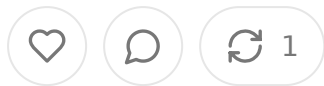


Comprehensive Analysis of the Health Data, Technology, and Interoperability Protecting Care Access (HTI-3) Final Rule: Changes from Proposed Rule

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The HTI-3 Final Rule incorporates several changes from the original proposed rule to address stakeholder feedback, operational feasibility, and evolving healthcare needs. Below is a detailed breakdown of what was added, removed, or edited compared to the proposed rule:

Changes Introduced in the HTI-3 Final Rule

1. Information Blocking Adjustments

Privacy Exception Updates (§171.202):

- Proposed Rule: Restricted individual-requested limitations to cases where other laws did not mandate sharing.
- Final Rule Change: Broadened to allow individuals to request EHI restrictions regardless of existing legal mandates, as long as the actor complies with subpart exception requirements. This addresses concerns about respecting patient autonomy while aligning with broader privacy goals.
- Removed from Proposed Rule: Requirement for actors to document and justify the decision to honor individual restrictions based on external legal obligations.

Infeasibility Exception Updates (§171.204):

- Proposed Rule: Focused narrowly on technical infeasibilities, such as interoperability challenges.
- Final Rule Change: Expanded the segmentation condition to cover all sub-exceptions under the Privacy Exception and the new Protecting Care Access Exception. This provides flexibility for actors dealing with overlapping or conflicting data-sharing requirements.
- Edited Proposal: Simplified language around segmentation to reduce ambiguity and allow actors more discretion in handling technical limitations.

Protecting Care Access Exception (§171.206):

- Proposed Rule: Introduced as a concept to protect reproductive health information but lacked clear operational definitions.
- Final Rule Change: Codified this as a formal exception with a detailed “good belief” standard. Actors are now explicitly protected when withholding EHI shield patients or providers from legal risks associated with reproductive health care.
- New Addition: Explicit alignment with the definition of “reproductive health care” under 45 CFR 160.103 to ensure standard interpretation across states.

2. Revised Certification Criteria

- Clinical Decision Support (CDS) Requirements:
- Proposed Rule: Focused on general transparency for CDS tools, particularly using AI.
- Final Rule Change: Added more robust documentation requirements for CDS systems, emphasizing algorithm explainability and bias detection capabilities.
- Removed from Proposal: The requirement for continuous monitoring of CDS systems for real-time updates due to concerns about feasibility and resource demands.

Electronic Case Reporting:

- Proposed Rule: Required all certified health IT to support automated report for public health purposes.
- Final Rule Change: Narrowed the scope to only those systems used by providers already mandated to perform public health reporting, easing the burden on smaller entities.

3. Data Standards and API Requirements

Adoption of USCDI Version 4:

- Proposed Rule: Mandated adoption without a clear timeline.
- Final Rule Change: Set a firm implementation date of January 1, 2028, to allow vendors and providers time to transition to the updated standard.
- Removed from Proposal: A provision requiring immediate compliance upon certification renewal to accommodate feedback about system readiness.

FHIR API Implementation:

- Proposed Rule: Focused on expanding FHIR capabilities without specifying implementation details.
- Final Rule Change: Incorporated detailed guidelines on FHIR standard adoption including requirements for consent management and enhanced patient identification matching.
- Edited Proposal: Removed vague references to “future standards,” focusing instead on actionable current standards.

Key Removals and Edits from the Proposed Rule

TEFCA Manner Exception:

- Proposed Rule: Suggested additional compliance pathways for actors not directly participating in the Trusted Exchange Framework and Common Agreement (TEFCA).

- Final Rule Change: Retained the original TEFCA Manner Exception but re-proposed alternative pathways due to concerns about creating inconsistencies in data sharing.

Reproductive Health Privacy Standards:

- Proposed Rule: Required actors to conduct detailed legal analysis to justify withholding reproductive health data.
- Final Rule Change: Removed this requirement in favor of the “good faith” standard, which relies on subjective judgment rather than exhaustive documentation.

Scope of Enforcement:

- Proposed Rule: Suggested penalties for all actors involved in information blocking, including third-party developers and non-certified entities.
- Final Rule Change: Focused enforcement exclusively on entities with certified health IT products, narrowing the scope to align with ONC’s jurisdiction.

Timeline Flexibility:

- Proposed Rule: Recommended aggressive timelines for adopting new interoperability standards.
- Final Rule Change: Adjusted timelines to reflect stakeholder feedback on the operational and financial burden of accelerated compliance.

Summary of Changes

The HTI-3 Final Rule reflects significant refinement and flexibility compared to the proposed rule. These changes were driven by the following considerations:

- Stakeholder Feedback: Extensive public comments highlighted the need for realistic implementation timelines and clarified standards.

- **Operational Feasibility:** Modifications were made to reduce the burden on small entities and ensure technical capabilities align with current infrastructure.
- **Legal Sensitivity:** Adjustments to reproductive health provisions reflect the evolving legal landscape and aim to shield actors from legal exposure while maintaining patient care continuity.

Conclusion

The HTI-3 Final Rule demonstrates a thoughtful evolution from its proposed form by incorporating revisions and removals that enhance its practicality and acceptance within the healthcare industry. These changes underline ONC's commitment to balancing interoperability, patient privacy, and stakeholder needs while ensuring a robust regulatory framework for the future of health IT.

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