

JCAHO and NCQA and HIPAA
Business Associates

Friday, November 1, 2002

Healthcare Initiative

To Perplex and Agitate Americans

Healthcare Insurance

Portability and Accountability Act



The Players

- Sue Miller, Moderator
 - The Kearney Group
 - Co-chair WEDI SNIP SPWG
 - Chair Advisory Committee, NCQA, Business Associate Privacy Certification Program
- Sharon King Donohue, General Counsel, NCQA
- Anthony J. Tirone, JD, Director, Federal Relations, JCAHO



What is HIPAA?

<u>Health Information Portability and Accountability Act</u>

aka "Kennedy-Kassebaum Act"

Adopted August 21, 1996



Why HIPAA?

- Improve efficiency and effectiveness of healthcare through standardization of all shared electronic information
- Protect the privacy and security of patient information stored and exchanged electronically
- Reduce the cost of exchanging information among healthcare partners



What does HIPAA apply to?

Health Insurance Portability

Standards for Electronic Claims Submission

Privacy and Security Protection



Who does HIPAA apply to?

Applies to Covered Entities

 Health care providers who transmit any health information in electronic form

Health plans

Health care clearinghouses



HIPAAeze (speak the language)

- PHI Protected Health Information
- CE Covered Entity
- BA Business Associate
- OHCA Organized Health Care Arrangement
- P&P Policies & Procedures
- NPP Notice of Privacy Practices
- TPO Treatment, Payment and Health Care Operations



When did HIPAA Happen?

- Transaction and code sets published August 17th, 2000
 - Effective Date Transaction and Code Sets October, 2002
 - With Extension October 2003
- Privacy Rules published
 - December 28, 2000
 - August 14, 2002
 - Effective Date Privacy Rules April 14, 2003



When did HIPAA Happen?

- Data Security proposed August 12, 1998
 - Final expected late 2002

- National Employer Identifier proposed June 16, 1998
 - Final rule May 31, 2002
 - Effective July 30, 2002



Yet to Come

Claims Attachments

- Unique Identifiers
 - Nat'l Provider Identifier (NPI)
 - Health Plan Identifier

Enforcement



Privacy vs Security

- Privacy Rule The right of an individual to withhold his or her individual healthcare information from public scrutiny
- Security Rule The protection of individual healthcare information held by a healthcare entity, or the infrastructure that makes privacy possible



HIPAA Covers

Paper

Oral

Electronic Transmissions



WARNING: Dangerous HIPAA! Please Keep Her Quiet By Keeping All Health Information Confidential



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Responsibility for your new "CULTURE Of Caution"

Each covered entity must designate a privacy official who is responsible for development and implementation of privacy policies and procedures. Each covered entity must assign security responsibility to one or more individuals.



Roadmap for your new "CULTURE Of Caution"

Complete a "PHI" inventory.

Understand the purposes of all uses and disclosures of "PHI".

Start "looking for leaks."



Roadmap for your new "CULTURE Of Caution"

 HIPAA Compliance is impossible without knowing which particular items of PHI your organization uses, and the various forms in which it appears.



"CULTURE of Caution"

- Protected Health Information (PHI)
 - All individually identifiable information in ANY form or media
 - Names
 - Geo-codes less than state
 - All dates
 - Phone, fax, e-mail,
 - SSN
 - Medical Record,
 - Beneficiary
 - Account #
 - Certificate / License #
 - Vehicle IDs
 - Device IDs
 - URLs, IP Addresses
 - Biometrics
 - Full Face Photo
 - Any Other Unique ID or Character ID Code



"CULTURE Of Caution"

PHI is protected regardless of its form. Protected health information includes written documents, spoken words, data stored on computers, telephone conversations, charts and diagrams, information transmitted via data networks, etc.



Rules for your new "CULTURE Of Caution"

- Establish Rules for Protecting Patient Privacy
- These rules become your organizations "privacy policy."
- 3. Create them 'livable', 'reasonable' and 'enforceable'.
- 4. All people who could come into contact with PHI must be trained in the procedures to be followed.



Privacy and Security

PRIVACY

The privacy "wall" stands firmly on the security "foundation."

SECURITY



Barriers for your new "CULTURE Of Caution"

Physical security includes:

- 1. Off-hours building access.
- Access to areas where "PHI" is readily available.
- Restricted access file cabinets.
- 4. Secure waste disposal.



Barriers for your new "CULTURE Of Caution"

Technical security includes:

1. User authentication.

2. Access control.

3. Audit trails.



What is "Privacy Compliance?"

Never having a privacy complaint.

- OR -

Successfully handling all privacy complaints.

- OR -

Correctly answering all questions during a compliance review.



Top 10 Privacy Compliance Tasks

- Assign responsibility for privacy and security.
- 2. Establish procedures for handling sensitive information.
- Provide physical security.
- Provide technical security.
- Establish rules for protecting patient privacy.



Top 10 Privacy Compliance Tasks

- Allow patients access to medical records.
- Respond to complaints.
- 8. Publish a notice of privacy practices.
- Ensure that business associates protect patient privacy.
- 10. Train the workforce.



HIPAA Privacy Penalties

Civil

Not more than \$100 for each...violation

 No more than \$25,000 for all violations of identical type during calendar year



HIPAA Privacy Penalties

Criminal

Improper use of unique health identifiers, or improperly obtaining or disclosing individual health information, on the basis noted, are

subject to maximum of both:

Knowingly \$ 50,000 1 year

False pretenses \$100,000 5 years

For profit, gain or harm \$250,000 10 years



Security

- 1320d-2 Safeguards
- Each person described in section
 1320d-1(a) of this title who maintains or
 - transmits health information shall maintain reasonable and appropriate
 - administrative, technical, and physical safeguards
 - (A) to ensure the integrity and confidentiality of the information;



Security

- 1320d-2 Safeguards (cont)
 - (B) to protect against any reasonably anticipated –
 - (i) threats or hazards to the security or integrity of the
 - information; and
 - (ii) unauthorized uses or disclosures of the information; and
 - (C) otherwise to ensure compliance with this part of the officers and employees of such person.



Implications

40% Technical

60% Culture

How we do business will change



To Ponder

90% of HIPAA is 50% Mental



HIPAA Acceptance Cycle

- Recoil
- Retaliation
- Counteraction
- Amusement
- Cooperation
- Appreciation



Covered Entities Need ...

To effectively implement HIPAA by the compliance date, covered entities need to engage ASAP the following:

- Awareness Education
 - Management as well as employees must buy in
- Transaction Compliance
- Privacy & Security Compliance
- Seek Assistance



When do I start?

N O W



Where do I start?

- Workgroup for Electronic Data Interchange
 - http://www.wedi.org
- Strategic National Implementation Process
 - http://www.snip.wedi.org



The HIPAA Sleeps Tonight

