Employers' Responsibilities Under HIPAA

Case Study: Implementing HIPAA in the Control Group Setting

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- Case study concerns Nortek, a wholly owned subsidiary of Nortek Holdings, Inc.
- Nortek is a leading international manufacturer and distributor of highquality, competitively priced building, remodeling and indoor environmental control products for the residential and commercial markets.



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- Corporate Headquarters: Providence, R.I.
- 2002 Sales: \$1.89 billion
- Number of Employees Worldwide: approximately 10,000 throughout 28 subsidiary companies
- Nortek subsidiaries are wholly owned, located primarily in the U.S., Canada, and Europe, with a small presence in the People's Republic of China





- Degree of Centralization
 - A Control Group can take an Affiliated
 Covered Entity approach, the benefit of which is simplicity
- Nortek management philosophy each subsidiary is a separate legal entity and operates on a decentralized basis. Except in "control-group" matters, the day-to-day decisions for policies and benefits are made by the subsidiary. This is true for health plan purchasing, and was the approach to HIPAA implementation as well.

- Complying with EDI Requirements
 - Because of decentralization, there is no central registry of health plans
 - Carriers and Administrators were not, in all cases, prepared to add their book of business, to their extension filings
 - Established a tracking mechanism





- Managing the flow of PHI
 - Challenge is to keep the integrity of the flow through the corporate units/locations/ subsidiaries within the confines of the privacy regulations





- Mapping the flow of PHI
 - Because of decentralization, there is no central registry of health plans
 - Disseminated a diagnostic tool to map the flow of PHI to 21 subsidiaries in 15 states
 - Established a tracking mechanism





- Privacy Officers Decentralization determined the path - One for each subsidiary where required
- Choosing to Over-comply Each subsidiary selected a privacy officer





- Privacy Notices
 - Reviewed on a Corporate Level
 - Customized for each Subsidiary
 - Three subsidiaries with no self-funded plans had no need to distribute a privacy notice
 - Several subsidiaries who had a mix of selffunded and fully-insured plans had a choice of sending a notice to enrollees in self-funded plans or all benefit eligibles



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- Amending Plan Documents for HIPAA Compliance
 - HIPAA requires a written plan amendment for all HIPAA covered plans;
 - Cross check plan amendments against 5500s to make sure all plans are covered
- Certification
 - Issue Certification to each group health plan





- Business Associate Agreements
 - Ensure that all business associates have been identified
 - check schedule C of 5500s
 - Draft, Review, and Forward Agreement for Approval of Client
 - Establish a tracking mechanism





- Training Benefits Staff
 - Utilization of web-cast technology creates
 - consistency of messages
 - cost effective delivery system
 - reinforcement of cooperation between subsidiaries





- Administrative/Technical/Physical Safeguards
 - Some of the subsidiaries received electronic
 PHI, which requires special safeguards.
 - Password protections
 - Computer station lockdown
 - Internal system firewalls





- Control Group Liability?
 - Liability for HIPAA violations may ultimately flow back to the entire control group.





For further information

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