The Eighth National HIPAA Summit™

The Leading Forum on Healthcare Privacy, Confidentiality, Data Security and HIPAA Compliance

HIPAA Issues for Counties – PHI, Prisoners, Disaster Preparedness and Homeland Security

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Critical County Issues for HIPAA Privacy

- HIPAA covered entity status
- Notice of Privacy Practices
- Designated Record Set (DRS)



HIPAA "Entities"

- Single entity
- Single affiliated entity
- Hybrid entity
- Organized Health Care Arrangement



How to Determine if you are a Covered Entity under HIPAA

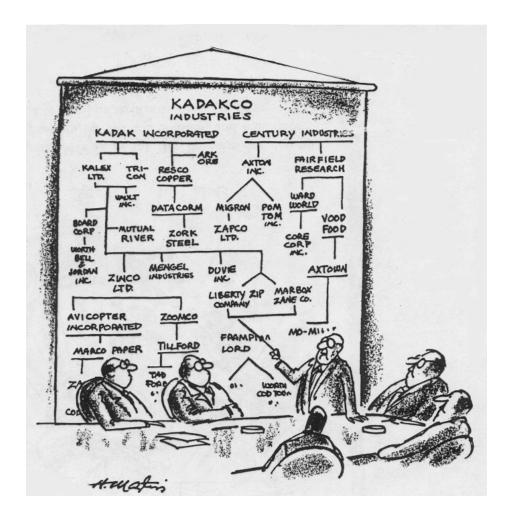
- Are you a health plan? You are a covered entity.
- Are you a clearinghouse (take non-compliant data and make it compliant)? You are a covered entity.
- Are you a provider? It depends
 - do you perform one of the eight transactions that have a HIPAA standard format? Then you are a covered entity.



HIPAA National Electronic Transaction Standards

- Enrollment and Disenrollment in a Health Plan (834)
- Health Care Premium Payments (820)
- Health Care Eligibility Benefit Inquiry and Response (270/271)
- Referral Certification and Authorization (278)
- Health Care Claims or Equivalent Encounter Information (837)
- Health Care Claim Status (276/277)
- Health Care and Remittance Payment Advice (835)
- Coordination of Benefits (837)
- First Report of Injury (145) (Delayed)
- Additional Claim Information (275) (Delayed)





"And now, let's determine if we are a covered entity, affiliated single covered entity, hybrid covered entity or organized health care arrangement."



Notice of Privacy Practices (NPP)

- Health Care Provider vs. Health Plan
- State Preemption Issues
- One vs. Multiple County NPPs



Designated Record Set

- A group of records maintained by or for a covered entity that is:
 - The medical records and billing records about individuals maintained by or for a covered health care provider
 - Used, in whole or in part, by or for the covered entity to make decisions about individuals
 - Enrollment, payment, claims adjudication and case or medical management records maintained by or for a health plan.
- "Record" means any item, collection, or grouping of information that includes PHI and is maintained, collected, used or disseminated by or for a covered entity.



Designated Record Set Issues

- The health care component of the hybrid entity must be able to define and then track all elements of the DRS
 - Major challenge:
 - Most are not electronic
 - Staff is not familiar with the concepts
 - Security of paper and oral as well as electronic records
 - Psychotherapy notes
 - More than medical information



Exchange of Information In and Out of the County Hybrid Entity

- Agencies or Divisions that have been determined to be outside the health care components of the hybrid entity may use PHI of the "inside" agencies.
- Via a Memorandum of Understanding.
- Obviates need for Agencies or Divisions to be set up as Business Associates within the county.



Critical County Issues for HIPAA Security

- HIPAA Security
 - General Requirements
 - Flexibility of Approach
 - Subject Areas
 - Thoughts to Ponder
- Homeland Security
 - General Requirements
 - Thoughts to Ponder
- Risk Management Cost-Benefit Analysis
- Best Practice/HIPAA Compliance Program/Roadmap
- Questions & Answers



"HIPAA Speak"

New foreign language created by legislation for the express purpose of making the learner feel as though they have landed in a parallel universe where basic common sense and plain language are unheard of.



HIPAA Security – General Requirements

- All "covered" entities must do the following:
 - Ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of all electronic protected health information (EPHI) the covered entity creates, receives, maintains, or transmits.
 - Protect against any reasonably anticipated threats or hazards to the security or integrity of such information.
 - Protect against any reasonably anticipated uses or disclosures of such information.
 - Ensure compliance by workforce.



HIPAA Security – Flexibility of Approach

- Required (R) or Addressable (A)
 - Required: implementation of the specification is mandatory. Entity may consider the following factors in selecting the appropriate safeguards:
 - The size, complexity and capability of entity
 - Technical infrastructure, hardware, software security capabilities
 - Cost of security measures.
 - Probability and criticality of risk to EPHI



HIPAA Security – Flexibility of Approach

- Required (R) or Addressable (A)
 - Addressable: implementation of the specification <u>may</u> be optional. However, the entity must consider the following factors:
 - Reasonable and appropriate in protecting EPHI
 - If not reasonable or appropriate:
 - Document why it would not be
 - Implement an equivalent alternative measure



The HIPAA Security Standards: Subject Areas

- Administrative Safeguards [§164.308] − 9 Standards
 - 12 Required, 11 Addressable
- Physical Safeguards [§164.310] − 4 Standards
 - 4 Required, 6 Addressable
- Technical Safeguards [§164.312] 5 Standards
 - 4 Required, 5 Addressable
- Organizational Requirements [§164.314]
- Documentation Requirements [§164.316]



HIPAA Security – Thoughts to Ponder

- Regulations finalized on February 20, 2003
- Compliance Date: April 21, 2005
- Applies to all workforce with access to EPHI
- Technology neutral
- Focus is on administration
- Final rule less stringent
 - Encryption
 - Intrusion detection
 - Auditing





HIPAA Security – Thoughts to Ponder

- Technology Neutral
- Consolidation & Organization of Draft Rule:
 - Definitions mesh with Privacy
 - Electronic Information Only
 - Removed electronic signature standard
 - "Required" vs. "Addressable"
- Regulations are "best practices/industry standards"
- Why wait???



- Title II Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection
 - Critical Infrastructure Information Act of 2002
 - Makes a crime disclosure of "planned or past operational problems or solutions".
 - Cyber Security Enhancement Act of 2002
 - Directs the amendment of sentencing guidelines for computer crimes.



- Title V Emergency Preparedness and Response
 - Inter-operative Communications Technology
 - Manages Federal Gov response to terrorists or major disaster.
 - Emergency Response may require the use of national private sector networks.



- Title VII Management
 - Homeland Security Information Sharing Act
 - Federal Gov may share information with "State" and "Local" government officials.

■ Title X – Information Security

- Amends Federal Law to require
 - OMB Director to "oversee agency information security policies and practices; and
 - Each Federal Agency Head to provide information security protections.
 - Selection of security hardware and software left to each agency.
 - Perform independent evaluation of the information security program and practices to determine effectiveness.
 - Maintain inventory of information systems.



Homeland Security – Thoughts to Ponder

- Broad Requirements
- Vague Specifications
- "Best Practices"
- •In synch with HIPAA (...and all other applicable regulations?)
- Don't wait!!!





Risk Management – Cost-Benefit Analysis

- A Balanced Approach to Costs & Operations:
 - Threats/Vulnerabilities
 - Assets
 - Safeguards





Best Practice/HIPAA Compliance Program

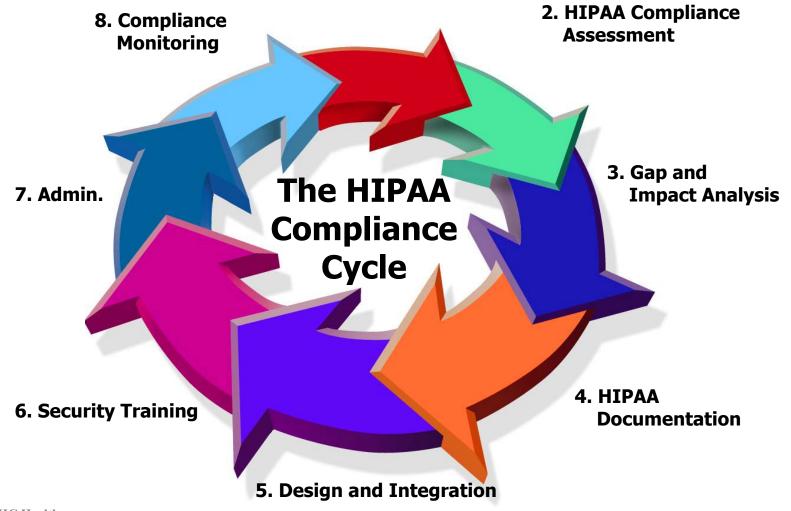
- Perform Assessment of Risk
- Senior Management decides on level of risk tolerance
- Integrate security into corporate culture
- Form security committee
 - Senior management
 - Clinical
 - HR
 - Legal
 - IS
 - Compliance/Audit





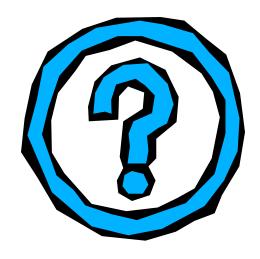
Best Practice/HIPAA Compliance Roadmap

1. Strategic Planning





Question & Answers





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