# 302 The Blame Game: Accountability in Healthcare Compliance

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# Learning Objectives

- Blame Game: Covered Entity versus Business Associates
- What a business associate agreement should include
- What to do to be prepared before a data breach
- Responding to a data breach

#### What Not Covered?

- Not providing legal advice
- Cyber security best practices
- Compliance with HIPAA Security/Privacy rules
- Other

#### What is a Data Breach?

Data Breach is a "Legal" Construct

All breaches start as incidents, but not all incidents end up as breaches

"Incident" = attempted or successful unauthorized access, use, disclosure, modification, or destruction of PHI/PII

"Breach" = acquisition, access, use, or disclosure of PHI/PII [that poses a significant risk of financial, reputational, or other harm]\*

\*The definition of "data breach" varies across specific legislation and rules. In US states, many include a "harm threshold"

# Complex Web of Breach Laws

Organizations that hold regulated data must comply with data breach notification laws.

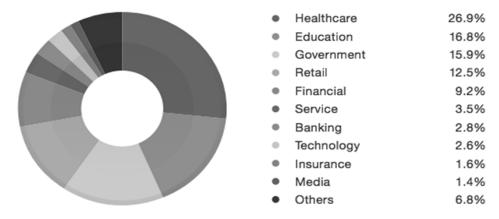


# Data Breach Notification Laws:

- 47 state laws
- 3 U.S. territories
- HIPAA Final Breach Notification Rule
- Gramm–Leach– Bliley Act (GLBA)

# Healthcare is a Prominent Target

Industries Affected by Data Breaches:



Source: Trend Micro, Follow the Data: Analyzing Breaches by Industry, 2015



# Why Target Health Data?

#### Why hackers are targeting health data:

- Value. Health data on the black market is more valuable than other kinds of personal and financial data
- Vulnerability. Organizations with health data, including third parties, have less mature security postures compared with financial firms
- Scale. With an APT, there is the ability to acquire massive amounts of data



# The Costs Are Still Rising...

Average organizational cost of a data breach: \$7.01 Million

Up <u>130% in 2 years</u>

The cost per record can vary based on root cause of breach:

- Malicious or criminal attack = \$236
- System glitch = \$213
- Human error = \$197

\*IBM/Ponemon Institute, 2016 Cost of Data Breach Study

## Blame Game

Protecting PHI not improving...

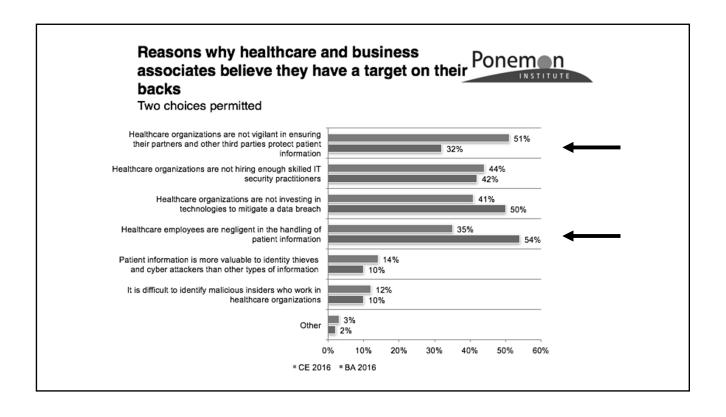


# Third Parties Increase Risks

- 41% of healthcare data breaches were caused by third-party snafus
- Third parties are often negligent in the handling of sensitive data, lacking resources, technology, and processes
- Legal responsibility lies with the covered entity







#### What a BAA Includes?

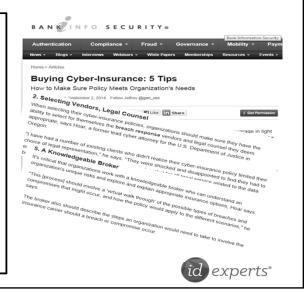
A Written contract that defines responsibilities between CE and BA that helps mitigate BA risk

- 1. Permitted and required uses of PHI
- 2. Not further disclose PHI
- 3. Implement appropriate safeguards for PHI
- 4. Report breach of PHI
- 5. Provisions to increase collaboration on pre-breach readiness

 $\underline{\text{https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-professionals/covered-entities/sample-business-associate-agreement-provisions/index.html}$ 

### Mitigating Financial Risk: Cyber Insurance

- What does your policy cover?
  - First party losses and costs?
  - Third party costs?
  - Remediation costs?
  - Fines and penalties?
  - Risk management services?
- What is the retroactive date?
- What does your policy allow you to choose?
  - Selection of outside counsel?
  - Selection of breach responders?
- Do the limits of liability match your exposure?



### Strategies for Mitigating Operational Risk

- Conduct inventory of all hardware and software
- Use current version of operating systems
- Automate security patching
- Enable intrusion detection & prevention systems
- Segment network
- Control access based on need to know
- Require complex passwords & use multi-factor authentication

- Eliminate unnecessary data and processes
- Protect data
- Monitor endpoints
- Conduct due diligence on all third party service providers
- Conduct join risk assessments
- Conduct vulnerability testing and audit
- Develop incident response plan & test the plan
- Conduct employee training on network security awareness
- Common risk assessment methodology



### **Future Predictions**

- IoT will provide basis for attacks on attached devices of all kinds
- Ransomware will continue to be successful in targeting healthcare
- Medical device and wearable hacks will surface soon
- Growth in cybercrime-as-a-service make attacks viable for less sophisticated actors



## Questions?

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