

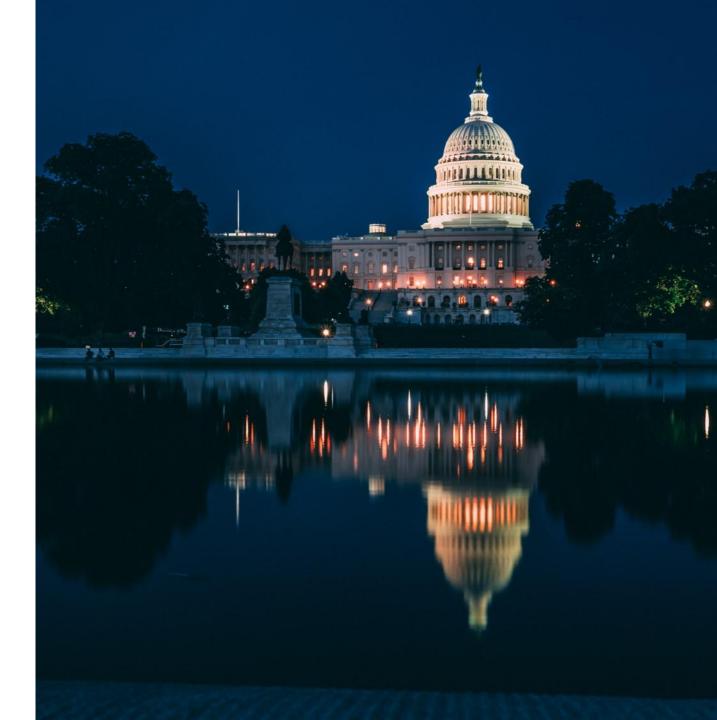


Kill the Clipboard:

What the CMS-Aligned Network Strategy Means for the Future of Interoperability

August 2025

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Today's Learning Objectives

Discuss the CMS-aligned network announcement and how private sector initiatives can help implementers

Discuss lessons learned regarding past public / private sector partnerships

Discuss the CARIN Alliance work which has been focused on consumer-directed exchange for nearly 10 years

Discuss the business opportunities of implementing a modern, API-based architecture

Technical Context

This conversation is primarily designed for CIOs, CTOs, and others working in the digital policy and digital health space.

Submitting Questions

Please use the Q and A feature to submit questions. A summary of the questions submitted will be distributed after the webinar session. We may not get to all of the questions on the webinar.

Additional Resources

All registrants will receive a copy of the slides and the appendices, the recording link, the Q and A summary document and future opportunities to learn more on this topic.





TODAY'S PRESENTERS



Ryan Howells

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Aneesh Chopra
Chief Strategy Officer
Arcadia
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Ryan Howells

Principal
Leavitt Partners



- Advisor to the private sector, Congress, and the Administration on digital health and interoperability topics
- Serves on multiple digital health company boards
- Vice Chair of the Carequality Steering Committee
- > Co-founder, CARIN Alliance (www.carinalliance.com) since 2016
- > Co-led the **Helios Public Health FHIR accelerator** with CDC and ONC
- > Co-founded CMS / NCQA Digital Quality Implementers Community (DQIC)
- > Co-founded the **PIQI Alliance** to develop an open scorecard to objectively measure the quality of patient data across systems
- Co-led the largest Payer/Provider HL7® FHIR® pilot in the country
- > Co-led the largest **Digital Identity Federation pilot** in the country
- > Co-author of the Kill the Clipboard! whitepaper that was part of the CMSaligned network Kill the Clipboard announcement in 2025





David LeePrincipal
Leavitt Partners

- Advisor to the private sector, Congress, and the Administration on digital health and interoperability topics
- > Co-founder, **CARIN Alliance** (<u>www.carinalliance.com</u>) since 2016
- > Co-led the largest Payer/Provider HL7® FHIR® pilot in the country
- > Led the development of the CARIN Alliance Code of Conduct that was pointed to in multiple federal regulations and adopted across the industry to protect consumer health care data in the FTC regulated space
- > Co-author of the Kill the Clipboard! whitepaper that was part of the CMS-aligned network Kill the Clipboard announcement in 2025





Aneesh Chopra
Chief Strategy Officer
Arcadia

- Served as the first U.S. Chief Technology Officer under the Obama Administration where he led efforts to modernize the nation's health care infrastructure through electronic health records and health information exchanges
- > Served as **Virginia's Secretary of Technology** under Governor Tim Kaine where he advocated for the growth of Virginia's tech sector, innovation in government operations, and improved public-private collaboration
- Wrote a book entitled *Innovative State: How New Technologies Can Transform Government*, published in 2014
- Recognized as the 100 Most Influential People in Healthcare by Modern Healthcare and as one of the top 25 "Doers, Dreamers, and Drivers" by Government Technology magazine
- Serves on multiple digital health company boards
- > CEO of CareJourney and now Chief Strategy Officer at Arcadia
- > Co-founder, **CARIN Alliance** (www.carinalliance.com)









AGENDA

- > Government and Private Sector Alignment: Lessons Learned
- > CMS-aligned Network and Kill the Clipboard Announcement
- The CARIN Alliance Pioneers in Consumerdirected Exchange
- > What Does This Mean For You?

The Future Data Holder Architecture and Consumer Experience





Government and Private Sector Alignment: Lessons Learned





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"All Hands-on Deck" Calls Are a Policy Lever

Tom Kalil on Policy Entrepreneurship

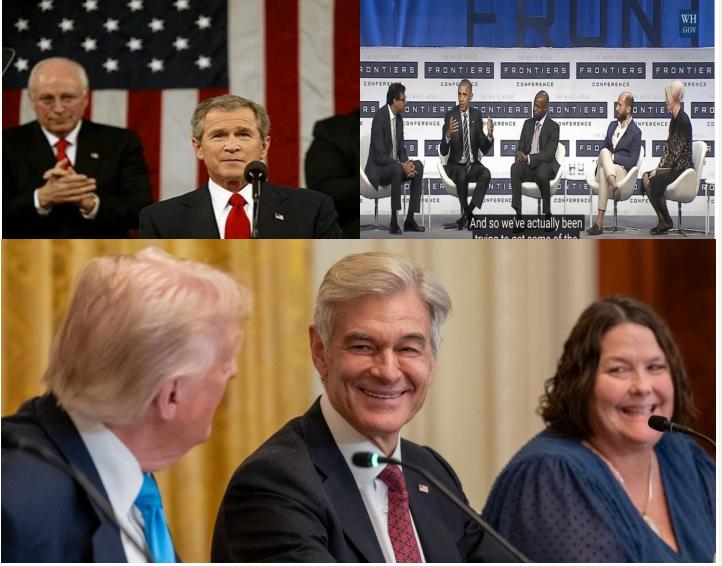
Taking Advantage of the Administration's "Bully Pulpit" and Ability to Convene

President Obama often highlighted the importance of an "all hands on deck" approach to solving problems. When actions by the federal government could not solve a particular issue, the president would often issue a "call to action" to inspire stakeholders (companies, research

President Bush (April '04): "When arriving at a physician's office, new patients do not have to enter their personal information, allergies, medications, or medical history, since it is already available." – Executive Order

President Obama (Jan '15): "...consumers have access to their own health data – and to the applications and services that can safely and accurately analyze it – so...we can empower individuals and families to invest in and manage their health." - Fact Sheet

President Trump (July '25): "The key breakthrough we've made is getting many of the biggest names...to agree to industry wide standards for electronic medical records." - *Transcript*







Primacy of Industry Consensus on Standards

OMB Circular A-119, Amended

January 17, 2012

M-12-08

FROM:

Aneesh Chopra

U.S. Chief Technology Officer

Office of Science and Technology Policy

Miriam Sapiro

United States Trade Representative

Cass R. Sunstein

Administrator, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs

Office of Management and Budget

SUBJECT:

Principles for Federal Engagement in Standards Activities to Address

National Priorities

"The Administration recognizes the importance of the Federal Government working with the private sector to address common standards-related needs and taking on a convening or active-engagement role when necessary to ensure a rapid, coherent response to national challenges." - Aneesh Chopra, Pat Gallagher, 1/31/12

NIST: "In addition to consideration of voluntary consensus standards, this Circular recognizes the contributions of standardization activities that take place outside of the voluntary consensus standards process." OMB Circular A-119, p. 19

Achieving Widespread Use of Direct Secure Messaging by US Hospitals

Jordan Everson and Brett Andriesen | JULY 15, 2025







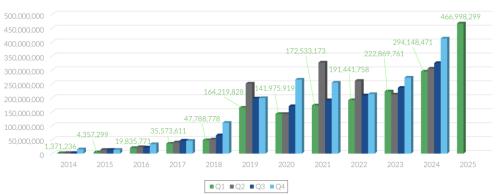




In 2010, our office helped launch the Direct Project amidst the rollout of the ONC Health IT Certification Program and Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services Electronic Health Record Incentive Programs. The Direct Project created Direct Secure Messaging, a simple, secure, scalable, and standards-based method to send health information between partners and to provide a straightfor ward pathway to acquire unique provider and organizational addresses to engage in exchange that resembles secure email. Di-

DirectTrust Enabled Transactions by Quarter:

Number of Send and Receive Transactions To/From Trusted Endpoints





Focus on Outcomes, Not Launch Event

VA and 13 community health systems pledge to share data to improve Veteran health care

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 6, 2023 9:00 am

Current list of Pledge Signers:

Atrium Health Emory Healthcare

Inova

Intermountain Health

Jefferson Health

Kaiser Permanente Health Plan and Hospitals

Marshfield Clinic Health System

Mass General Brigham

Rush Health

Sanford Health

Tufts Medicine

University of California, Davis Health

University of Pittsburgh Medical Center

Adv Direct/POLST: None HAR: None Special Status: None

Perm. Comments: None

HM: None

Veteran Confirmed: Yes

My Sanford Chart: Inactive

FYI: None

BestPractice Advisories: None

Care Team: No PCP

MultiCare Joins in 2024

Raising the bar for veteran care



In 2024, the program successfully identified and referred 116 patients for VBA ratings, a more than 230 percent increase over the previous year's referrals.

"Over time, this body of work will enable us to use veteran data to improve health outcomes for a population that commonly experiences health disparities. It will also improve our community education efforts — ensuring those who are eligible are utilizing the benefits they've earned."



Perils of Misalignment - PAMA, Good Faith Estimates

CMS Clinical Decision Support Program Paused — Not Repealed

The Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014 (PAMA) requires an appropriate use criteria (AUC) consult to be performed via a Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) qualified clinical decision support mechanism (qCDSM) when a healthcare provider orders advanced diagnostic imaging for Medicare patients

The AUC-based CDS program is not cancelled Schedule final rule simply paused implementa improvements.

ACR® will continue to work with Congress and requirement that has resulted in this pause.

ACR and CMS urge providers that have alread pause.

CMS PFS PY2025: "...we have come to believe that the real-time claims-based reporting requirement prescribed by section 1834(q)(4)(B) of the Act presents an insurmountable barrier for CMS to fully operationalize the AUC program."



07.25.2025

Chair Cassidy, Hassan, Marshall Highlight the Need to Fully Implement President Trump's No Surprises Act, Improve Price Transparency for American Patients

WASHINGTON – Today, U.S. Senators Bill Cassidy, M.D. (R-LA), chair of the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions (HELP) Committee, Maggie Hassan (D-NH), and Roger Marshall, M.D. (R-KS) highlighted the importance of fully implementing the No Surprises Act, which protects patients from surprise medical bills and ensures they know the cost of care before receiving it. This bipartisan legislation was signed into law by Particle 1997.

"Nearly five years ago, President Trump signed the No Surpr protects patients from surprise medical bills and ensures that

transparency and lower health costs for American patients.

"Ensuring that patients have transparent, personalized cost estimplementation of both the good faith estimate and advanced entirety of protections enacted under the No Surprises Act...' and stand ready to assist to ensure a successful and complete

CMS FAQs: "The Depts are closely monitoring industry's progress toward the development and testing of standards for the exchange of GFE data from providers to payers...we are also considering whether there are hybrid approaches...that would maximize innovation pathways..."

Facility Fees	27 Fee
Total Hip Replacement with Optional Grafting Surgeries 100% Association Index \$17816 Estimated Charge	2
Dynamic One-on-one Therapeutic Activity to Improve Functioning, 15 Minutes Each 100% Association Index 5480 Estimated Charge	97
Implantable Joint Device For Motion Restoration 893 Association Index \$19179 Estimated Charge	С
Operating Room Services - General 84% Association Index \$20786 Estimated Charge	O Revenue
Medical/surgical Supplies and Devices (also See 062x, an Extension of 027x) - Other Implants 82'x Association Index \$13596 Estimated Charge	Revenue l
Professional Fees	2 Fee
Total Hip Replacement with Optional Grafting Surgeries 100X Association Index \$5057 Estimated Charge	23
Anesthesia For Open Hijp Joint Arthroplasty 82% Association Index \$250.95308.541miland Chane	0

A ARCADIA



A Balanced Table: Supply, Demand, Policy Aligned

CNBC's Christina Farr: Apple is
Quietly Working on Turning Your
iPhone into the One-Stop Shop for all
Your Medical Info

PUBLISHED THU, JUN 15 2017-11:45 AM EDT

Why did you choose to access your Penn health information via Apple Health Records?

(n=305)

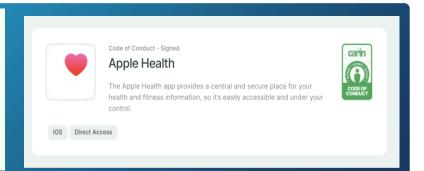
Convenience/case of use 138 (45.2) "It was very easy and I don

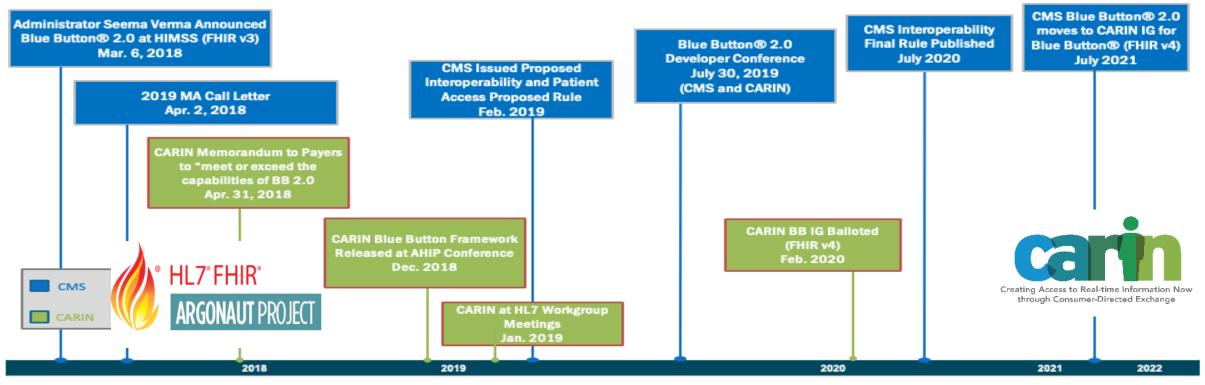
Convenience/ease of use 138 (45.2)

Information in one place 54 (17.7)

"It was very easy and I don't have to log in to view them"

"I love having all of my information in one place. I don't want to have an app for each provider. I am confident that Apple is keeping measures to keep my information secure"







CMS-Aligned Network and Kill the Clipboard Announcement





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Kill the Clipboard! A Federal Policy and Industry Roadmap to Accelerate Innovation and Cut Administrative Waste

In March 2025, Leavitt Partners published a paper that included a multi-sector set of ideas for the public and private sectors to consider for how to improve data exchange and interoperability.

Eliminate
Antiquated
Interoperability
Policy and Better
Align Across the
Federal
Government

Improve Patient Access to Health Care Data Improve Health
Care Data
Exchange to
Ensure Faster
Implementation of
FHIR APIs for B2B
Data Exchange

Improve the
Trusted Exchange
Framework and
Common
Agreement
(TEFCA)

Automate Quality Measurement Reporting Adopt Digital Identity Services (IAL2/AAL2) for Individuals, Payers, and Providers



What is the government building and scaling?

June 3, 2025:
CMS outlined five commitments to build open-source utilities for the public to use or scale existing functions

THE FIVE CMS COMMITMENTS

- > Building a dynamic, interoperable national provider directory (digital address book);
- Bringing modern identity verification processes to <u>Medicare.gov</u> to streamline credentials across the health care system;
- > Expanding functionality of CMS' Blue Button 2.0 patient access application programming interface (API);
- > Transitioning CMS's Data at the Point of Care pilot to general availability; and
- > Enhancing CMS' participation in trusted data exchange.





THE JULY 30 CMS HEALTH TECH ECOSYSTEM AND KILL THE CLIPBOARD INITIATIVE

CMS highlights commitments from major companies to join a CMS Aligned Network





60+ organizations

across four domains payers, providers, consumer facing, and data network are engaged in the initiative



11 health systems and providers

pledge to become CMS
Aligned Network by
empowering patients,
providers, and their apps—
and, where appropriate,
payers—with real-time access
to complete and secure
health information,
protecting patient privacy
and following applicable
standards and regulations,
without friction or delay



21 data networks

commit to CMS' initiative and promise to support their customers participating in CMS Aligned Network by empowering patients, providers, and their apps—and, where appropriate, payers—with real-time access to complete and secure health information



4 payers and Medicare

commit to ensuring their patients' health data is accessible wherever and whenever it's needed for the benefit of the patient



Context for the CMS Announcement

Voluntary Framework for the "Coalition of the Willing"

The federal government is not building a massive database, network, or tracking your health care information. It's just the opposite— it's empowering YOU with YOUR data.

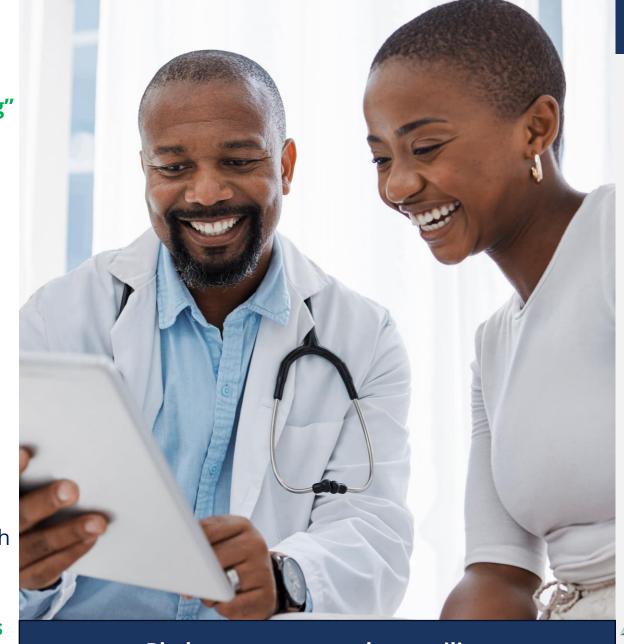
Guiding principles:

- "Collaboration, not just compliance"
- "Movement, not a mandate"
- "Call to action, not a regulation"

Focus areas:

- Building reusable, modern, API-based infrastructure
- Public/Private sector collaboration related to these initiatives have been around for decades
- Improving person-centered health and engagement with capabilities for patients to send their data securely to their provider's EHR

Digital identity credentials required for both patients and providers



Pledge your support by emailing HealthTechRFI@cms.hhs.gov





Federal Alignment to Advance Interoperability

As written by Ruth Reader, *Politico Pulse*, 8/4/2025

"On the same day last week that the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services rolled out plans to ease the flow of health information, the Office of the National Coordinator for Health IT made two fairly significant announcements at an event in the Eisenhower building."

"The first was that we were going to continue our work on certification, and that this was going to include **certification of APIs to improve interoperability**," Tom Keane told Ruth. "The other thing I talked about is how we were going to **enforce the information blocking**."



Sector Commitments

Consumerfacing Apps

Deadline - Q1 2026

Standards that would support

- NIST 800-63-3 IAL2 / AAL2 and OpenID Connect
- US Core STU3 3.1.1 / USCDI v3 clinical data API
- CARIN IG for Blue Button claims data API
- SMART Health Cards and Links IG
- CARIN IG for Digital Insurance Card API
- CARIN Alliance MyHealthApplication.com
 Code of Conduct site

Patient-facing Applications

- Send and Receive digital identity credentials
- Send and Receive a summary of the patient visit from the provider
- Participate in CMS review and join the CMS App Store
- Send and receive a member's digital insurance card
- Patient consent preferences must be shared when included
- Appointments and encounters for patients
- Audit log transparency for all network transactions, including HIPAA TPO

Conversational AI Assistants

- Personalized Al-driven advice across the patient's clinical record
- Clearly indicate when responses are AI-generated
- Distinguish between educational vs. clinical guidance

Diabetes & Obesity Prevention and Management

- Use the clinical record to generate:
- Personalized coaching
- Reminders
- Risk alerts
- Support for both prevention and active management
- Provide resources for individuals who are pre-diabetic



Sector Commitments

CMS-Aligned Networks, Providers, EHRs, Payers, Consumerfacing Apps

Deadline - Q1 2026

Standards that would support

- NIST 800-63-3 IAL2 / AAL2 and OpenID Connect
- US Core STU3 3.1.1 / USCDI v3 clinical data API
- CARIN IG for Blue Button claims data API
- SMART Health Cards and Links IG
- CARIN IG for Digital Insurance Card API
- Digital Quality Implementers Community to improve HL7 CQL

Key Functional Expectations for the CMS-Aligned Network Digital Identity & Access

- Send and receive digital identity credentials (e.g., CLEAR, ID.me) as SSO
- Patients should be able to:
 - -Access their data from a provider's EHR and a payer's claims system
 - -Send clinical data to their provider

Insurance & Authorization

- Send and receive a member's digital insurance card
- Patient consent preferences must be shared when included
- Audit log transparency for all network transactions, including HIPAA TPO

Delegation & Reciprocity

Delegated model support (e.g., Business Associates)
 -No need to provide reciprocation unless contractually agreed

Data Use & Querying

 Payers (including CMS) and value-based care organizations may query for specific quality data elements (e.g., preventative measures) for payment or health care operations

Scheduling Interoperability

Appointments and encounters on FHIR



Sector Commitments

CMS-Aligned Networks, Providers, EHRs, Payers, Consumerfacing Apps

Deadline - July 4, 2026

Standards that need to be supported

- FHIR Bulk Data Access IG
- Record Location Services (TEFCA)
- HL7 Informative Document : Patient Information and Quality Improvement Framework

Technical and Operational Expectations for Aligned Networks FHIR API & Terminology Compliance

- Networks must provide or facilitate access to data using FHIR APIs
- Must support terminology compliance (e.g., labs in LOINC, meds in RxNorm, conditions in SNOMED)
- Networks should leverage FHIR Bulk Data Exchange

Record Location & Directory Participation

- Support Record Location Services accessible by all parties
- Share NPI-level participants and relevant endpoints for the CMS Directory

Reporting & Certification

- Provide metrics to CMS
- HITRUST certification required



The CARIN Alliance: Pioneers in Consumer-directed Exchange





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The CARIN Alliance









Our Vision

To rapidly advance the ability for consumers and their authorized caregivers to easily get, use, and share their digital health information when, where, and how they want to achieve their goals.











































NewYork-Presbyterian

The University Hospital of Columbia and Cornell



*Sample list of CARIN members. For a full list of the CARIN board and members go to: https://www.carinalliance.com/our-membership/carin-board-participants/

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The CARIN Code of Conduct: Leading the Way on Patient Privacy

The CARIN Alliance Code of Conduct for Consumer-facing Applications, represents the consensus view of a group of multi-sector stakeholders that includes consumers, caregivers, leading providers, payers, health IT companies, EHR companies, consumer platform companies, and others focused on advancing consumer-directed exchange across the U.S.

The Code outlines the specific ways consumer-facing applications who are not covered by HIPAA should be transparent about and obtain consent for, the use, management, and exchange personally identifiable health information.

Voluntary Trust Framework and Code of Conduct

PHASE I - FOUNDATIONAL

Application developers self-attest to the principles in the CARIN Code of Conduct

PHASE II - DISCLOSURE

Application developers provide additional detail on how they meet the principles of the Code of Conduct and self-attest to how they will use, manage, and secure the consumer's health information

(Optional) PHASE III - VALIDATION

 Multiple, independent certifiers validate the self-attested questions & the application's systems, processes, clinical guidelines, clinical decision support, etc.

Annual update | CARIN Code of Conduct for Consumer-facing Applications

The Trust Framework and Code of Conduct Workgroup annually updates the Code of Conduct for Consumer-facing Applications to better align with new state laws, reflect new activities of consumer-facing applications, and provide additional definitional support for personal health record activities.



MyHealthApplication.com and Third-Party Certification



Code of Conduct - Signed

Apple Health

The Apple Health app provides a central and secure place for your health and fitness information, so it's easily accessible and under your control.



Direct Access



Code of Conduct - Signed

Flexpa

Flexpa is a digital health application that allows users to access, manage, and provision access to their medical records.



Organize/Share Health Data



Code of Conduct - Signed

CommonHealth

CommonHealth helps people collect and manage their personal health data and share it with the health services, organizations and apps they trust.



Organize/Share Health Data

Android



Code of Conduct - Signed

Fasten Health

Fasten is an open-source, personal medical record aggregator, designed to create a personal health record that never leaves the patient's hands without their consent.





Code of Conduct - Signed

b.well Connected Health

b.well Connected Health provides a scalable, FHIR-based platform that unifies health data into a longitudinal record, enabling consumerdirected access, data exchange, and control within our customers' connected health digital experiences.





Organize/Share Health Data Make Appointments

Code of Conduct - Signed

Selfii

Selfii is a personal health application enabling users to search the country for their electronic health records. Selfii consolidates and organizes their data, empowering patients to take control of their medical records.





Code of Conduct - Signed

OtisHealth

OtisHealth's mission is to empower people with personalized insights to improve their health, the health of their loved-ones, and lives in their community. We provide a free personal health management application for consumers and an enterprise platform for patient engagement, population health, and research.



Organize/Share Health Data Android iOS Web

ATTESTED BY:

Company	Apple Inc.
Representative (Print)	Eyan Doll (Senior Director, Health Software)
Representative (Signature)	5 Q0
Date	July 1, 2024

Organize/Share Health Data

Web Direct Access



Industry and CMS Adoption of the Code





















Overview

Benefits API

Facilities API

Forms API

Health API

Ouickstart

Authorization

Community Care Eligibility API

Urgent Care Eligibility API (FHIR)

Veterans Health API (FHIR)

s://developer.va.gov/explore/vaForms

Veteran Verification API



Standard Operating Procedure (SOP): Individual Access Service (IAS) Provider Requirements













July 1, 2024

Applicability: QHINs, Participants, and Subparticipants that offer Individual

CMS 9115-F states

"Payers can look to industry best practices, including the CARIN Alliance's Code of Conduct and the ONC Model Privacy Notice for other provisions to include in their attestation request that best meet the needs of their patient population."

CMS 0057-F states

"We also encourage app developers to follow industry best practices, including the CARIN Alliance's Code of Conduct and the ONC Model Privacy Notice (MPN)."

Health API

Use our Health APIs to build tools that help Veterans manage their health, view their VA medical records, and share their information with caregivers and providers. The APIs also provide a Veteran the ability to view their eligibility information that will help them determine if they can receive urgent care and/or community care based on facility proximity and a Veteran's ability to access care.

VA's Veteran Health and Urgent Care Eligibility APIs use HL7's Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources (FHIR) framework for providing healthcare data in a standardized format. FHIR solutions are built from a set of modular components called "resources." These resources can be easily assembled into working systems that solve real world clinical and administrative problems.

When you register for access to the Health APIs, you will be granted access to a synthetic set of data (provided by the MITRE Corporation) that mimics real Veteran demographics. The associated clinical resources include data generated from disease models covering up to a dozen of the most common Veteran afflictions.

VA is a supporter of the <u>CARIN Alliance</u> Code of Conduct.

Authorization Community Care

Urgent Care Eligibility

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Publicly Accessible CARIN Resources for Consumer App Integration

Artifact	Description	Adoption and other information
CARIN IG for Blue Button API	FHIR API claims data model for payers	 Every CMS payer in the country has implemented the API for patient access Every CMS payer is required to send to providers by 2027 (CMS-0057-F) CMS has also implemented the API
CARIN IG for Digital Insurance Card API	An API and QR code for a digital insurance card	 1.5M digital insurance cards in production today (Epic, Humana, United live)
CARIN Digital Identity Framework	An approach to federating digital identities	 CARIN has applied for an ONC LEAP grant to secure funding for a multi-stakeholder pilot Identity Federation Framework Proof of Concept was completed in 2023
CARIN FHIR IG for consumer- facing real-time pharmacy benefit check	Real-time pharmacy benefit check for consumers	 Seven states require consumer real-time pharmacy benefit check and two states (CA and TX) require an API Two major PBMs testing with CARIN
FHIR API Best Practices	How to best get FHIR working in production	 Applicable to consumer and payer/provider FHIR API connectivity





What Does This Mean For You?





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What This Means For CONSUMERS

HEADWINDS	TAILWINDS	OPPORTUNITIES AND IMPLICATIONS
Pharmacy costs	Consumer-facing RTPBC	50–75% reduction in OOP costs for the patient
Lack of a longitudinal personal health record	Patient Access APIs	Digital Identity and the patient access APIs enable a consumer to access their longitudinal health information
Too many clipboards!	Kill the Clipboard!	Patient online registration will prove their Digital Identity (reduces patient matching), aggregating your own health information (reduces data aggregation fees), and digital insurance cards (reduces revenue cycle management fees) thus helping to eliminate the clipboard
Personal data sharing preferences are not honored	Consent and audit logs	 Patients will know who has their data, when, and why Helps with sensitive information
Fragmented user experience across different platforms	Smart Health Cards, unified app ecosystems (e.g., CMS app store)	Seamless digital experiences (insurance, records, benefits) across any consumer-facing application increases engagement and satisfaction





What This Means For PROVIDERS/ACOs

HEADWINDS	TAILWINDS	OPPORTUNITIES AND IMPLICATIONS
Increasing revenue cycle management issues	Digital Insurance Card	Can be provided directly from payer to provider reducing a large percentage of RCM issues
OBBBA provider tax reductions and Medicaid cuts	Digital Insurance Card	API-based, dynamically generated coverage information paves the path for continuous enrollment
Labor and staffing costs and clinical shortages	Conversational AI on a patient's medical record	Fills a gap, does not replace, clinicians in rural and underserved areas
Clinician and staff burnout and turnover	Kill the Clipboard!	Patient online registration saves time and money
Increasing cybersecurity threats and identity fraud	Digital Identity Credentials	 More than 120M Americans have a credential Incredibly secure SSO for providers and patients
Patient dissatisfaction with clipboards and the broken system	Kill the Clipboard!	 Patient online registration eliminates the clipboard Clinician has a longitudinal view of the patient's medical history
Increasing denials on prior authorizations	ePrior Authorization APIs	 Relieves 93% of the requests in real-time Transparency into the clinical guidelines for the decision





What This Means For HEALTH PLANS

HEADWINDS	TAILWINDS	OPPORTUNITIES AND IMPLICATIONS
Risk adjustment chart chasing costs	US Core and CARIN IG for Blue Button APIs	Patient-authorized data sharing can reduce chart chase burden by enabling continuous data access
Prior authorization faxes and calls	ePrior Authorization APIs	Health plans must modernize workflows using FHIR-based Prior Auth APIs to comply with CMS 0057-F
Manual quality measurement reporting	HL7 CQL and FHIR APIS are supported by CMS and NCQA	Transition to digital quality measurement (dQMs) will require FHIR-enabled infrastructure and CQL logic
Member churn disrupts care continuity	Payer-to-Payer FHIR APIs (per CMS 0057-F)	Health plans must support longitudinal patient records and build interoperability with competitor plans
Fraud, waste, and abuse in claims-based care	Real-time benefit APIs, ePA, digital ID innovations	New data signals and AI integration create opportunities to flag inappropriate utilization in real time





What This Means For STATE MEDICAID AGENCIES

HEADWINDS	TAILWINDS	OPPORTUNITIES AND IMPLICATIONS
Fragmented digital identity infrastructure across Medicaid, MCOs, and providers	CMS support for federated identity solutions (e.g., IAL2/AAL2)	Need to invest in digital identity alignment and may benefit from national identity networks and alliances (e.g., CARIN)
Varying readiness and implementation timelines across MCOs and Medicaid enterprise systems	CMS is enforcing common FHIR API requirements (Patient Access, Payer-to- Payer, Prior Auth, Provider Access)	States can use CMS alignment to drive standardized tech procurement and mandate vendor compliance
Limited resources for large- scale API infrastructure deployment and data governance	Federal funding pathways (e.g., MITA-aligned 90/10 funding, 0057-F compliance incentives)	Strategic opportunity to use federal matching funds to upgrade infrastructure while meeting regulatory mandates
Low data quality and inconsistent terminologies (e.g., RxNorm, LOINC, SNOMED) impact API utility	CMS emphasis on terminology compliance and structured FHIR profiles	Medicaid APIs and partners will need to incorporate data normalization and mapping tools into pipelines such as the PIQI framework
Siloed pharmacy, Behavioral Health, and SDOH data sources limit holistic care coordination	CMS encourages use-case expansion (e.g., post-acute, pharmacy, dQMs, value-based care)	Opportunity to integrate multiple sectors (e.g., 1115 pilots, pharmacy, SDOH) through shared infrastructure and aligned APIs

▲ ∧RC∧DI∧



What This Means For HEALTH IT

HEADWINDS	TAILWINDS	OPPORTUNITIES AND IMPLICATIONS
Lack of FHIR adoption	CMS-aligned network	Expedites adoption of FHIR and additional use cases
Poor patient data quality	PIQI Framework	Open standard that objectively measures the quality of the data so it can be improved at the source
Lack of structured data elements	FHIR APIs and Inferno	Provides structured data elements that are conformant to the regulations
Interoperability gaps between clinical and claims data	CARIN Blue Button® and Da Vinci Payer Data Exchange IGs	Opportunity for IT platforms to unify clinical and claims data for value-based care and analytics
Difficulty proving AI model safety/performance	CMS/ASTP interest in explainable AI and structured input/output	Drives demand for auditable, standards-based Al tools embedded in clinical workflows
QHIN onboarding friction or overlap with HIEs	TEFCA SOPs, FHIR-based RLS, and participant directory models	Opens opportunity for infrastructure vendors to support hybrid models (federated RLS, directory-as-aservice)





The Future Data Holder Architecture and Consumer Experience





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What Could This Look Like In the Future?

Public Utility (TEFCA RLS) All external systems and individuals (Consumers and Consumer Apps, Payers, Provider, HIEs, QHINs, etc.)

Public Utility (CMS Provider and FHIR API endpoint directory)

Trusted Digital Identity Providers that support IAL2/AAL2; (e.g. ID.me, CLEAR. etc.)





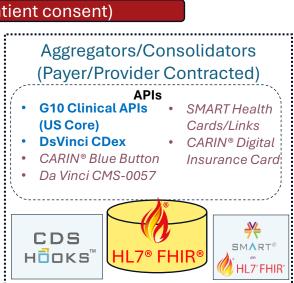
CARIN® Digital

Insurance Card

SM∧RT®

HL7°FHIR

DaVinci Cdex CDS SMART® HÖOKS™





Paver-Managed **FDW** Claims Admin









0057 APIs

(future)

CARIN RTPBC

How Could Open Standards and Federal Policy Improve the Consumer Experience?











Key Questions

APIs & Data

Required

- > What providers are innetwork with this plan?
- > What are my estimated out-of-pocket costs?
- > What is the premium?
- > Are my meds covered?

- > Does this provider accept my insurance?
- Does this provider have available appointments?
- > Is this provider nearby and accessible?
- What is the out-ofpocket cost if I use insurance?
- > What is the cash pay cost of the service?
- What providers have I previously seen?
- > What is my current insurance?
- What other health information to report (medications, allergies, conditions, etc.)?

Check-In \rightarrow

- > What is my provider's digital endpoint?
- > Can I retrieve post-visit summaries, images, and other information from my appointment?
- > What are the results of my tests?

Í

Select Plan \rightarrow

- > Provider Directory API
- > Patient Access API
- > Formulary Data
- > Coverage Rules
- > Price Transparency MRFs

> Provider Directory API

Select Provider \rightarrow

- > Patient Access API
- > Appointment Scheduling API (Provider)*
- Schema.org Provider Profiles on Website*

- > Advanced EOB
- > Good Faith Estimates

Estimate Cost \rightarrow

- Price Transparency MRFs
- > GFE Request API*
- > Project Clarity Bundles
- CARIN Real-Time Pharmacy Benefit Check API

> Patient Access API

- (Payer)
- Patient Access API (Provider)
- Identity-Proofed Digital Credentials for SSO
- > Digital Insurance Card

Access Data ightarrow

- Patient Access API
- Identity-Proofed Digital Credentials for SSO
- CMS FHIR API Endpoint Directory Framework

ARCADIA



Contact Information

Everyone can pledge their support by emailing HealthTechRFI@cms.hhs.gov



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Resources

LeavittPartners.com/Kill-The-Clipboard

Appendices

A – Acronym Definitions

B – Additional Opportunities for Early Adopters

C - Model State Medicaid Technical Architecture



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Appendix A: Acronym Definitions





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Common Acronyms

1 of 3

Acronym	Meaning	Description
APIs	Application Programming Interfaces	Standardized communication for disparate software systems to communicate
ASTP/ONC	Assistant Secretary for Technology Policy/Office of the National Coordinator	Principal federal entity charged with coordination of nationwide efforts to implement and use the most advanced health information technology and the electronic exchange of health information. Set up by Congress as ONC, the name was changed to ASTP in 2024.
CARIN Alliance	Consumer Access to Real-time Information Now	Multi-sector health care alliance committed to enabling consumers and their authorized caregivers to easily get, use, and share their digital health information when, where, and how they want to achieve their goal
CMS	Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	Federal agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services that administers the nation's major healthcare programs including Medicare, Medicaid, and the Children's Health Insurance Program.
CQL	Clinical Quality Language	Standardized, domain-specific programming language designed to enable clinical informaticists and IT staff to build and execute queries to support clinical quality measurement and clinical decision support





Common Acronyms

2 of 3

Acronym	Meaning	Description
DQIC	Digital Quality Implementers Community	Collaborative consensus-based effort to develop, advance and standardize tools and platforms that optimize digital quality measurement, initially focusing on Clinical Quality Language engines
dQMs	Digital Quality Measures	Measures that use standardized, digital data from one or more sources of health information that are captured and exchanged via interoperable systems, using standards-based code packages that are computable without additional effort
FFEs	Federally Facilitated Exchanges	Health insurance marketplaces operated by the federal government in states that did not establish their own exchanges, where individuals and small businesses can shop for qualified health plans and access federal subsidies
FHIR	Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources	Modern data exchange standard that makes it easier for systems to share healthcare information, enabling seamless data sharing and robust measure logic for digital quality measures.
HIE	Health Information Exchanges	Organizations established that enable the secure electronic sharing of patient health information across different healthcare entities, improving care coordination, reducing medical errors, and supporting better patient outcomes through directed, query-based, and consumermediated exchange methods.





Common Acronyms

3 of 3

Acronym	Meaning	Description
NCQA	National Committee for Quality Assurance	Nonprofit organization dedicated to improving healthcare quality through accreditation, measurement, and quality improvement programs for health plans and healthcare providers
PSV	Primary Source Verification	Long-standing process in health care credentialing, mandated by accrediting bodies like NCQA, where an organization directly confirms the authenticity of a healthcare provider's qualifications from the original issuing sources.
QHP	Qualified Health Plan	Health insurance plan that is certified by a Health Insurance Exchange, provides essential health benefits, follows established limits on costsharing, and meets other requirements under the Affordable Care Act
TEFCA	Trusted Exchange Framework and Common Agreement	A comprehensive framework that establishes a standardized, nationwide approach for secure health information exchange across disparate networks through Qualified Health Information Networks (QHINs), enabling authorized access for treatment, payment, public health, and other specified purposes, while adhering to privacy and security principles. Established by the 21st Century Cures Act.





Appendix B: Additional Opportunities for **Early Adopters**





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CARIN IAS Digital Identity Early Adopter Effort



OPPORTUNITY THROUGH THE ASTP/ONC LEAP GRANT (IF AWARDED)

LEAP Grant Goal & Objectives

- > **Goal:** Address challenges inhibiting interoperable health IT development and enable widespread adoption to improve healthcare outcomes.
- > Key Objectives:
 - Identify technical barriers for IAS Provider participation in TEFCA
 - Develop and test innovative technical solutions
 - Demonstrate solutions for TEFCA IAS exchange infrastructure

Strategic Impact: Comprehensive early adopter effort enables testing all OIDC implementation combinations, advancing identity verification standards and TEFCA interoperability solutions

Early Adopter Demonstrations

- Focus: Test and validate OIDC implementation solutions across diverse network configurations
 - Pilot #1: IAL2 with RLS using SMART on FHIR EHR portal
 - > Pilot #2: IAL2 with XCPD demographics match and HIE(s)
 - > Pilot #3a/b: IAL2 using OIDC with single QHIN (CDA/FHIR)
 - > Pilot #4a/b: IAL2 using OIDC with multiple QHINs (CDA/FHIR)
 - > Pilot #5a/b: Facilitated FHIR with FAST Security IG + B2B
 - > Pilot #6: Cross-platform credential acceptance (ID.me ↔ Clear)



CARIN IAS Digital Identity Federation Participants

1Kosmos

AETNA/CVS Health

Amazon

athenahealth

b.Well

Carequality

Cedars-Sinai

Centene

CLEAR

Commons Project

CommonWell

DirectTrust

eHealth Exchange

Emory Healthcare

Epic

Evernorth

Experian Health

Fasten Health

Flexpa

Google

Health Gorilla

HealthEx

HL7 FAST

ID.me

Intermountain

Kantara Initiative

Kennedy Krieger Institute

(KKI)

MedAllies

NCPDP

OtisHealth

Patient Link



Praia Health

Providence

RUSH

Samsung Health

Selfii

University of

Georgia

UTS

Veterans Affairs



Consumer-facing Real-time Pharmacy Benefit Check Update | Early Adopter Effort and Testing



CARIN RTPBC STANDARDS HARMONIZATION INITIATIVE

Challenge and Solution:

- > **Key Challenge:** Current gaps between RTPB Standard V12/13 and CARIN RTPBC IG create inconsistent experiences across the healthcare ecosystem
- > Our Solution: April 2025 to November 2026
 - Monthly and ad-hoc meetings
 - Synchronize consumer-facing and prescriber facing RTPB standards
 - > NCPDP Foundation Grant award
 - Tactics: IG updates, Connectathons, testing, balloting, early adopter efforts, publish updated IG in 2026

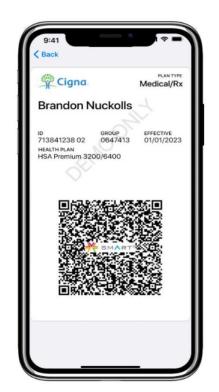
Priority Harmonization Areas:

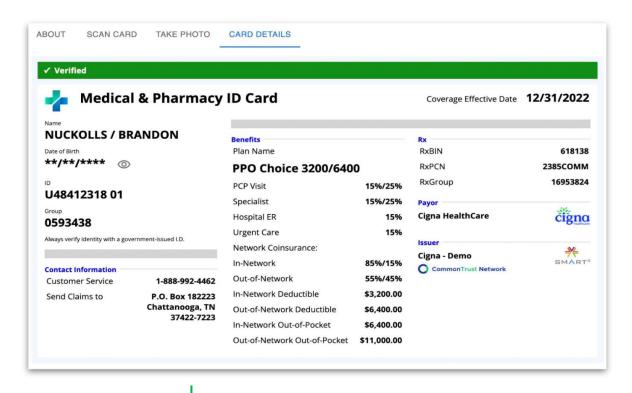
- > Additions that could be harmonized:
 - Deductible accumulator fields (512-FC, 513-FD)
 - Sex assigned at birth vs. gender identity
 - > Formulary status and preference level
 - Next available fill date (refill-too-soon logic)
 - Pricing guidance: component-level transparency
 - Coverage restriction code alignment (ex. "Fill Too Soon," "Route Not Covered")



Digital Insurance Card Update and Testing







Goal:

Update IG to include additional real-world use cases, support for leveraging the Patient Access API and RTPBC, adding new data elements, updates to the Coverage profile, upgrade the IG to the latest version of US Core, among others.

Next steps:

- > Recently convened (June 2025)
- > Working with CMS to discuss updates to the IG
- > Test the updates to the IG: September 2025 and January 2026 HL7 Connectathons
- Identify gaps, errors or modifications, then make IG updates
- > Publish in January/May 2026.

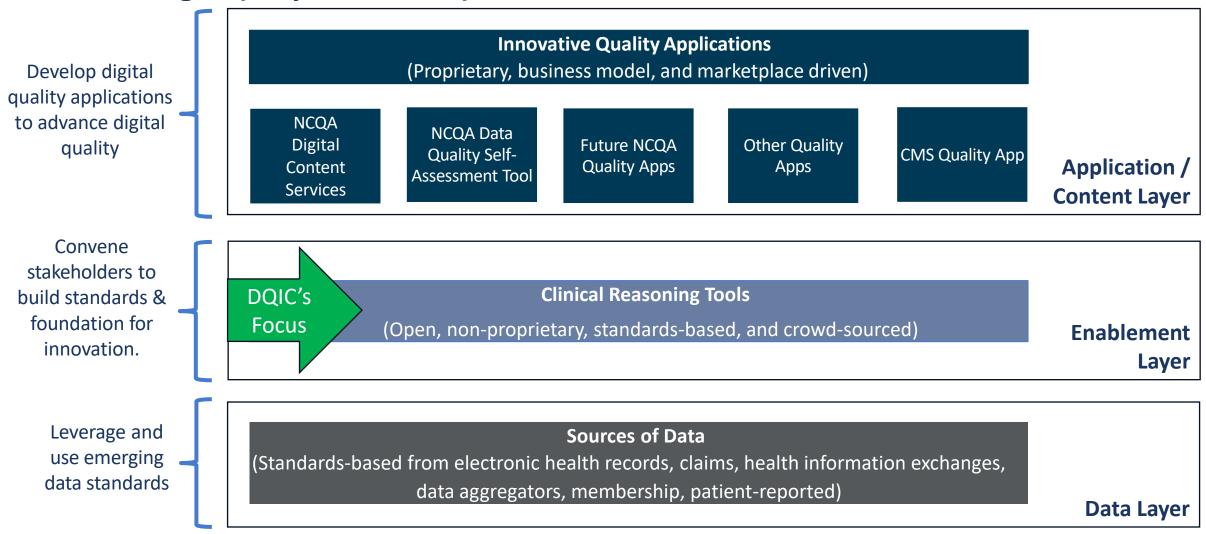
FHIR API Standard: https://hl7.org/fhir/us/insurance-card/

The Digital Quality Implementers Community (DQIC)



https://dqic.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/DQIC/overview

The DQIC is a collaborative consensus-based effort to develop, advance, and standardize tools and platforms that make digital quality measurement possible.



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Patient Information Quality Improvement (PIQI) Framework and Alliance

https://piqiframework.org/





The PIQI Framework is:

- A standard methodology for creating data quality scorecards using a flat, simplified, format-agnostic approach, evaluating the quality of electronic patient data.
- It aims to enhance the usability of shared patient information by ensuring it meets specific criteria for accuracy, conformity, availability, and plausibility.
- Steered by an open, cross industry, community of practice with a goal of improving the quality and usability of healthcare data across the entire healthcare ecosystem

The PIQI Framework can:

- Provide a standard quality and usability score for a single patient message, assessing data against a standard, such as USCDI v3. This feedback enables data sources to make necessary adjustments to meet quality requirements.
- Provide industry-wide agreement on acceptable quality using shared standard profile for evaluation (rubrics)

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Patient Information Quality Improvement (PIQI) Framework and Alliance



https://piqiframework.org/

PIQI Framework

- An open framework for evaluating the quality of electronic patient data. It aims to enhance the usability of shared patient information by ensuring it meets specific criteria for accuracy, conformity, availability, and plausibility.
- Assesses data against a standard, such as USCDI v3, generates a scorecard, and provides insights into issues affecting the quality score.
 - This feedback **enables data sources** to make necessary adjustments to meet quality requirements.
- Built on four core principles: 1) simplified patient data model for standard processing, 2) health care data quality taxonomy for issue analysis, 3) modular and shareable assessment approach, and 4) user-configurable implementation for diverse evaluation needs.

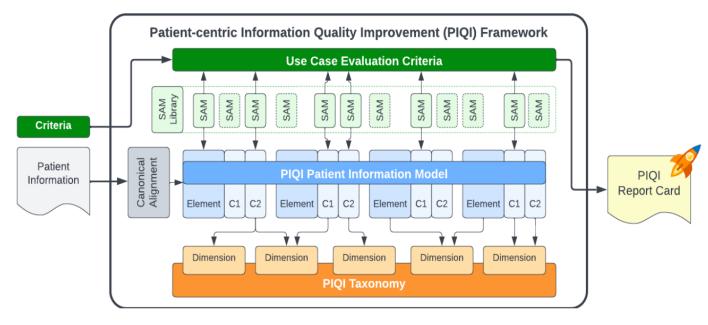
PIQI Alliance

- In 2024, a group of stakeholders established an alliance to advance implementation of the PIQI Open Scorecard Framework
- The alliance recommended integration of the scorecard into the CEHRT upgrade process once adopted as an HL7 open standard
- We are actively testing and balloting the PIQI Informative Document as a standard within HL7 (https://build.fhir.org/ig/HL7/piqi/)
- The alliance will provide **ongoing governance and oversight** of the PIQI framework

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PIQI Framework | High Level Component Diagrams





EVALU	JATION PROFILE	USCDI v3+						
SEQ	DATA CLASS	ENTITY	SAM	PARAMS	EFFECT	CONDITIONAL	WEIGHT	CRITICAL
1	Lab Result	Test	Concept is Conformant	LOINC	SCORING	NO	1	YES
2	Lab Result	Order	Concept is Conformant	LOINC	SCORING	NO	1	NO
3	Lab Result	Result Value	Value matches Type	-	SCORING	NO	1	NO
4	Lab Result	Result Value	Concept is Conformant	SCT	SCORING	YES	1	NO
5	Lab Result	Result Unit	Attribute is in list	UCUM	SCORING	YES	1	NO
6	Lab Result	SpecimenType	Concept is Conformant	SCT	SCORING	NO	1	NO
7	Lab Result	Result Status	Attribute is Populated	-	SCORING	NO	1	NO
8	Lab Result	Test	Concept is Semantic Match		INFORMATIONAL	NO	0	NO

CATEGORY	DIMENSION	TAG	Attribute	Element	Patient
Availability	Missing	AV.MISS		\square	
	Unpopulated	AV.UNPOP			
	Incomplete	AV.INCOMP			
Accuracy	invalid Format	ACC.INVFMT	$\overline{\checkmark}$		
	Invalid Value	ACC.INVVAL			
	Invalid Grouping	ACC.INVGRP		\square	
Conformity	Invalid Member	CNF.INVMBR			
	Incompatible	CNF.INCMPT		$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	
	Obsolete	CNF.OBSOL			
Plausibility	Clinically Implausible	IMP.CLIN			
	Temporally Implausible	IMP.TEMP			
	Situationally Implausible	IMP.SITU			

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Enhancing Interoperability in Dental Services Convening



JUNE 25, 2025 FROM 8AM-1PM ET

DESCRIPTION OF INITIAL EVENT

> On Wednesday, June 25, 2025, Leavitt Partners and the Dental Standards Institute, supported by the American Dental Association, held a convening on **Enhancing** Interoperability in Oral Health at the Leavitt Partners office in Washington, D.C. Nearly 60 participants from across all sectors of the oral health industry attended, including dental practices, technology providers, dental benefit organizations, health care payers, Health Information Exchanges, and Electronic Health Record systems. The discussions were informative and interactive, leading to several important decisions.

OUTCOMES AND NEXT STEPS

- > Four key use cases emerged as possible "quick wins: (1) Automate Referrals using open standards, (2) Improve Sharing of Dental Data Across Platforms (3) Integrate Dental and Medical Claims, and Encounters (4) Implement Better Patient Access to Dental Records
- > A virtual convening will be held in September. Additionally, two work tracks will be held at the HL7® FHIR® Connectathon in Pittsburgh (Sept. 13-19)

Call to Action: If you would like to participate, please reach out to

mark.marciante@leavittpartners.com

Appendix C: Model State Medicaid Technical Architecture





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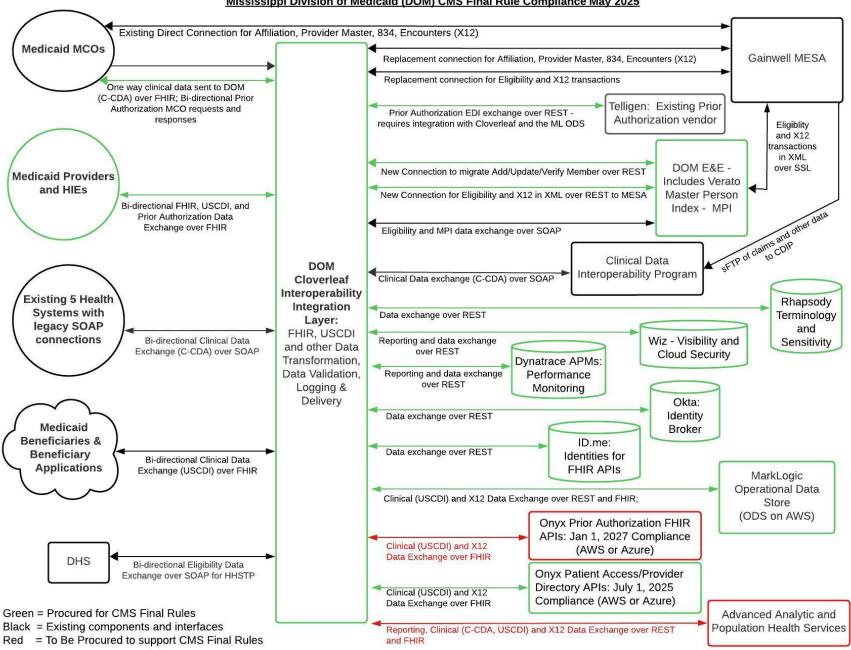
State of **Mississippi Division of Medicaid CMS Final Rule** Compliance **Architecture** (used with permission)

May 2025

This type of approach will work for many other state **Medicaid agencies and is scalable to hundreds of other use cases. The incremental costs to add more use cases to this is minimal.



Mississippi Division of Medicaid (DOM) CMS Final Rule Compliance May 2025



THE RFI & THE **FUTURE OF HEALTH CARE DATA EXCHANGE**

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