

THE NATIONAL HIPAA SUMMIT: INTERNATIONAL PRIVACY AND DATA SECURITY REQUIREMENTS



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PRIVACY ENVIRONMENT



- For the first time in U.S. history, privacy is a major domestic public policy issue
- Wall Street Journal poll -- Privacy is no. 1 concern for 21st century
- Almost 95 percent of the public is concerned about health privacy
- Legislative, regulatory, self-regulatory and judicial activity is intense
- Privacy is now a personal experience

SAFE HARBOR PRINCIPLES



- **Notice:**
 - Provide notice before an organization collects, uses or discloses
 - Purposes
 - Uses
 - Types of recipients
 - Choice

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- Choice:
 - Opt-out before information is disclosed to a third party or used for incompatible purpose
 - Opt-in for sensitive information including health information

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- Onward transfer:
 - Notice and choice before any redissemination to a third party
 - Transfers to agents require that agent:
 - Be Safe Harbor compliant; or
 - Otherwise meet EU Directive; or
 - Enters into written agreement requiring compliance with Safe Harbor

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- **Security:**
 - Reasonable precautions from loss, misuse, unauthorized access, alternation or destruction
- **Data integrity:**
 - Relevance
 - Compatibility
 - Reliability
 - Accuracy
 - Completeness
 - Timeliness

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- **Access:**
 - Record subject must be able to review information
 - Correct, amend or delete inaccurate information
 - Exception for disproportionate burden or if violates rights or other individuals

SAFE HARBOR PRINCIPLES



- **Enforcement:**
 - Readily available and enforceable, independent, recourse mechanisms
 - Follow-up procedures for assessing compliance
 - Obligations to remedy violations and consequences for violations

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- EC decision of July 27, 2000 makes the July 21, 2000 Safe Harbor Principles operative
- Sept. 19, 2000: DOC announces Nov. 1 start date. 65 Fed. Reg. 56534

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- Organizations must self-certify their compliance with a privacy policy that meets Safe Harbor Principles. FAQ #6
- Can apply to DOC by letter to: Safe Harbor Registration, Department of Commerce, Room 2009, Washington, DC 20230; or online at www.ita.doc.gov/td/ecom

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- **Key elements of certification**
 - Description of personal information received from EU
 - Adherence to a Safe Harbor compliant privacy policy and location where public can review policy
 - All personal information received from EU must be covered except HR data
 - Special undertakings for HR data
 - Annual certification
 - Immediate notice if no longer in compliance- could be violation of False Statements Act. 18 USC §1001

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- **Role of DOC**
 - Will maintain a complete and updated public and online list of organizations certifying compliance
 - Will review certification statements for facial validity
 - Will not investigate or make own determination of compliance
 - Will refer complaints to the organization and to the FTC

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- **Role of DOC**
 - Will maintain a public list of organizations which “persistently fail to comply”. DOC first provides 30 days notice and opportunity to respond.
 - DOC questions? William Yue, Senior Counsel for Services, (202) 482-3623

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- **Role of the EC**

- Will not interrupt data flows from EC to U.S. during Safe Harbor implementation period Nov. 1, 2000 - ?
- Will review Safe Harbor implementation status in “middle of 2001”
- EC urges US organizations to enter Safe Harbor “as soon as possible”
- EC will rely on US government agencies to make determination of non-compliance

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- **Role of the EC**
 - Notwithstanding compliance determination, EC can cut off data flow if compliance action slow or uncertain
 - Data protection authorities will serve as an independent recourse mechanism
 - EC will conduct a comprehensive Safe Harbor review in 2003

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- Role of the FTC
 - FTC has stated that a violation of Safe Harbor certification violates Section 5 of the FTC Act prohibiting “unfair or deceptive acts or practices”. July 14, 2000 letter from FTC to EC
 - FTC will give priority to Safe Harbor complaints
 - FTC claims authority over most Safe Harbor participants
 - Consistent with FTC’s role as *de facto* privacy regulatory agency

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- **Role of the State AGs**
 - All 50 states have adopted mini-FTC acts
 - In 46 states, the mini-FTC acts provide for a private right of action by consumers
 - NAAG survey found 37 AGs will enforce Safe Harbor statements under mini-FTC acts
 - State AGs could also bring action under health information privacy statutes

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- **Role of HIPAA**
 - Adherence to Safe Harbor is limited by statute, regulation or case law that creates conflicting obligations
 - Safe Harbor never provides authority to violate stricter state or federal privacy law

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- **Role of HIPAA**
 - Personally identifiable health information electronically transmitted from EU to US will be covered by HIPAA privacy rules if it is “received” by a covered Entity
 - Compliance with HIPAA is likely to be deemed adequate for purposes of the EU Directive

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- **Role of HIPAA**
 - HIPAA final rules are likely to be more privacy protective than Safe Harbor
 - Minimization requirement
 - De-identification requirement
 - Business partner requirement
 - Disclosures to non-health related divisions of a Covered Entity
 - Accounting of disclosures
 - Amendment and correction
 - Chief Privacy Officer
 - Employee training

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- **State health privacy law**
 - State constitutions
 - Comprehensive state health information privacy statutes
 - Health care provider privacy statutes
 - State statutes governing types of health data -- genetic, HIV, mental health, pharmacy records

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- **State health privacy law**
 - Confidentiality statutes and licensing standards
 - Doctor/patient privilege statutes
 - Consent statutes

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- **Common law claims**
 - In most states, a false or deceptive Safe Harbor certification could create a common law tort claim for negligent or intentional misrepresentation
 - Both consumer and European data controller could bring action-seek damages

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- **Common law claims**
 - In most states, there are also tort privacy claims that a breach of Safe Harbor may create or exacerbate
 - Intrusion
 - False light
 - Public disclosure of private facts

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- **Extra-legal pressures**
 - Self-regulatory groups and peer relationships
 - Privacy advocacy organizations
 - The media
 - Boards of Directors and stockholders

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- **Compliance strategies and issues**
 - When to enter Safe Harbor
 - Some organizations should never certify for Safe Harbor
 - Automated vs. manual data
 - Public statements and posture about Safe Harbor
 - Impact of Safe Harbor on U.S. generated health data