Impact of HIPAA and HITECH on Lockbox Processing
Discussion Agenda

- Overview of Applicable Regulations (HIPAA & HITECH)
- Evolution of Financial Services & Resulting Rules & Regulations
- Implications for Financial Institutions
- Determining Your HIPAA Status
- Establishing Your Healthcare Privacy/Security Plan
- Compliance Program Roles & Responsibilities
- Next Steps for Your Organization
Financial institutions must determine whether HIPAA and HITECH are applicable to them.

- Does the organization have access to protected health information (PHI) through the services provided to organizations within the healthcare sector? If so:
  1) Determine if designation is Covered Entity or Business Associate
  2) Implement appropriate healthcare privacy and security program with the required controls framework
• HIPAA – Enacted 1996 Includes the following provisions:
  – EDI Transactions (claim, eligibility, referrals, authorizations, remittance, etc.)
  – Privacy & Security Rules for: HC Payers, Providers & CH
  – 2001 MBP Hosts Roundtable to discuss implications of HIPAA on financial institutions
    • Further Research conducted by NACHA and ABA
    • 2004 NCVHS issues letter that CE’s that use financial institutions must execute a BA until further clarification from HHS
• Regulate the allowed uses and disclosures of PHI, which the law defines as individually identifiable health information in any form with minor exceptions

• BA defined:
  – A person or organization that performs an activity on behalf of a covered entity but is not part of the covered entity's workforce
  – Specifically addresses financial institutions as it includes entities that provide “...financial services to or for such covered entity...”

• BA further defined:
  – Regulation states that only a CE can disclose PHI to a BA
  – The 1179 [42 U.S.C. 132d-8] exemption factor - The misperception demystified that HIPAA doesn’t apply to any financial institutions
• Enacted 2/09 as part of ARRA ($20B allocated for HIT including EHR to reduce cost)
  – Added accountability for financial institutions that provide medical lockboxes and other types of services to healthcare providers and payers
  – Many HITECH provisions modified and amplified the HIPAA provisions that affect financial institutions
  – Financial institutions need to be knowledgeable about HITECH to assess whether the provisions impact current or planned services to guide development of reasonable internal policies, practices and procedures to help ensure compliance

• HITECH modifies HIPAA in three key areas:
  1. HITECH extends the Privacy Rule and Security Rule requirements directly to business associates.
  2. HITECH adds strict breach reporting requirements.
  3. HITECH toughens enforcement mechanisms and penalties.
## HIPAA Covered Entities

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<th>Covered Entity</th>
<th>Examples</th>
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<tr>
<td>Health Plan</td>
<td>Health insurance issuer, an MHO, Medicare, Medicaid</td>
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<td>Healthcare Clearinghouse</td>
<td>A billing service, repricing company, community health information system, “value-added” network</td>
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<td>Healthcare Provider</td>
<td>Includes facilities such as hospitals and clinics as well as individuals such as doctors, nurses and other medical specialists.</td>
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Financial Services and Resulting Rules and Regulations

Migration to Electronic Payment Processing and Related Services

- Check processing
- EOB Processing
  - 835 creation from EOB
  - Image archive
- ERA/835 creation, receipt and processing
- ACH
- EFT
- Wire
- Card

Key Regulations and Operating Rules

- Check 21
- HIPAA
- HITECH
- EHNAC
- HIPAA
- HITECH
- EHNAC
- NACHA
- UCC
- Regulation E
- UCC
- HITECH
- PCI
- UCC

Traditional Payment Processing

- Check processing with paper return
Implications for Financial Institutions

- Increased accountability
- Institutions must determine their compliance status as either a BA or CE
- Meeting either definition an organization must develop and implement procedures and policies that ensure compliance with using and disclosing protected health information
- Under HITECH Act, BA is now held to many of the same requirements as a CE, especially in the areas of documenting and maintaining policies and procedures related to PHI and reporting information security breaches
- Financial institutions that are BA’s/CE’s are now under the direct supervision of the Office for Civil Rights (OCR)/DHHS
1. Does this service involve passing protected health information to a covered entity?

2. Does this service involve modifying protected health information for a covered entity?

3. Does this service involve storing or archiving protected health information?
• **Identify Key Players and Responsibilities**
  
  – Who is the corporate sponsor with oversight responsibility of the compliance program to ensure the privacy and security of protected health information?
  
  – Who is the designated Privacy Officer or Security Officer?
  
  – Who is responsible for working with the officers to represent each business unit and work to maintain compliance?
## Roles and Responsibilities

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<th>Role</th>
<th>Possible Responsibilities</th>
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<td>Chief Compliance Officer / Corporate Sponsor</td>
<td>▪ Oversee compliance program; develop &amp; maintain formal HIPAA program.</td>
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<td>▪ Complete periodic risk assessments of individual business units and communicate results.</td>
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<td>▪ Provide subject matter expertise in application of HIPAA Privacy and Security Rules.</td>
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<td>▪ Monitor regulatory changes and work with team to identify impacts and required program changes.</td>
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<td>▪ Serve as a member of the HIPAA Incident Response Team.</td>
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<td>Role</td>
<td>Possible Responsibilities</td>
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| HIPAA Privacy Officer / Security Officer | ▪ Serve as compliance program administrators.  
▪ Conduct periodic HIPAA reviews & evaluate indiv. business unit compliance.  
▪ Partner with Corporate Compliance Officer and business unit liaisons to develop processes to identify and safeguard PHI and implement controls.  
▪ Provide subject matter expertise in the application of the HIPAA Privacy Rule and Security Rule.  
▪ Review new vendor relationships for HIPAA implications requiring Business Associate Agreements.  
▪ Serve as a member of HIPAA Incident Response Team to investigate and respond to suspected privacy and security breaches and incidents of non-compliance.  
▪ Create or review the appropriate training modules.  
▪ Respond to third-party inquiries related to disclosure of PHI |
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<td>Business Unit Management / HIPAA Liaisons</td>
<td>▪ Be aware of the compliance program requirements, HIPAA requirements, and the business unit level impact.</td>
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<td>▪ Ensure the business unit adheres to the compliance program and HIPAA regulations.</td>
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<td>▪ Ensure efficient and effective management of HIPAA risks associated with business processes, products, and services.</td>
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<td>▪ Adhere to incident management protocol associated with suspected data privacy or security breaches.</td>
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<td>▪ Notify the Corporate Compliance and the HIPAA Privacy/Security Officer(s) of changes in existing processes, services, or vendor contracts that involve health information.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>▪ Consult with the Corporate Compliance Officer and the HIPAA Privacy/Security Officer(s) regarding new processes, services, or vendor contracts that involve health information so HIPAA impact can be determined prior to implementation.</td>
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<td>▪ Notify and consult with HIPAA Privacy Officer prior to the disclosure of PHI.</td>
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<td>▪ Review and communicate changes to HIPAA policies and procedures to employees.</td>
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<td>▪ Ensure all workforce members within business unit receive mandatory compliance training.</td>
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### Legal Department

- Develop and update response policies and procedures for notification, litigation, or investigations related to data privacy and security breaches.
- Monitor HIPAA or HITECH rule changes and notify the Compliance, Security, and Privacy Officers accordingly with any changes.
- Develop policies and procedures for staff response to problems and breaches.
- Review and update Business Associate Agreements.
- Review all third-party contracts for PHI access or storage for the necessary data privacy and security measures.
- Develop and maintain the HIPAA policies and procedures for the contractual relationship with the customer.
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| Marketing / Product Development | ▪ Be prepared to respond to RFPs from healthcare payers and providers who seek assurance that the financial institution complies with HIPAA privacy and security regulations.  
▪ Ensure that new or enhanced products and services requiring compliance with HIPAA & HITECH are designed and promoted appropriately.  
▪ Review standing products for compliance issues; take appropriate steps to correct any deficiencies.  
▪ Work with Legal to review vendor relationships with remarketed products. |
1. Determine eligible current or planned services and the financial institution’s status as a covered entity or business associate under HIPAA and HITECH.

2. Set-up the infrastructure to successfully achieve compliance. This task includes the selection of a corporate-level program sponsor as well as a privacy officer and a security officer. These roles may be assumed by one or more individuals.

3. Conduct a risk analysis.

4. Conduct a risk audit and identify controls or control gaps.

5. Review and update technology systems as needed.

6. Develop a communications plan.

7. Update workforce training.

8. Consider data privacy and security accreditation or certification by an independent third-party such as EHNAC or HIMSS.
EHNAC / WEDI / HIMMS / NACHA white paper

HIMMS / MBP Gold Seal Program

EHNAC FSAP (Financial Services Accreditation Program)
  - http://www.ehnac.org/files/PDF/productsheet_FSAP.pdf
• Reasons for current status
  – Lack of enforcement
  – Lack of education
  – Continued misinterpretation of relevance/applicability
  – Many banks are not educated in Healthcare revenue cycle
• Why should you care?
  – Doesn’t matter how large or small you are or how many clients you support
  – 1179 carve out does not protect you
  – Financial penalties or broader enforcement are the least of your worries (reputational damage paramount)
  – PII vs. PHI distinctions
  – Emerging opportunities are afoot (2014 mandate, ACOs etc.)
• Compliance with HIPAA and HITECH?
  – How do you serve Provider and Payer clients
• Keep it simple - De-mystification of BA vs. Clearinghouse distinction
  – Requirements virtually same for privacy, security and notification
    (BA vs. Clearinghouse)
• How do I get started?
  – Assign internal champion with authority from Exec level
  – Self assessment
  – Identification of areas that support PHI
  – Functional and business partner engagement (Risk/Compliance, Legal, Operations, Sales/Marketing and Product)
  – Ongoing Organizational Alignment and Governance (Training, HIPAA Privacy Officer, Notification process etc.)