PUBLIC HEALTH CODE (EXCERPT)
Act 368 of 1978

333.2505 Commission; duties; strategic plan.

Sec. 2505.

(1) The commission shall do each of the following:

(a) Develop and maintain a strategic plan in accordance with subsection (2) to guide the implementation of an interoperable health information technology system that will reduce medical errors, improve quality of care, and produce greater value for health care expenditures.

(b) Identify critical technical, scientific, economic, and other critical issues affecting the public and private adoption of health information technology.

(c) Provide recommendations on policies and measures necessary to achieve widespread adoption of health information technology.

(d) Increase the public's understanding of health information technology.

(e) Promote more efficient and effective communication among multiple health care providers, including, but not limited to, hospitals, physicians, payers, employers, pharmacies, laboratories, and any other health care entity.

(f) Identify strategies to improve the ability to monitor community health status.

(g) Develop or design any other initiatives in furtherance of the commission's purpose.

(h) Annually, report and make recommendations to the chairpersons of the standing committees of the house of representatives and senate with jurisdiction over issues pertaining to community health and information technology, the house of representatives and senate appropriations subcommittees on community health and information technology, and the senate and house fiscal agencies.

(i) Perform any and all other activities in furtherance of the above or as directed by the department or the department of information technology, or both.

(2) The strategic plan developed pursuant to subsection (1)(a) shall include, at a minimum, each of the following:

(a) The development or adoption of health care information technology standards and strategies.

(b) The ability to base medical decisions on the availability of information at the time and place of care.

(c) The use of evidence-based medical care.

(d) Measures to protect the privacy and security of personal health information.

(e) Measures to prevent unauthorized access to health information.

(f) Measures to ensure accurate patient identification.

(g) Methods to facilitate secure patient access to health information.

(h) Measures to reduce health care costs by addressing inefficiencies, redundancy in data capture and storage, medical errors, inappropriate care, incomplete information, and administrative, billing, and data collection costs.

(i) Incorporating health information technology into the provision of care and the organization of the health care workplace.

(j) The ability to identify priority areas in which health information technology can provide benefits to consumers and a recommended timeline for implementation.

(k) Measurable outcomes.

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