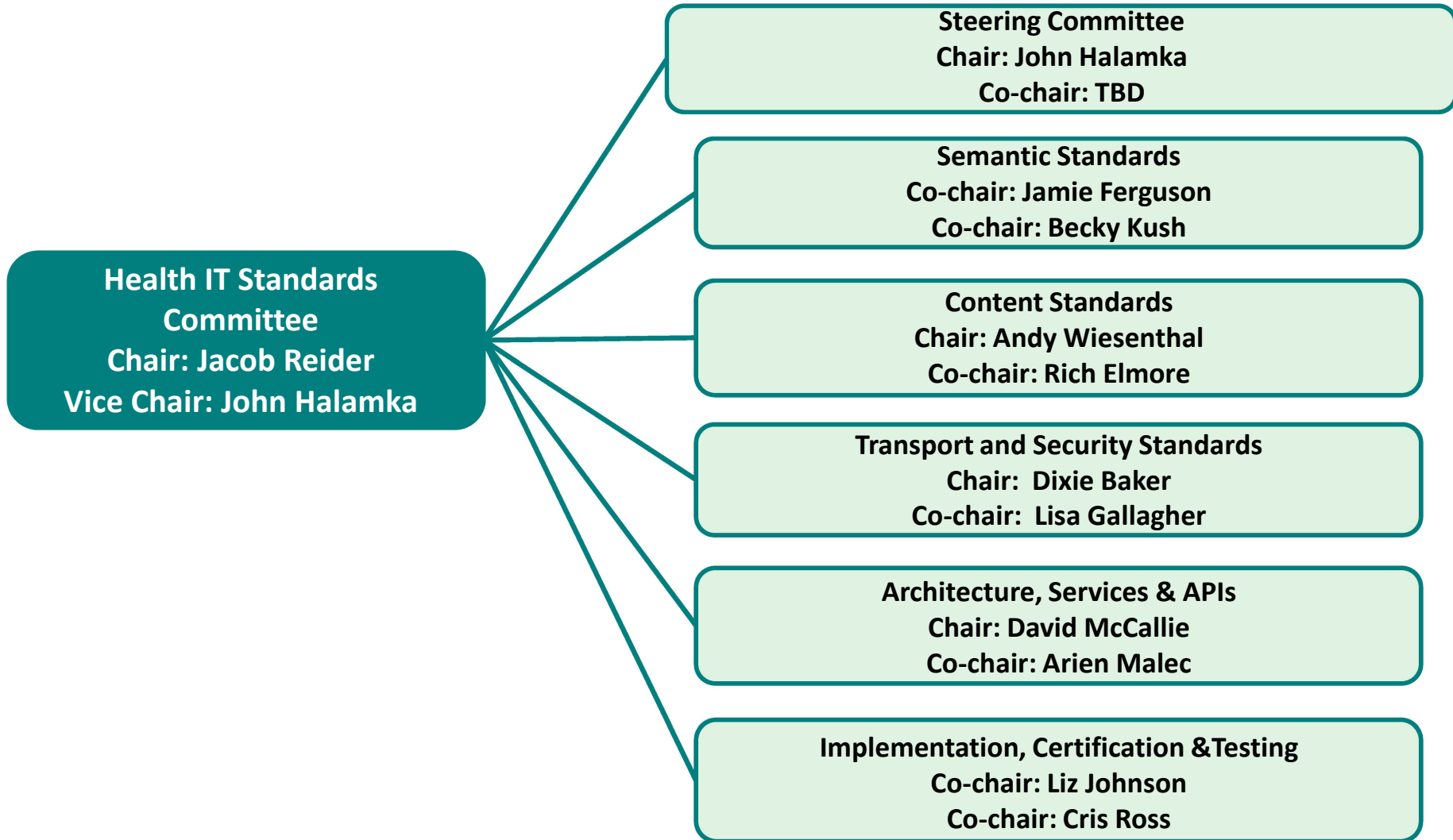


HITSC Workgroups and Chairs



*Task Forces may be needed for specific work assignments

Workgroup Transition Plan

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| Workgroup Transitions | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| July | August | September | October | November |
| <p>▲ Transport & Security Standards</p> | <p>○ NwHIN PT</p> <p>○ Implementation →</p> | <p>▲ Implementation, Certification, & Testing</p> | <p>○ JASON TF</p> <p>▲ Semantic Standards</p> <p>▲ Content Standards</p> | <p>▲ Architecture, Services & APIs</p> |

○ Work complete

▲ Kick-off workgroup

Appendix: Workgroup Charges

- Coordinate and review HITPC policy recommendations to charge HITSC workgroups
- Define the standards problems/options posed by the HITPC
 - Assure that all stakeholder interests are integrated across all workgroups
 - Assure overall coordination across HITSC workgroups
- Report outcomes back to appropriate HITPC workgroups for continuity

- Assure a consistent approach to semantics standards for CEHRT
- Identify existing standards (vocabularies and/or information models) that can be leveraged for other uses, while ensuring consistent semantic standards across all use cases
- Identify semantic standards requirements for CEHRT
- Evaluate new standards or approaches (vocabularies and information models) for representing semantics
- Recommend a strategy for maintaining a consistent and sustainable approach to semantic standards
- Assure consistent linking of semantic standards and content standards

- Evaluate current content standards and propose incremental improvements that achieve greater interoperability
- Recommend an appropriate balance between optionality and constraints in content standards
- Provide recommendation on key standards initiatives, some examples may include:
 - recommendations regarding FHIR in future HIT standards
 - support for common data elements (CDEs)
 - used across use cases
 - granular data expression
 - promote structured approaches for patient interventions
 - genomic data
 - consumer activity
- Evaluate systems and standards that are resilient to big data approaches
- Develop a strategy that can accommodate the movement from document-centric standards to data-centric standards

- Support standards for security and transport in certification criteria
- Support alignment with the National Strategy for Trusted Identities in Cyberspace (NSTIC)
- Support standards, examples may include:
 - securing data at rest
 - security for application programming interfaces and RESTful approaches that support modular application integration
 - data segmentation for privacy
 - digital signature

Architecture, Services and Application Program Interfaces (APIs) Charge

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- Promote the migration to platform independence “application programming interfaces” (APIs) that allow third-party programmers to bridge from existing systems to a future software ecosystem that will be built on top of the stored data
- Determine API architectural framework (e.g. presentation layer, middleware layer, semantic layer, data layer, security layer)
- Develop an incremental API strategy for open APIs to Standardized APIs
- Support migration from interoperability based on “what to build” (specifications) to interoperability based on “how to use” (APIs)
- Determine use cases for API portfolio
 - Be opportunistic in moving toward more APIs, e.g. Leverage the Data Access Framework and Provider Directory activities

Implementation, Certification and Testing Charge

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- Review implementation challenges with existing standards and provide recommendations for how to improve existing standards and testing
- Recommend testing methods that support the goals of interoperability and information exchange
- Establish recommendations for how to test workflow and usability
- Evaluate sustainable and inclusive approaches to certification and test method development