

#### HIPAA Privacy, Security and Breach Notification Audits

Program Overview & Initial Analysis

Linda Sanches, MPH

HCCA 2013 Compliance Institute
April 23, 2013



#### **Program Mandate**

#### HITECH Act, Section 13411 - Audits

 This section of The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, requires HHS to provide for periodic audits to ensure covered entities and business associates are complying with the HIPAA Privacy and Security Rules and Breach Notification Standards.

#### **Program Opportunity**

- Examine mechanisms for compliance
- Identify best practices
- Discover risks and vulnerabilities that may not have come to light through complaint investigations and compliance reviews
- Encourage renewed attention to compliance activities

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### Multi-year Audit Plan

Description	Vendor	Status/Timeframe		
Audit program development study	Booz Allen Hamilton	Closed 2010		
Covered entity identification and cataloguing	Booz Allen Hamilton	Closed 2011		
Develop audit protocol and conduct audits	KPMG, Inc.	Closed 2011-2012		
Evaluation of audit program	PWC, LLP	Open Conclude in 2013		

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### 2011/2012 Implementation

#### **Audit Protocol Design**

• Created a comprehensive, flexible process for analyzing entity efforts to provide regulatory protections and individual rights

#### **Resulting Audit Program**

- Conducted 115 performance audits through December 2012 to identify findings in regard to adherence with standards. Two phases:
  - Initial 20 audits to test original audit protocol
  - Final 95 audits using modified audit protocol

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#### What is a Performance Audit?

- An audit service conducted in accordance with GAGAS, Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards (The Yellow Book)
- Provides findings, observations, or conclusions based on an evaluation of sufficient, appropriate evidence against established audit criteria
- Can include a limitless range of objectives driven by the needs of users
- Can entail objective assessments of a variety of attributes:
  - Program effectiveness, economy, and efficiency
  - Internal control
  - Compliance
  - Other questions of interest to management (e.g. value of assets, determination of pension benefits)

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#### Who Can Be Audited?

# Any Covered Entity

For 2011-2012, OCR sought wide range of types and sizes

- Health plans of all types
- Health care clearinghouses
- Individual and organizational providers

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### Any Business Associate

TBD after September 23, 2013 (HITECH Final Rule compliance date)



#### Breakdown of 2012 Auditees

#### **Level 1 Entities**

- Large Provider / Health Plan
- Extensive use of HIT complicated HIT enabled clinical /business work streams
- Revenues and or assets greater than \$1 billion

#### Level 3 Entities

Community hospitals, outpatient surgery, regional pharmacy / All Self-Insured entities that don't adjudicate their claims

- Some but not extensive use of HIT mostly paper based workflows
- Revenues \$50 Million to \$300 million

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#### **Level 2 Entities**

- Large regional hospital system (3-10 hospitals/region) / Regional Insurance Company
- Paper and HIT enabled work flows
- Revenues and or assets \$300 million to \$1 billion

#### Level 4 Entities

- Small Providers (10 to 50 Provider Practices, Community or rural pharmacy)
- Little to no use of HIT almost exclusively paper based workflows
- Revenues less than \$50 million

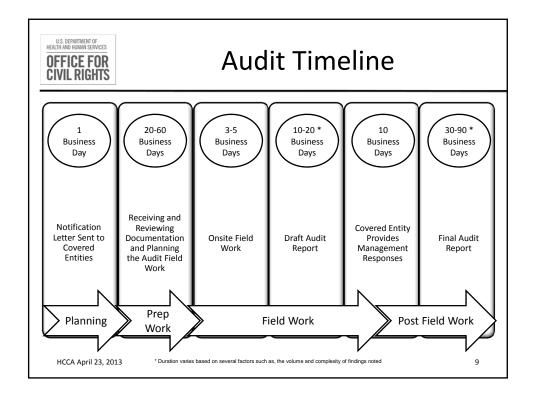
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### Auditees by Type & Size

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Total
Health Plans	13	12	11	11	47
Health Care Providers	11	16	10	24	61
Health Care Clearinghouses	2	3	1	1	7
Total	26	31	22	36	115

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#### Audit Protocol—11 Modules

**Breach Notification** 

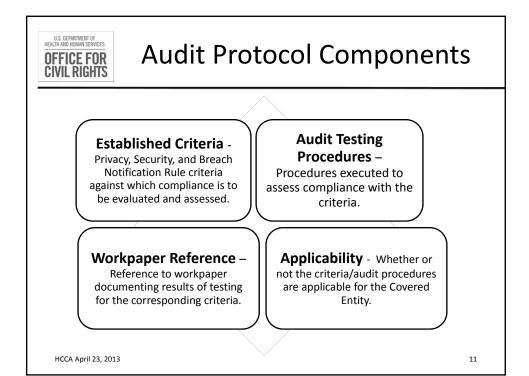
#### Security

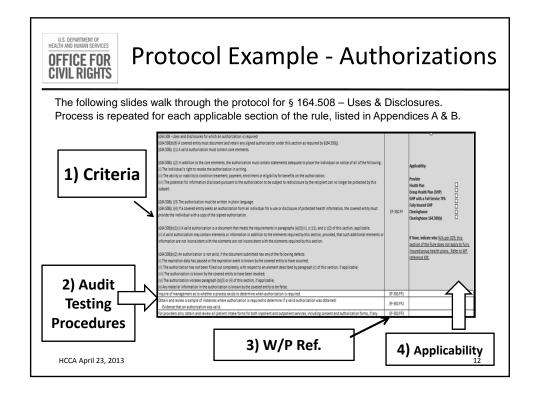
- Administrative Safeguards
- Physical Safeguards
- Technical Safeguards

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#### Privacy

- Notice of Privacy Practices
- Rights to Request Privacy Protection of PHI
- Access of Individuals to PHI
- Administrative Requirements
- Uses and Disclosures of PHI
- Amendment of PHI
- Accounting of Disclosures







#### **Audit Testing Procedure - Inquiry**

EF-350.FF1
EF-350.FF2

- The audit team would execute this audit step through an interview with, for example, the Privacy Officer:
  - Inquire of management as to whether a process exists to determine when authorization is required.

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#### **Audit Testing Procedure - Review**

inquire of management as to whether a process exists to determine when authorization is required.	
Obtain and review a sample of instances where authorization is required to determine if a valid authorization was obtained:  -Evidence that an authorization was valid.	
For providers only: obtain and review all patient intake forms for both inpatient and outpatient services, including consent and authorization forms, if any.	EF-350.FF3

- The audit team would execute this audit step through review of documentation:
  - Obtain and review a sample of instances where authorization is required to determine if a valid authorization is obtained:
    - Evidence that an authorization was valid.

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### Potholes along the way

#### **Entity verification**

- Old addresses, no contacts
- CE's that aren't
- Nonresponsive

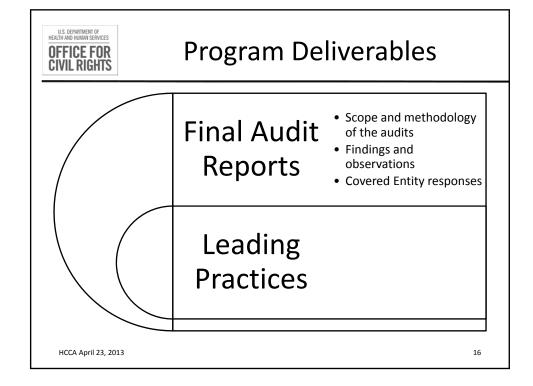
### Documents for review

 Newly minted and not trained on (i.e., not implemented)

## Interaction and representation to KPMG

- Intentional misrepresentation
- Disavowing staff statements
- GAGAS standards for trusted sources

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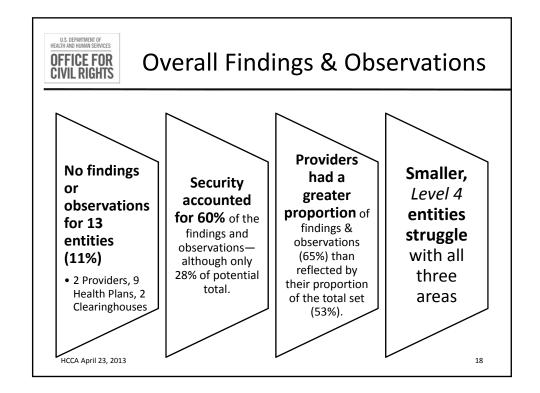


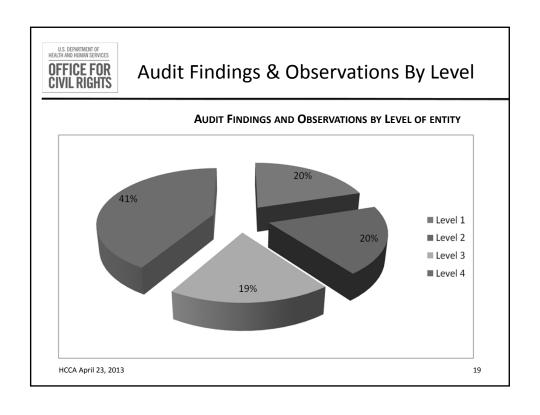


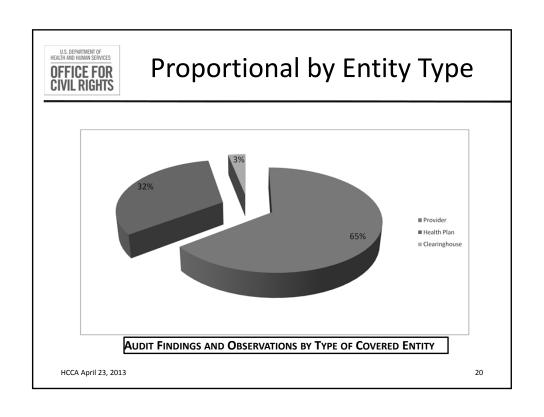
### **Exceptions Affect Audit Scope**

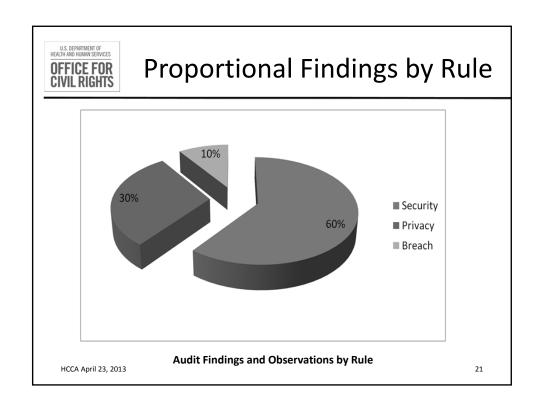
- What did we audit? Varied by type of entity.
- Exceptions to certain requirements applied to several audited entities
  - 6 of the 7 clearinghouses asserted they only act as a business associate to other covered entities; in accordance with §164.500(b) few privacy procedures applied
  - 8 of the 47 heath plans asserted they were fully insured group health plans, so only one privacy procedure applied.
  - 2 of the 61 providers and 4 of the 47 health plans asserted they do not create, receive or retain electronic Protected Health Information (ePHI), so security protocol was not executed.

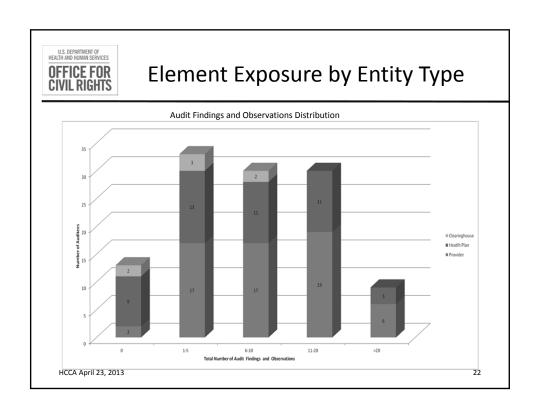
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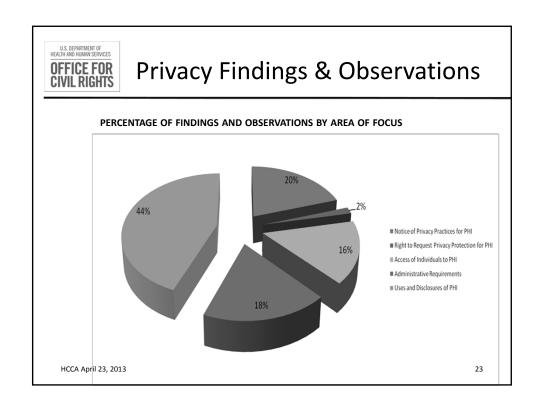


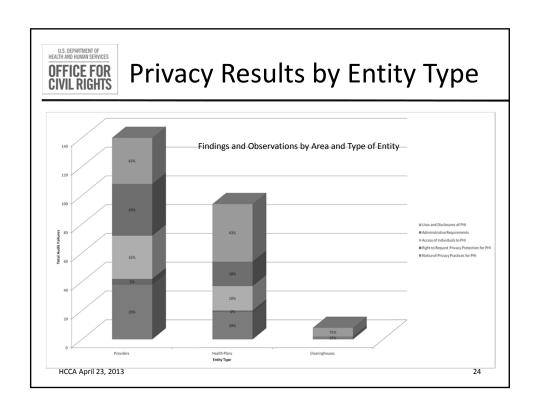


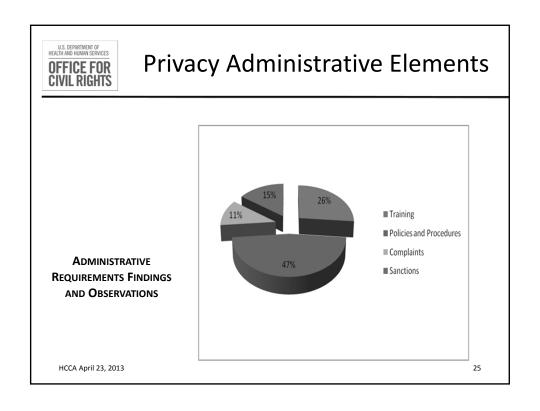


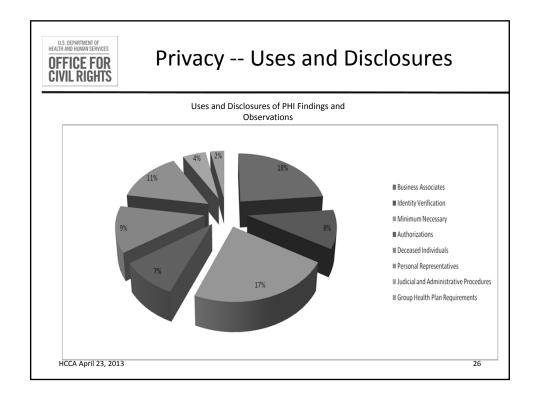


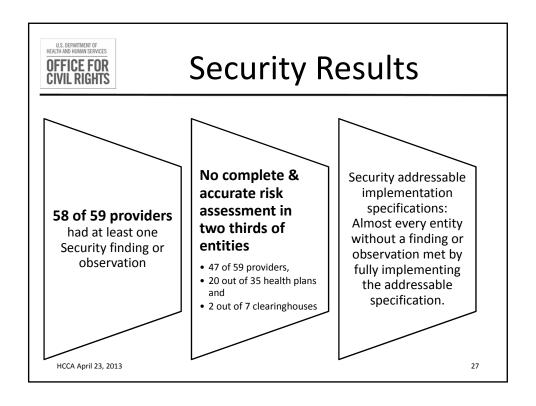


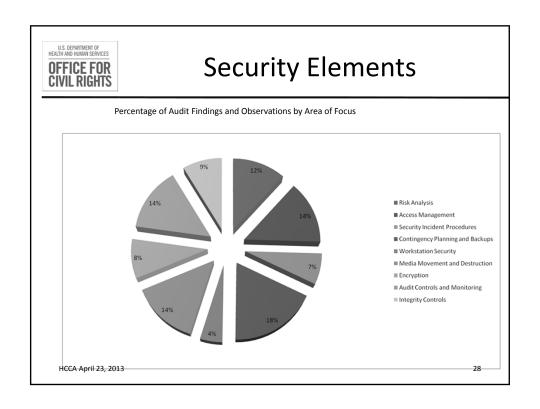


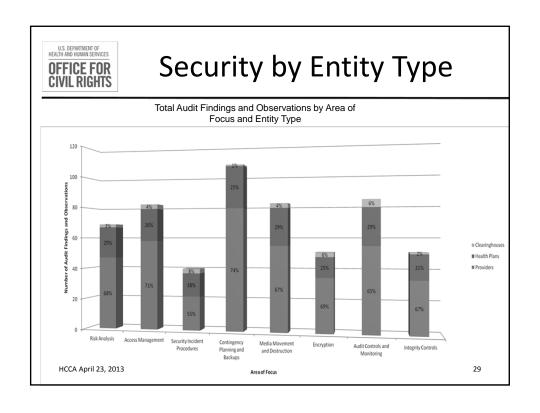


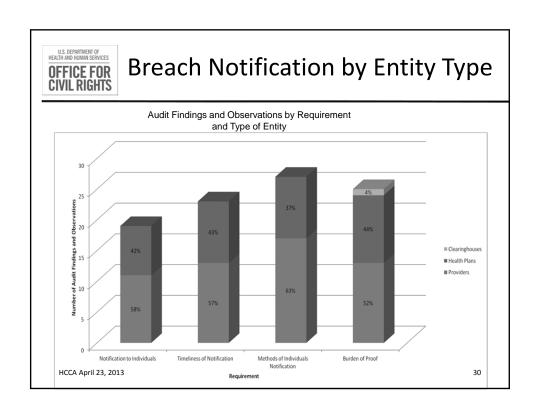














### **Overall Cause Analysis**

- For every finding and observation cited in the audit reports, audit identified a "Cause."
- Most common across all entities: entity unaware of the requirement.
  - in 30% (289 of 980 findings and observations)
    - 39% (115 of 293) of Privacy
    - 27% (163 of 593) of Security
    - 12% (11) of Breach Notification
  - Most of these related to elements of the Rules that explicitly state what a covered entity must do to comply.
- Other causes noted included but not limited to:
  - Lack of application of sufficient resources
  - Incomplete implementation
  - · Complete disregard

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# Cause Analysis – Top Elements *Unaware of the Requirement*

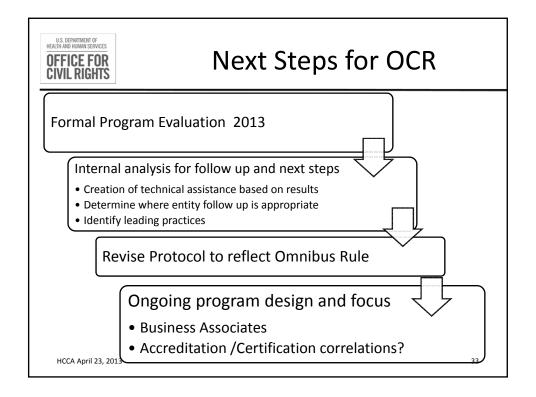
#### **Privacy**

- Notice of Privacy Practices;
- Access of Individuals;
- Minimum
   Necessary; and,
- Authorizations.

#### Security

- Risk Analysis;
- Media
   Movement and
   Disposal; and,
- Audit Controls and Monitoring.

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#### Want More Information?

#### HIPAA Audit Webpage

http://www.hhs.gov/ocr/privacy/hipaa/enforcement/audit/index.html

OCR offers a wide range of helpful information about health information privacy including educational resources, FAQ's, rule text and guidance for the Privacy, Security, and Breach Notification Rules

http://www.hhs.gov/ocr/privacy/

Linda Sanches linda.sanches@hhs.gov

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