers and other health IT users have appropriate access to health data to drive individual and population health improvement

B Individual and population-level research and analysis are enhanced by health IT

C Researchers advance health equity by using health data that includes underrepresented groups

OBJECTIVE Ⓐ

Researchers and other health IT users have appropriate access to health data to drive individual and population health improvement

STRATEGIES

The federal government plans to . . .	So that . . .
Provide ways for individuals to securely share their own health information via applications and other health IT for research	Individuals can participate in a consent process consistent with their preferences to enable their participation in research
Advance individual- and population-level transfer of health data	Researchers, technology developers, and other health IT users can produce richer insights to support clinical research with data that includes emerging health and health-related data such as "omics" (e.g., genomic, proteomic, metabolomic), medical device, patient-generated, social determinants of health, and environmental data
Streamline the secure access, exchange, and use of linked health and human services datasets	Researchers, technology developers, and other health IT users can conduct enhanced population health planning, analysis of quality and patient outcomes across settings and programs, and clinical research
Increase access to tools for analysis of health care data for health research and post-market surveillance use	Researchers, innovators, and other health IT users can rapidly apply data from clinical discovery to clinical decision-making and treatment
Evaluate common data elements for opportunities to harmonize for improved interoperability	Researchers, technology developers, and other health IT users can leverage existing common data elements – or create new ones through collaboration with standards development organizations – to improve data quality
Foster data governance that reinforces privacy protections for large datasets	Technology developers protect sensitive health information while supporting access to large volumes of health data from health IT, claims, registries, and other data sources

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OBJECTIVE Ⓑ

Individual and population-level research and analysis are enhanced by health IT

STRATEGIES

The federal government plans to . . .	So that . . .
Apply digital health tools to advance research into targeted therapies	Researchers and other health IT users can use real-time data to make faster discoveries and deliver better care to the bedside
Broaden use of new technologies and analytic approaches	Researchers and other health IT users can use machine learning and predictive modeling in ethical ways across more diverse groups to harness the power of data to inform decisions and improve care quality
Increase use of health IT capabilities for data integration and research	Technology developers can integrate disparate datasets
Protect de-identified health information from re-identification	Researchers, technology developers, and other health IT users are confident their methods and analyses will not compromise individuals' privacy
Investigate the impact and effectiveness of health IT development and implementation on care, safety, health, and other types of outcomes	Researchers, technology developers, and other health IT users can advance insights and evidence on the benefits of health IT as well as unintended consequences
Promote increased transparency into the development and use of AI algorithms in health care settings	Researchers, technology developers, and other health IT users understand how the AI systems they are using work in their practice to better address and mitigate bias and inaccuracies

OBJECTIVE C

Researchers advance health equity by using health data that includes underrepresented groups

STRATEGIES

The federal government plans to . . .	So that . . .
Promote the use of health IT interventions that address health disparities	Researchers, technology developers, and other health IT users can generate insights on how to support care needs across socioeconomic, environmental, and system-level landscapes
Address algorithmic discrimination in health IT	Researchers and other health IT users can identify best practices for data and algorithmic use and perform ongoing monitoring to ensure algorithms are supporting intended goals and outcomes
Address bias in guidelines used in health IT	Researchers, technology developers, and other health IT users actively address potentially explicit and implicit bias in the delivery of evidence-based care
Use health IT to increase participation for all populations and match individuals to health research studies	Researchers, technology developers, and other health IT users can produce research and scientific advancements that are applicable to, and trusted by, all communities regardless of demographic, social, and lived experience factors
Include representation from diverse, vulnerable communities and populations in research design and application of findings	Researchers and other health IT users can increase our understanding of how therapies affect certain groups of individuals differently
Expand research infrastructure to better understand health equity data	Researchers and other health IT users can produce findings on how to optimize care for underserved populations, rural populations, and other groups historically underrepresented in clinical research
Ensure data collection involves consent for and understanding of secure sharing and use, as appropriate	Researchers and other health IT users are protecting sensitive health information, while accessing a greater range of datasets

2024-2030

Federal Health IT
Strategic Plan

Connect the Health System with Health Data

Goal 4 focuses on the policy and technology components needed to support various data needs of health IT users

OBJECTIVES

A Development and use of health IT capabilities continues to advance

B Health IT users have clear and shared expectations for data sharing

C Underserved communities and populations have access to infrastructure that supports health IT use

D Individuals' EHI is protected, private, and secure

E Communities are supported by modern and integrated U.S. public health data systems and infrastructure

OBJECTIVE Ⓐ

Development and use of health IT capabilities continues to advance

STRATEGIES

The federal government plans to . . .	So that . . .
Provide resources to support health IT adoption and use	Health care providers across all care settings can more easily adopt, implement, and use secure health IT and have a clear understanding of how to use these technologies safely and securely
Collaborate across public and private sectors on health IT standards' maturity, adoption, and use	Nationally supported standards, implementation specifications, and certification criteria are improved and adopted
Encourage equity, safety, and user-centered design principles in the development and use of health IT	The design of health IT is equitable, safe, accessible, usable, and addresses the needs of its users
Promote mechanisms to address data governance and provenance	Policies and procedures for protecting health information privacy and security are developed, implemented, and enforced; and data quality is improved, through all stages of care
Improve portability of EHI and competition in the health IT industry	Costs associated with transitioning to new health IT systems are reduced
Encourage transparency on health IT product usability	Users of health IT can make informed decisions on which health IT systems work best for them
Reduce financial and regulatory barriers to innovation	New health IT developers can enter and compete in the health IT marketplace
Study and communicate with the public about health IT via government reports, public use datasets, and other methods	There is a greater understanding of how health IT supports health and health care delivery

OBJECTIVE Ⓑ

Health IT users have clear and shared expectations for data sharing

STRATEGIES

The federal government plans to . . .	So that . . .
Promote information sharing practices	Health information is appropriately exchanged across care settings, and information blocking conduct is reduced or eliminated
Develop and disseminate educational resources on best practices and policies for EHI sharing, uses, and disclosures	Health information exchange workflows are interwoven into everyday health care delivery and population health operations
Advance a Trusted Exchange Framework and Common Agreement℠ (TEFCA℠) that creates a universal governance, policy, and technical floor for nationwide interoperability; enables individuals to access their EHI; and simplifies connectivity for organizations to securely exchange information	The progress of nationwide interoperability continues, participation in secure interoperable exchange increases, and barriers for low-resource organizations are reduced
Participate in international collaborations to advance health IT standards, cybersecurity, and EHI sharing	International collaborations advance and inform health IT and EHI sharing efforts in the U.S. and globally
Improve interoperable exchange among different health systems, devices, and applications and maintain the ability to exchange and use health information seamlessly	All health IT users can participate in and benefit from the advances in health IT and health care

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OBJECTIVE **C**

Underserved communities and populations have access to infrastructure that supports health IT use

STRATEGIES

The federal government plans to . . .	So that . . .
Assess current and expected health IT and broadband infrastructure demands	The needs and gaps in health IT infrastructure are identified and addressed
Enhance and expand broadband access and communication infrastructure	All health care providers, including those in rural and underserved areas, have access to high-speed internet
Advance equitable access to affordable technology and broadband	All individuals can use applications and health IT to access health information and communicate with their care teams
Support adoption and development of infrastructure needed for telehealth	Individuals in underserved care settings have electronic access to health care
Deploy secure, cloud-based services	Compliance with federal standards modernizes and streamlines how EHI is stored and exchanged

OBJECTIVE D

Individuals' EHI is protected, private, and secure

STRATEGIES

The federal government plans to . . .	So that . . .
Increase individuals' understanding of and control over their EHI	Individuals know how to access and use their EHI, are aware of potential secondary uses of their data, and can make informed decisions concerning consent and data exchange
Provide guidance and resources to help health care organizations integrate high-impact cybersecurity practices, such as the Health Care Cybersecurity Performance Goals[xiv] and the NIST Cybersecurity Framework[xv], in the design and use of health IT while also prioritizing the improvement of the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of connected systems containing health data	Health care providers can strengthen cyber preparedness, improve cyber resiliency, and ultimately protect patient health information and safety, and individual- and population-level data are protected from cybersecurity attacks, fraud, misuse, and other harms
Implement appropriate mechanisms for privacy and security to protect EHI	Individuals can trust that their EHI is protected from unauthorized access, use, and disclosure
Mitigate individual health information security and privacy risks	Individuals can trust that they will not be discriminated against or exploited because of inappropriate disclosures of their health information
Provide guidance and technical assistance on policies and regulations	Privacy and security rules are understood and enforced to support compliance

OBJECTIVE **E**

Communities are supported by modern and integrated U.S. public health data systems and infrastructure

STRATEGIES

The federal government plans to . . .	So that . . .
Implement health IT policies that promote the secure exchange of EHI for public health initiatives when appropriate	Timely, actionable data are exchanged among federal agencies; state, Tribal, local, territorial, and public health agencies; health care and other data providers; and other partners
Implement health IT policies and tools that support the rapid, scalable reporting and use of public health data	The foundational public health infrastructure improves to better respond to emerging health hazards
Develop, align, test, and implement data standards to increase interoperability across the public health data systems	Flexible services for timely, secure, and appropriate access to data are available
Support standards and technologies for improved adverse events detection and reporting, and rapid post-market surveillance of approved drugs, vaccines, biologics to drugs, and medical devices	Potential adverse events can be quickly identified, addressed, responded to, and resolved
Advance the use of forecasting and predictive analytics	Efficient and effective decisions can be made to respond to outbreaks, emerging threats, and exposures
Increase data linkages across diverse data assets	Health IT users have more complete, evidence-based information to inform decisions
Improve public health workforce data science capacity and capabilities	Health information is seamlessly available to and effectively used by public health professionals

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Appendix A: Considerations in Developing the Draft *2024-2030 Federal Health IT Strategic Plan*

Public Health Data Systems:

The identification of gaps in the technology, modernization opportunities, and policies needed to support real-time data exchange between public health and health care during the global COVID-19 pandemic.

Health Equity:

Ongoing disparities in health care access and health outcomes that require action, including equitable access to EHI and communications technology, representation in research, and building equity into the design of health IT.

Artificial Intelligence:

The rapid evolution of machine-based systems that can make predictions, recommendations, or decisions influencing real or virtual environments for a given set of human-defined objectives; and the incorporation of these technologies into health care practice, health IT tools, and individuals' everyday lives.

Increased Use of Health IT and EHI:

Building on tremendous progress over the past decade, clinical practice routinely relies on health IT and common data standards and business practices to electronically capture and share health information. This increasingly occurs using modern APIs.

Privacy and Security:

Ongoing need to bolster and constantly evolve the tools and policies that protect the privacy and security of EHI and enable individuals to be in charge of when and how their health data are used.

Federal Government Use Cases:

With the increased use of health IT and EHI, federal government agencies are increasingly reliant on these systems and the data captured to provide services to the public.

Collaboration and Coordination:

The draft *2024-2030 Federal Health IT Strategic Plan* focuses on federal health IT activities; however, collaboration and coordination broadly across the public and private sectors is essential to achieving the plan's objectives.

Appendix B: Measuring and Communicating Progress on the *2024-2030 Federal Health IT Strategic Plan*

ONC annually updates Congress by describing actions taken by the federal government, barriers, and recommendations to achieve a nationwide system for the access, exchange, and use of EHI. These reports to Congress will communicate progress on the final *2024-2030 Federal Health IT Strategic Plan*. The final plan will be released later in 2024.

ONC intends to prioritize the following areas for measuring progress:

- **U.S. Core Data for Interoperability (USCDI):** Adoption and use of a standardized set of health data classes and constituent data elements for nationwide, interoperable HIE

- **USCDI+**: Adoption and use of standardized sets of domain or program-specific data elements for federal quality measurement and public health interoperable data sharing

- **Certified Health IT:** Widespread use of modern health IT capabilities certified through the ONC Health IT Certification Program, including:

  - Standardized APIs for patient and population services

  - EHI export for a single patient and for an entire patient population

  - DSI information to improve transparency on how a predictive DSI was designed, developed, trained, evaluated, and should be used

- **TEFCA^{SM}:** Qualified Health Information Networks support secure EHI exchange for the purposes of treatment, payment, health care operations, public health, government benefits determination, and individual access services

- **Information Sharing Consistent with the Information Blocking Regulations:** Health information is appropriately exchanged across care settings, and information blocking conduct is reduced or eliminated

- **HHS Health IT Alignment:** HHS uses its spending power and regulatory authorities to drive alignment with and use of HHS adopted health IT standards

Appendix C: About the Draft *2024-2030 Federal Health IT Strategic Plan*

Section 3001(c)(3) of the Public Health Service Act, as added by the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act, requires ONC to update the Federal Health IT Strategic Plan in consultation with other appropriate federal agencies and in collaboration with private and public entities.

To develop the draft *2024-2030 Federal Health IT Strategic Plan*, ONC convened federal organizations with authorities, oversight, or investments in health IT and EHI. Designated federal representatives from more than 25 federal organizations contributed to the development of the draft *2024-2030 Federal Health IT Strategic Plan.*

ONC invites the public to provide feedback on the draft *2024-2030 Federal Health IT Strategic Plan* through HealthIT.gov/Feedback by May 28, 2024 at 11:59 pm ET

During the public comment period, ONC will also engage its Health IT Advisory Committee to welcome feedback on the draft plan

HealthIT
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

ONC, along with its federal partners, will consider public input on the draft plan. ONC intends to publish a final version later in 2024.

Appendix D:
Federal Contributors

Federal agencies regulate, purchase, develop, and use health IT to help deliver care and improve patient health. They fund and contribute to health IT development, deployment, and research at the local, Tribal, state, and national level. Federal agencies also facilitate coordination across the public and private sectors to align standards, promote innovation and competition, and share best practices.

Because of those activities, the final *2024-2030 Federal Health IT Strategic Plan* will serve as a roadmap for these initiatives and activities, and as a catalyst for complementary activities in the private sector.

Appendix E: References

i   Health IT users in this document include individuals, populations, communities, patients, caregivers, health care providers, others in the health care continuum who experience the process of delivering and receiving care, researchers, and health IT developers

ii   Health equity in this document refers to ongoing disparities in the quality, outcomes, cost, or use of health care services, as compared to the general population, taking into account such factors as socioeconomic status, attitudes toward health, the language spoken, the extent of formal education, the area or community in which the population resides, and other factors deemed appropriate that impact health and health care

iii   https://www.healthit.gov/sites/default/files/2019-08/ONCFHIRFSWhatIsFHIR.pdf

iv   https://www.healthit.gov/data/quickstats/national-trends-hospital-and-physician-adoption-electronic-health-records

v   https://www.healthit.gov/data/data-briefs/hospital-use-apis-enable-data-sharing-between-ehrs-and-apps

vi   https://www.cdc.gov/ecr/facilities-map.html

vii   https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/index.html

viii   Digital therapeutics are a subset of digital health tools that deliver evidence-based therapeutic interventions to patients that are driven by high quality software programs (https://dtxalliance.org/understanding-dtx/)

ix   https://store.samhsa.gov/product/advisory-digital-therapeutics-management-and-treatment-behavioral-health/pep23-06-00-001

x   https://dtxalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/DTA_FS_ISO-Definition.pdf or https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:tr:11147:ed-1:v1:en

xi   https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamainternalmedicine/article-abstract/2806963

xii   Registries for Evaluating Patient Outcomes: A User's Guide (AHRQ: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK208618/)

xiii   Long-term post-acute care includes home health and several other settings, such as long-term acute care hospitals, inpatient rehabilitation facilities, and skilled nursing facilities

xiv   https://hphcyber.hhs.gov/performance-goals.html

xv   https://www.nist.gov/cyberframework

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