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NEGOTIATING AGREEMENTS RE PKI AND SECURITY

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Introduction

- Focus: Key Issues to Address in Preparing for and Negotiating with PKI Vendors
- Won't discuss: ordinary contract issues (assume you are or have legal counsel)
- MEDePass, Inc. establishing a nationwide healthcare PKI for licensed professionals and their staffs



Topics of Discussion

- Vendor investigation
- PKI Functions
- Types of Contracts
- Negotiators
- Identification & Authentication
- Performance Requirements
- Reps & Warranties
- Financial Issues



Vendor Investigation

- Experience in healthcare
 - Senior management
 - Board/Advisory Board
- Financial stability
- If a healthcare PKI, is certificate issuance consistent with ASTM E31.20 (Standard Certificate Policy for Healthcare PKI)



Vendor Investigation (II)

- Audits (SAS 70)
- Outsourced functions and quality control over them
- Reputation
- Participation in standards setting orgs
- Bottom Line: do you trust the vendor?



Who Negotiates?

- Overlooked but key issue
- Assess Available personnel
- Suggest Security Officer lead with attorney assistance
- Security Officer should not be the tech person



PKI Functions (I)

- PKI is an *Infrastructure*, not a software product or simple service
- Determine how PKI fits into overall security/privacy strategy for HIPAA and general operations
- HIPAA GAP analysis
- As you will see, you may need multiple contracts



PKI Functions (II)

- Registration
 - Connecting individuals' identities to a cert and authenticating the identity
- Certificate Manufacturing
 - Technical process of authorizing, issuing, registering and installing a cert
- Validation
 - Managing certs after issuance (revocation, reissuance, CRL)
 - Different solutions for each function are possible



PKI Functions (III)

- All functions can be viewed from perspective of key ownership- who controls the key hierarchy?
- Options: public hierarchy (VeriSign)in which your company participates or private hierarchy (Kaiser)
- What is best for your healthcare PKI?



Types of Contracts

- Consider by the three key PKI Functions
- Registration
 - Certificate Policy ("CP") and Certification
 Practices Statement ("CPS")
 - Subscriber Agreement
 - Relying Party Agreement



Types of Contracts (II)

- Certificate Manufacturing
 - Vendor Agreement
 - Custom software?
- Validation/Certificate Management
 - CPS
 - Subscriber Agreement
 - Relying Party Agreement



CP and CPS

- CP: rely on ASTM E31.20 CP Standard
- CPS: Covers all aspects of how certs are issued
- Determine parameters of need
 - Needed Level of Assurance
 - Less of an issue if an internal enterprise PKI only (still need to be sure HR gets it right)
 - Need for interoperability; what uses will be made of the system



Identification and Authentication

- Methods compliant with ASTM E31.20 Certificate Policy?
- Warranty of compliance with CPS and indemnity/ insurance for any breech?
- Protection for entity acting as registration agent?
- Other use of cert info by vendor? (Privacy issues)
- Is the I&A practical for your company?



Identification and Authentication (II)

- Are the procedures spoofable? How likely?
 - What out of band authentication will be used?
 - Notaries: spoofable and expensive
 - Faxing in license (yikes!)
 - Office visits: good but expensive
 - Colleague referral- What we do; believe its effective for independent licensed practitioners



CPS- other

- Check procedures for validation (cert maintenance)
- Subscriber control of private key at all times!
- Effect of security breach; response of CA
- Physical, Procedural and Personnel Controls
 - Personnel screening
 - Physical security of CA and the data center it uses (eg, meet FIPS Level 3)



Certificate Manufacturer: Vendor Agreement

- Service Level Specification
 - 24x7 cert validation and customer support?
- Signing Key protection
- Supports interoperability
- Fees
 - Setup fees
 - Upgrade, bug fix costs
 - Certificate fees (per certificate vs flat rate)
 - Replacement costs



Vendor Agreement (II)

- Certificate profile
 - Will it include details you need (e.g., license information)
- Ownership of certificate data
- Ease of use
- Flexibility to meet your business needs



Relying Party Agreement

- Access to CRI or OCSP
- Review their CPS
- Audits from outset (SAS 70); attach copies
- Ongoing conformity of certificates with CPS
- Warranties and insurance re foregoing
- License if required



Subscriber Agreement

- Duties of Subscriber
 - Use for Healthcare PKI? Broader?
 - Report breaches of security
 - Indemnity for false information
- CA liability limits
- Protections for Subscribers (insurance?)



Performance and Operational Requirements (all Contracts)

- If your vendor will have access to PIHI, must sign a Business Associate Agreement
- Privacy and security policies conforming to HIPAA requirements as required



Conclusions

- Over time PKI will not just solve HIPAA compliance problems but will be a value added to operations
 - Digital signatures and secure identity for all healthcare business operations
 - Facilitates EMR and all that will mean in healthcare
 - Meaningful granularity in access control



Conclusions (II)

- PKI is the best authentication solution available today
 - User IDs and passwords not secure, very costly to maintain
 - DoD uses it
 - No one has come up with anything better



References & Information

- ASTM E31.20
 - current version from Tunitas Consulting at www.tunitas.com
- PKI Assessment Guidelines
 - Will be available from the ABA Information Security Committee (<u>www.abanet.org/science&technology/??</u>)
- SAS 70 (www.aicpa.org)
- MEDePass White paper on Data Security
 - (www.medepass.com)



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