Update on Administration and Enforcement of the HIPAA Privacy, Security, and Breach Notification Rules

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- Enforcement
- Audit

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Office for Civil Rights New OCR Guidance on HIPAA and Information Related to Mental and Behavioral Health

- Opioid Overdose Guidance (issued 10/27/2017)
- Updated Guidance on Sharing Information Related to Mental Health (new additions to 2014 guidance)
- 30 Frequently Asked Questions:
 - New tab for mental health in "FAQs for Professionals"
 - 9 new FAQs added (as PDF and in database)
- New Materials for Professionals and Consumers
 - Fact Sheets for Specific Audiences
 - Information-sharing Decision Charts

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OCR Website Navigation

- For professionals: <u>https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-professionals/index.html</u> > Special Topics > Mental Health & Substance Use Disorders
- For consumers: <u>https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-individuals/index.html</u> > Mental Health & Substance Use Disorders
- Mental Health FAQ Database: <u>https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-</u> professionals/faq/mental-health

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HIPAA Right of Access Guidance

- Issued in two phases in early 2016
 - Comprehensive Fact Sheet
 - Series of FAQs
 - Scope
 - Form and Format and Manner of Access
 - Timeliness
 - Fees
 - Directing Copy to a Third Party, and Certain Other Topics

Access – Scope

- Designated record set <u>broadly</u> includes medical, payment, and other records used to make decisions about the individual
 - Doesn't matter how old the PHI is, where it is kept, or where it originated
 - Includes clinical laboratory test reports and underlying information (including genomic information)

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Access – Scope (cont.)

- Very limited exclusions and grounds for denial
 - E.g., psychotherapy notes, information compiled for litigation, records not used to make decisions about individuals (e.g., certain business records) BUT underlying information remains accessible
 - Covered entity may not require individual to provide rationale for request or deny based on rationale offered
 - No denial for failure to pay for health care services
 - Concerns that individual may not understand or be upset by the PHI not sufficient to deny access

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Access Guiaa

Access - Requests for Access

- Covered entity may require written request
- Can be electronic
- Reasonable steps to verify identity
- BUT cannot create barrier to or unreasonably delay access
 - E.g., cannot require individual to make separate trip to office to request access

Access – Form and Format and Manner of Access

- Individual has right to copy in form and format requested if "readily producible"
 - If PHI maintained electronically, at least one type of electronic format must be accessible by individual
 - Depends on capabilities, not willingness
 - Includes requested mode of transmission/transfer of copy
 Right to copy by e-mail (or mail), including unsecure e-mail if requested
 - by individual (plus light warning about security risks)
 - Other modes if within capabilities of entity and mode would not present unacceptable security risks to PHI on entity's systems

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Access – Timeliness and Fees

- Access must be provided within 30 days (one 30-day extension permitted) BUT expectation that entities can respond much sooner
- Limited fees may be charged for copy
 - Reasonable, cost-based fee for labor for copying (and creating summary or explanation, if applicable); costs for supplies and postage
 - No search and retrieval or other costs, even if authorized by State law
 - Entities strongly encouraged to provide free copies
 - Must inform individual in advance of approximate fee

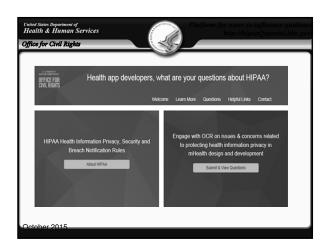
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Third Party Access to an Individual's PHI

- Individual's right of access includes directing a covered entity to transmit PHI directly to another person, in writing, signed, designating the person and where to send a copy (45 CFR 164.524)
- Individual may also authorize disclosures to third parties, whereby third parties initiate a request for the PHI on their own behalf if certain conditions are met (45 CFR 164.508)

HIT Developer Portal

- OCR launched platform for mobile health developers in October 2015; purpose is to understand concerns of developers new to health care industry and HIPAA standards
- Users can submit questions, comment on other submissions, vote on relevancy of topic
- OCR will consider comments as we develop our priorities for additional guidance and technical assistance
- Guidance issued in February 2016 about how HIPAA might apply to a range of health app use scenarios
- FTC/ONC/OCR/FDA Mobile Health Apps Interactive Tool on Which Laws Apply issued in April 2016



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Cloud Computing Guidance

- OCR released guidance clarifying that a CSP is a business associate and therefore required to comply with applicable HIPAA regulations – when the CSP creates, receives, maintains or transmits identifiable health information (referred to in HIPAA as electronic protected health information or ePHI) on behalf of a covered entity or business associate.
- When a CSP stores and/or processes ePHI for a covered entity or business associate, that CSP is a business associate under HIPAA, even if the CSP stores the ePHI in encrypted form and does not have the key.
- CSPs are not likely to be considered "conduits," because their services typically involve storage of ePHI on more than a temporary basis.
- <u>http://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-professionals/special-topics/cloud-</u> computing/index.html
- <u>http://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-professionals/faq/2074/may-a-business-associateof-a-hipaa-covered-entity-block-or-terminate-access/index.html</u>

Cyber Security Guidance Material

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- HHS OCR has launched a Cyber Security Guidance Material webpage, including a Cyber Security Checklist and Infographic, which explain the steps for a HIPAA covered entity or its business associate to take in response to a cyber-related security incident.
 - Cyber Security Checklist PDF
 - <u>Cyber Security Infographic [GIF 802 KB]</u>

https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/forprofessionals/security/guidance/cybersecurity/index.html



Cybersecurity Newsletters

- Began in January 2016
- Recent 2017-2018 Newsletters
 October 2017 (Mobile Devices and PHI)
 - November 2017 (Insider Threats and Termination Procedures)
 - December 2017 (Cybersecurity While on Holiday)
 - January 2018 (Cyber Extortion)
 - February 2018 (Phishing)
- <u>http://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-</u> professionals/security/guidance/index.html

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Ransomware Guidance

- OCR recently released guidance on ransomware. The new guidance reinforces activities required by HIPAA that can help organizations prevent, detect, contain, and respond to threats.
- <u>http://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-</u> professionals/security/guidance/index.html

BREACH HIGHLIGHTS AND RECENT ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY

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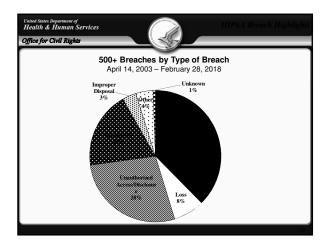
Breach Notification Requirements

- Covered entity must notify affected individuals, HHS, and in some cases, the media, of breach
- Business associate must notify covered entity of breach
- Notification to be provided without unreasonable delay (but no later than 60 calendar days) after discovery of breach
 - Annual reporting to HHS of smaller breaches (affecting less than 500 individuals) permitted
- OCR posts breaches affecting 500+ individuals on OCR website

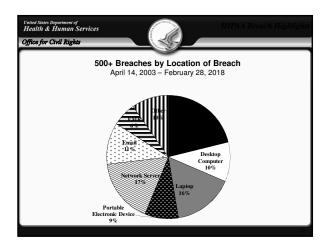
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September 2009 through February 28, 2018

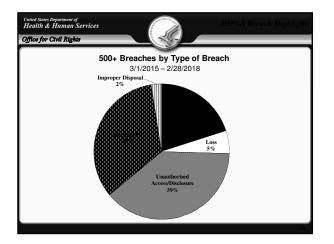
- Approximately 2,222 reports involving a breach of PHI affecting 500 or more individuals
 - Theft and Loss are 46% of large breaches
 - Hacking/IT now account for 19% of incidents
 - Laptops and other portable storage devices account for 25% of large breaches
 - Paper records are 21% of large breaches
 - Individuals affected are approximately 177,298,024
- Approximately 341,002 reports of breaches of PHI affecting fewer than 500 individuals



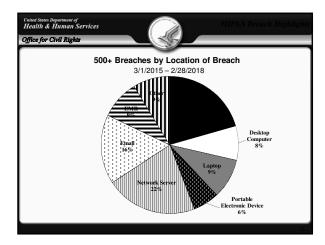






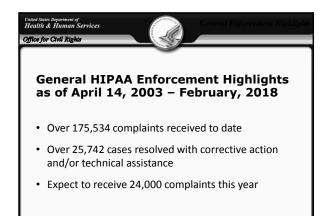








- OCR posts breaches affecting 500+ individuals on OCR website (after verification of report)
 - Public can search and sort posted breaches
- OCR opens investigations into breaches affecting 500+ individuals, and into number of smaller breaches
- Investigations involve looking at:
- Underlying cause of the breach
- Actions taken to respond to the breach (including compliance with breach notification requirements) and prevent future incidents
- Entity's compliance prior to breach



- In most cases, entities able to demonstrate satisfactory compliance through voluntary cooperation and corrective action
- In some cases though, nature or scope of indicated noncompliance warrants additional enforcement action
- Resolution Agreements/Corrective Action Plans - 52 settlement agreements that include detailed corrective action plans and monetary settlement amounts
- 3 civil money penalties

As of February 28, 2018



4/12/2017	Metro Community Provider Network	\$400,000
4/21/2017	Center for Children's Digestive Health	\$31,000
4/21/2017	CardioNet	\$2,500,000
5/10/2017	Memorial Hermann Health System	\$2,400,000
5/23/2017	St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital Center	\$387,200
12/28/2017	21st Century Oncology	\$2,300,000
2/1/2018	Fresenius Medical Care North America	\$3,500,000
2/13/2018	Filefax	\$100,000

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Recurring Compliance Issues

- Business Associate Agreements
- Risk Analysis
- Failure to Manage Identified Risk, e.g. Encrypt
- Lack of Transmission Security
- Lack of Appropriate Auditing
- No Patching of Software
- Insider Threat
- Improper Disposal
- Insufficient Data Backup and Contingency Planning

Corrective Actions May Include:

- Updating risk analysis and risk management plans
- Updating policies and procedures
- Training of workforce
- Implementing specific technical or other safeguards
- Mitigation
- CAPs may include monitoring

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Some Best Practices:

- Review all vendor and contractor relationships to ensure BAAs are in place as appropriate and address breach/security incident obligations
- Risk analysis and risk management should be integrated into business processes; conducted regularly and when new technologies and business operations are planned
- Dispose of PHI on media and paper that has been identified for disposal in a timely manner
- Incorporate lessons learned from incidents into the overall security management process
- Provide training specific to organization and job responsibilities and on regular basis; reinforce workforce members' critical role in protecting privacy and security



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HITECH Audit Program

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- Purpose: Identify best practices; uncover risks and vulnerabilities not identified through other enforcement tools; encourage consistent attention to compliance
 - Intended to be non-punitive, but OCR can open a compliance review (for example, if significant concerns are raised during an audit)
 - Learn from Phase 2 in structuring permanent audit program

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History

- HITECH legislation: HHS (OCR) shall provide for periodic audits to ensure that covered entities and business associates comply with HIPAA regulations. (Section 13411)
- Pilot phase (2011-2012) comprehensive, on-site audits of 115 covered entities
- Evaluation of Pilot (2013) issuance of formal evaluation report of pilot audit program
- Phase 2 (2016-2017) desk audits of 207 covered entities and business associates

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Phase 2 - Selected Desk Audit Provisions

- For Covered Entities:
 - Security Rule: risk analysis and risk management;
 - Breach Notification Rule: content and timeliness of
 - notifications; <u>or</u>
 - Privacy Rule: NPP and individual access right
- For Business Associates:
 - Security Rule: risk analysis and risk management and
 - Breach Notification Rule: reporting to covered entity
- See auditee protocol guidance for more details: <u>http://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/2016HIPAADeskAuditAuditeeGuidance.pdf</u>

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- 166 covered entity and 41 business associate desk audits were completed in December 2017
- After Phase 2, more comprehensive on-site audits will be conducted as a part of the permanent audit program
 - On-site audits will evaluate auditees against a comprehensive selection of controls in the audit protocol: <u>http://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-professionals/complianceenforcement/audit/protocol/</u>
- Website updates with summary findings will be published summer 2018

