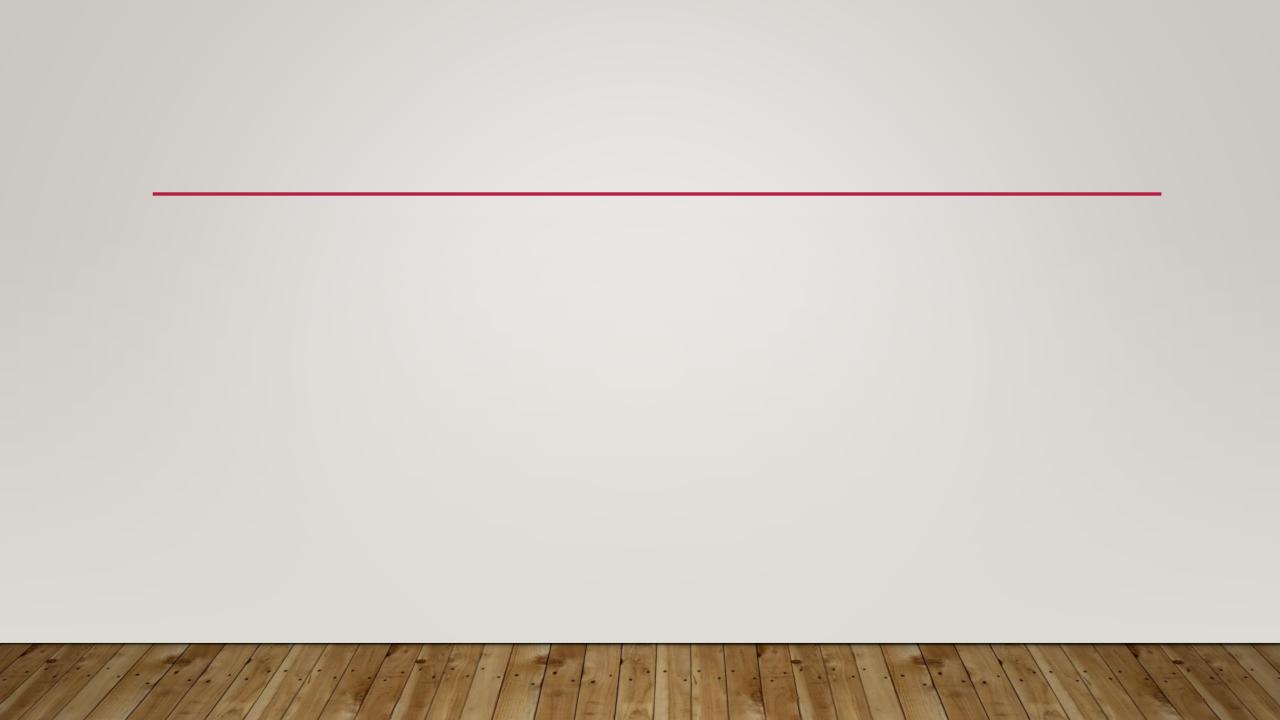
PRIVACY 101

MENTI

• Are you ready?



WHY PRIVACY TRAINING?

• Assumption: You work for an agency that uses a variety of confidential information regarding its Individuals that is protected by federal and state privacy laws.





- Simplify Key Privacy Definitions in Order to Better Understand Our Obligations to Protect Our Individuals' Privacy.
- Develop a Basic Understanding of the Principles of HIPAA, the MH Procedures Act, D/A Records, and HIV/Aids Information.
- Discuss the Difference Between Required Disclosures of PHI and Permitted Disclosures of PHI.
- Discuss the Most Common Permitted Disclosures within Our Industry.
- Discuss the Basics of Authorizations to Release Professional Information.
- Review Basic Best Practices to Protect Your Individuals' Privacy
- Wrap Up

HIPAA VIOLATION PENALTY STRUCTURE

- Category 1: Minimum fine of \$100 per violation up to \$50,000
- Category 2: Minimum fine of \$1,000 per violation up to \$50,000
- Category 3: Minimum fine of \$10,000 per violation up to \$50,000
- Category 4: Minimum fine of \$50,000 per violation

CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR HIPAA VIOLATIONS

- Tier 1: Reasonable cause or no knowledge of violation Up to 1 year in jail
- Tier 2: Obtaining PHI under false pretenses

 Up to 5 years in jail
- Tier 3: Obtaining PHI for personal gain or with malicious intent Up to 10 years in jail



SANCTIONS

- 1. Counseling:
- 2. An oral or written warning:
- 3. Suspension:
- 4. Termination of employment:
- 5. Reporting the individual to the appropriate state board or authority when applicable:

MENTI

Why are there privacy laws

WHAT PRIVACY RULES APPLY?

- HIPAA
- State MH Privacy Laws
- State HIV/Aids Privacy Laws
- State & Federal Drug/Alcohol Privacy Laws
- Others



SO... WHICH PRIVACY RULE APPLIES?

- HIPAA sets the minimum standard by which all other Privacy rules are built upon
- Other Privacy rules set restrictions in addition to HIPAA

WHAT ABOUT WHEN THERE IS A CONFLICT BETWEEN PRIVACY RULES?

- Generally, the rule that provides the Individual with the most control of their record is the rule that will apply.
- Example:
 - Individual receiving MH services requests copies of the record.
 - HIPAA permits providing copies
 - State MH privacy rule only permits allowing "access" (not copies)

Which rule provides the Individual greater control?

WHAT INFORMATION IS PROTECTED?

Health Information! Otherwise known as "Protected

Health Information"

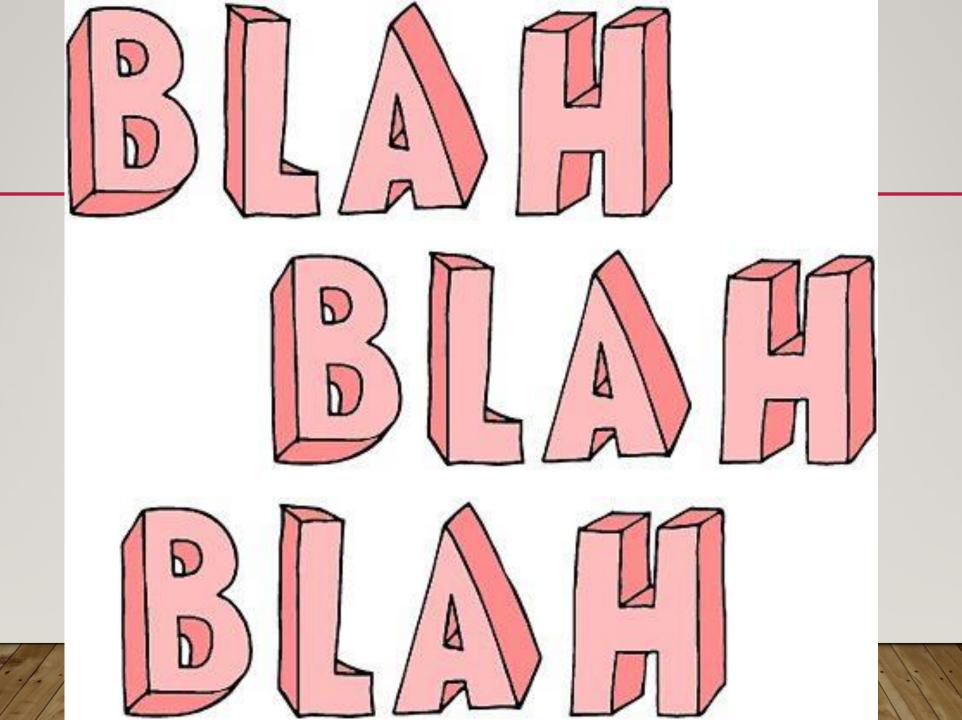
PHI



"According to your HIPAA release form I can't share anything with you."

WELL, WHAT IS PHI?

- "Individually identifiable health information" is information, including demographic data, that relates to:
- the individual's past, present or future physical or mental health or condition,
- the provision of health care to the individual, or
- the past, present, or future payment for the provision of health care to the individual,
- and that identifies the individual or for which there is a reasonable basis to believe it can be used to identify the individual. ¹³ Individually identifiable health information includes many common identifiers (e.g., name, address, birth date, Social Security Number).



CHRIS' EASY PHI DEFINITION

Health Information + Identifier = PHI



COMMON IDENTIFIERS

- Social Security Number
- Date of Birth
- Name
- Address
- And many other types of identifying information
- What about a tattoo?



MENTI WHAT IS A "DISCLOSURE" OF PHI?



WHAT IS A "DISCLOSURE" OF PHI?

•**HIPAA** - The release, transfer, provision of access to, or divulging in any manner of information outside the entity holding the information.

WHAT IS A "DISCLOSURE" OF PHI?

•EASY - a disclosure occurs any time PHI leaves the possession of your agency

LEAVES THE POSSESSION OF OUR AGENCY?

- Authorized disclosures Individual signs an authorization
- Disclosures occurring in order to comply with a law (minimum necessary)
 - Mandated Reporting
 - Duty to Warn
- Impermissible (accidental) disclosures Notify your chain of command
 - For example
 - PHI is lost
 - PHI is misplaced
 - PHI is misdirected MOST COMMON



MENTI X 4

- Leaving PHI visible on the seat of your car is a disclosure?
- Throwing paper that has PHI on it in the trash is a disclosure?
- Leaving your notebook containing PHI at your previous provider meeting?
- What should you do first if you become aware of an accidental disclosure of PHI?

ACCURATELY DIRECTING COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

- Once you confirm that you can disclose PHI
 - Verify Identity
 - Request ID
 - By phone: Request DOB, Last 4 of SSN, Address etc
 - Call the person back at the "known" phone number
 - Verify against a known signature (reasonably similar)
 - Emergency Situations: Professional Judgement



MENTI

• You're emailing PHI to a hospital social worker for the first time; what should you do

before sending PHI?



ACCURATELY DIRECTING COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS (CONTINUED)

- Email send a "test" email with no PHI first. Verify it was received.
- Mail verify the address is correct AND CURRENT.
- Fax send a "test" fax. Verify it was received.
- Texting Send "test" text. Verify that it was received.
 - not recommended for PHI



ACCURATELY DIRECTING COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS (CONTINUED)

CONSIDER WHETHER DISCLOSING PHI IS EVEN NECESSARY.

Examples:

- Sent authorization to wrong address.
 Authorization included a cover letter that stated Jane Doe is "open for case management services".
- Sent closure letter to a Individual. Address was not confirmed as current. Discharge summary was included with the closure letter.



MENTI

• What is a "use" of PHI



WHAT IS A "USE" OF PHI?

• **HIPAA** definition - Use means, the sharing, employment, application, utilization, examination, or analysis of PHI within an entity that maintains such information.

WHAT IS A "USE" OF PHI?

• **Easy** definition - "use" is what is occurring with PHI when the PHI is being <u>used</u> inside your organization.

USED INSIDE OUR AGENCY?

- Permissible VS Impermissible
 - Permissible It's ok to use the PHI of Individual's when you're legitimately involved in their services.
 - Impermissible It's not ok to use PHI if you're not legitimately involved in the Individual's services.



USE OF PHI – RULE OF THUMB

- You may not share PHI with anyone internal to your company if they are not involved with the individual's services.
- You may not use or examine PHI if you are not involved with the individual's services.



SNOOPING = BREACH



BASIC PRINCIPLE OF HIPAA

- You may not USE or disclose protected health information, except
 - as HIPAA permits or requires; or
 - as the Individual who is the subject of the information (or the Individual's personal representative) authorizes in writing.

CHRIS' BASIC PRINCIPLE OF HIPAA



- Always use a valid authorization to exchange PHI, whenever possible:
- Why?
 - It adds transparency for the Individual to understand how their PHI is being used.
 - It greatly reduces the risk of violating any privacy law, not just HIPAA.

REQUIRED DISCLOSURES

- To the Individual
 - Or their legal personal representative
- To the Department of Health and Human Services
 - While undertaking an investigation or review
 - While engaged in an enforcement action

CONTACT YOUR CHAIN OF COMMAND WHEN...

- It's reasonable to suspect that:
 - Providing access or copies of the record could be of detriment to anyone.
 - State laws may have additional restrictions



- Treatment provision, coordination, management of healthcare
- Payment obtain reimbursement for services

- Opportunity to Agree or Object (<u>MAY</u>
 Disclose)
- Informal permission may be obtained by asking the Individual outright, or by circumstances that clearly give the Individual the opportunity to agree, consent, or object.



- Incidental Disclosures (MAY Disclose)
 - Secondary use or disclosure that:
 - Cannot reasonably be prevented;
 - is limited in nature (minimum necessary);
 - that occurs as a result of another use or disclosure that is permitted by the Rule.
 - Reasonable safeguards to minimize risk
- Example
 - Using only the first name in the waiting room

SUBPOENAS AND COURT ORDERS

• If you receive a subpoena or court order, provide it to your Supervisor and Privacy Staff.





ICLCJ Case 022513-001

The International Common Law COURT of Justice

In the city of Brussels

COURT ORDER

ORDER TO COMPLY WITH THE SENTENCE OF THIS COURT

DATED FEBRUARY 25, 2013

The Defendants in Court Case Docket No. 001 In the Matter of The People v. The Government of Canada and the Crown of England, the Vatican and the Roman Catholic Church, The Church of England - Anglican, and the United Church of Canada, and the Officers of these Corporations and Other Parties

are ordered to surrender themselves voluntarily to Peace Officers and Agents authorized by this COURT, having been found Guilty as charged and duly sentenced by this COURT.

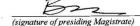
The Defendants listed below are convicted under the Law and may not seek aid or counsel from any other parties to avoid compliance with this COURT ORDER.

The Defendants have seven days from the issuing of this ORDER, until March 4, 2013, to comply

After March 4, 2013, an International Arrest Warrant will be issued against these Defendants.

IT IS SO ORDERED THIS 25th DAY OF FEBRUARY IN

PRESIDING JUDGE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMON LAW COURT OF



- Required by Law (MAY Disclose)
 - Court Order
 - Subpoenas under many circumstances are not valid for disclosing PHI.
 - Mandated Reporting
 - Duty to Warn

- Victims of Abuse, Neglect or Domestic Violence (MAY Disclose)
 - Examples
 - Police
 - Crisis (this may also fall under "treatment")
 - Children and Youth
 - Adult Protective Services (APS)
 - ChildLine

- Serious Threat to Health or Safety (MAY disclose)
 - To Prevent or lessen a serious threat to a person or the public
 - When the disclosure is made to someone they believe can prevent or lessen the threat to include the target of the threat.



MINIMUM NECESSARY

- You must make reasonable efforts to:
 - use, disclose, and request;
 - only the minimum amount of PHI;
 - needed to accomplish the intended purpose, disclosure, or request.
- Example: Detective requested Individual's IQ score. Provided the entire Individual Support Plan.

WHEN DOES MINIMUM NECESSARY NOT APPLY? (MOST COMMON)

- Disclosure is for Treatment (Chris suggests using authorizations)
- Disclosure is for the Individual or the legal personal representative
- Disclosure is pursuant to an Authorization

THE INDIVIDUAL CONTROLS THEIR RECORDS

- Individuals have a right to access and/or obtain their records
 - Exceptions: Providing access to the record may be of detriment to anyone. Individuals have the right to request revisions to their records.
- Individuals may authorize the release of their records
- Consider what you'll write in a Individual's record before you write it.

MENTI

• Why do privacy laws that are specific to MH, D/A, HIV/Aids typically set restrictions in addition to HIPAA?

MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION

- HIPAA Applies
- State rules may add restrictions:
 - Nonconsensual release
 - Individuals' access to their records
 - Release to the courts
 - Release of Records



DRUG AND ALCOHOL RECORDS

42 CFR PART 2 - CONFIDENTIALITY OF SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER PATIENT RECORDS

 Any information whether recorded or not, relating to a Individual received or acquired by a federally assisted alcohol or drug program.

MENTI X 2

- Is noting that a Individual mentioned drinking a 6 pack a day a D/A Record?
- Is noting that a Individual drinks a 6 pack a day, when that information was taken from a discharge summary from a D/A facility, a D/A Record?

RELEASING DRUG AND ALCOHOL RECORDS

42 CFR PART 2 - CONFIDENTIALITY OF SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER PATIENT RECORDS (MOST COMMON DISCLOSURES)

- Upon the Individual's authorization
- Per a court order
- To medical personnel to the extent necessary for treatment of a medical emergency.
- IMPORTANT! Your state likely sets privacy restrictions in addition to Fed D/A.
- Contact your chain of command prior to disclosing D/A Records.

HIV/AIDS INFORMATION

- Any information which may reasonably identify the Individual as having HIV or Aids.
 - HIPAA applies to HIV/Aids Information
 - IMPORTANT! Your state likely sets privacy restrictions in addition to HIPAA.
 - Contact your chain of command prior to disclosing HIV/Aids information.

AUTHORIZATIONS TO RELEASE PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION

- Not all authorizations are valid
 - HIPAA, MH, D/A, HIV/Aids privacy rules have slightly different requirements in order for an auth to be valid.
- "Verbal authorizations" are not valid.
 - Exception: When the Individual's physical body condition prevents signing (2 witnesses)
- Authorizations must be for a specific purpose.
 - Beware of the "other" box.
 - Do not have Individuals sign a blank authorization to be filled in later.

AN AUTHORIZATION UNDER HIPAA IS INVALID UNLESS IT CONTAINS EACH COMPONENT BELOW

HTTPS://WWW.LAW.CORNELL.EDU/CFR/TEXT/45/164.508

- (1)Core elements. A valid authorization under this section must contain at least the following elements:
- (i) A description of the information to be <u>used</u> or disclosed that identifies the information in a specific and meaningful fashion.
- (ii) The name or other specific identification of the person(s), or class of persons, authorized to make the requested <u>use</u> or<u>disclosure</u>.
- (iii) The name or other specific identification of the person(s), or class of persons, to whom the <u>covered entity</u> may make the requested <u>use</u> or <u>disclosure</u>.
- (iv) A description of each purpose of the requested <u>use</u> or <u>disclosure</u>. The statement "at the request of the individual" is a sufficient description of the purpose when an <u>individual</u> initiates the authorization and does not, or elects not to, provide a statement of the purpose.
- (v) An expiration date or an expiration event that relates to the <u>individual</u> or the purpose of the <u>use</u> or <u>disclosure</u>. The statement "end of the <u>research</u> study," "none," or similar language is sufficient if the authorization is for a <u>use</u> or <u>disclosure</u> of <u>protected health</u> <u>information</u> for <u>research</u>, including for the creation and maintenance of a <u>research</u> database or <u>research</u> repository.
- (vi) Signature of the individual and date. If the authorization is signed by a personal representative of the individual, a description of such representative's authority to act for the individual must also be provided.

HIPAA SAYS AUTHS MUST BE "SPECIFIC"?

Presence in Service Admission/Discharge Dates Diagnosis Brief Description of Progress Discharge Summary Psychosocial Evaluation Psychiatric Evaluation Medical History & Physical Medical Records Psychological Tests/Projective Assessi Treatment Plan & Updates Service Plan	Educational Records/Achievement Tests Parent and/or Teacher Questionnaire Legal Status Current Medication/Medication History Other:
This information is needed for the following purpose(s) or event(s): Coordinate Aftercare Treatment including Level of Care Decisions: Coordinate Medical Follow-up Treatments Obtain Information for a More Complete History Other:	Coordinate Educational Planning Coordinate Employment Training Obtain Reimbursement for Treatment Services Coordinate Treatment Efforts

Would checking all the boxes on the Authorization be "specific"?

Discharge Summary	Treatment Plan & Updates	Other:
Psychosocial Evaluation	Service Plan	
This information is needed for the f	allowing number (s) or event(s).	
This information is needed for the f	ollowing purpose(s) or event(s):	
Coordinate Aftercare Treatmen	t including Level of Care Decisions:	Coordinate Educational Planning
Coordinate Medical Follow-up Treatments		Coordinate Employment Training
Obtain Information for a More Complete History		Obtain Reimbursement for Treatment Services
Other:		Coordinate Treatment Efforts

- > Beware of the other box! This is not a "wild card".
- If checked, the other box must also contain <u>specific</u> information to be released/obtained.

Consumer Name: John Doe	Consumer DOB: <u>5/5/87</u>	Last 4 of SSN: (optional) 1234
of information indicated below with the following indiv	vidual and/or agency/facility:	agement, Inc. to release and/or obtain the types Doctor's Office Educational Records/Achievement Tests
Admission/Discharge Dates Diagnosis Brief Description of Progress Discharge Summary Psychosocial Evaluation Medical Histo Medical Record Psychological Treatment Plan Service Plan	rds Tests/Projective Assessment	Parent and/or Teacher Questionnaire Legal Status Current Medication/Medication History Other:
This information is needed for the following purpose(s) Coordinate Aftercare Treatment including Level of Coordinate Medical Follow-up Treatments Obtain Information for a More Complete History Other:		Coordinate Educational Planning Coordinate Employment Training Obtain Reimbursement for Treatment Services Coordinate Treatment Efforts

Consumer Name: John Doe	Consumer DOB: 5/5/87	Last 4 of SSN: (optional) 1234
of information indicated below with the following i	valuation	Educational Records/Achievement Tests
☐ Diagnosis ☐ Medical Reco	ory & Physical ords Il Tests/Projective Assessment Ian & Updates	Parent and/or Teacher Questionnaire Legal Status Current Medication/Medication History Other: Medical Records from the 2017 calendar year
This information is needed for the following purpose(s Coordinate Aftercare Treatment including Level of Coordinate Medical Follow-up Treatments Obtain Information for a More Complete History Other:	f Care Decisions:	Coordinate Educational Planning Coordinate Employment Training Obtain Reimbursement for Treatment Services Coordinate Treatment Efforts

Consumer Name: John Doe	Consumer DOB: 5/5/87	Last 4 of SSN: (optional) 1234
of information indicated below with the following individual Presence in Service Psychiatric Eval Admission/Discharge Dates Medical Histor Diagnosis Medical Record	idual and/or agency/facility:	Educational Records/Achievement Tests Parent and/or Teacher Questionnaire Legal Status Current Medication/Medication History Other: Medical Records from the 2017
Psychosocial Evaluation Service Plan		calendar year
This information is needed for the following purpose(s) Coordinate Aftercare Treatment including Level of Coordinate Medical Follow-up Treatments Obtain Information for a More Complete History Other:		Coordinate Educational Planning Coordinate Employment Training Obtain Reimbursement for Treatment Services Coordinate Treatment Efforts

CHILD AUTHORIZATIONS

Age Matters!

- Pregnancy/STD, HIV/Aids, MH: Your state likely sets a specific age in which the individual controls the record.
- D/A: The Individual, regardless of age, controls the record.
- Records covered under HIPAA: the Individual controls the record at age 18.

CHILD AUTHORIZATIONS - MH

- Specific?
- Proper Person Authorizing?

Consumer Name: Jimmy Doe	Consumer DOB: 5/5/07	Last 4 of SSN: (optional) 1234
, Father Doe , auth	orize Service Access & Manage	ement, Inc. to release and/or obtain the types
of information indicated below with the following individ		
or information maleated below with the following marvia	durand, or agency, racincy.	
Presence in Service Psychiatric Eval	uation	Educational Records/Achievement Tests
Admission/Discharge Dates Medical History	& Physical	Parent and/or Teacher Questionnaire
☐ Diagnosis ☐ Medical Record	s	Legal Status
■ Brief Description of Progress ■ Psychological Te	ests/Projective Assessment	Current Medication/Medication History
■ Discharge Summary ■ Treatment Plan	& Updates	Other: Most recent psychiatric eval
Psychosocial Evaluation Service Plan		
	į.	
This information is needed for the following purpose(s) o	r event(s):	
Coordinate Aftercare Treatment including Level of Ca	are Decisions:	Coordinate Educational Planning
Coordinate Medical Follow-up Treatments	c	Coordinate Employment Training
Obtain Information for a More Complete History		Obtain Reimbursement for Treatment Services
Other:	c	Coordinate Treatment Efforts

CHILD AUTHORIZATIONS - MH

- Specific?
- Proper Person Authorizing?

Consumer Name: Suzzy Doe	Consumer DOB: <u>6/23/99</u>	Last 4 of SSN: (optional) 5678
of information indicated below with the following Presence in Service Admission/Discharge Dates Diagnosis Brief Description of Progress Psychological Psychological	ric Evaluation History & Physical Records ogical Tests/Projective Assessment ent Plan & Updates	gement, Inc. to release and/or obtain the types RMC Behavioral Health Center Educational Records/Achievement Tests Parent and/or Teacher Questionnaire Legal Status Current Medication/Medication History Other: Most recent psychiatric eval
This information is needed for the following purposed Coordinate Aftercare Treatment including Level Coordinate Medical Follow-up Treatments Obtain Information for a More Complete Hist Other:	vel of Care Decisions:	Coordinate Educational Planning Coordinate Employment Training Obtain Reimbursement for Treatment Services Coordinate Treatment Efforts

WHAT'S THE PROBLEM?

Consumer Name: Suzie Doe	Consumer DOB: 3/17/2002	Last 4 of SSN: (optional) 3579
of information indicated below with the following indiv	idual and/or agency/facility: Fo	
Presence in Service Admission/Discharge Dates Diagnosis Brief Description of Progress Discharge Summary Psychosocial Evaluation Psychiatric Evaluation Medical Histor Medical Recor Psychological Treatment Pla	ry & Physical rds Tests/Projective Assessment	Educational Records/Achievement Tests Parent and/or Teacher Questionnaire Legal Status Current Medication/Medication History Other: Pregnancy Test Results
This information is needed for the following purpose(s) Coordinate Aftercare Treatment including Level of Coordinate Medical Follow-up Treatments Obtain Information for a More Complete History Other: To assist with pregnancy related support	Care Decisions:	Coordinate Educational Planning Coordinate Employment Training Obtain Reimbursement for Treatment Services Coordinate Treatment Efforts

WHEN DO BREACHES OCCUR? GENERALLY...

- When PHI is disclosed to the wrong person outside of your company and the person has the ability to view the PHI.
- Breaches can also occur internal to your company.
 - Generally, when a staff uses PHI for an unrelated work and/or personal purpose. AKA: Snooping

GENERAL RULES TO OPERATE WITHIN

- Any Individual information is confidential, not just PHI
- Don't allow access to Individual information to those not involved with the individual, to include your own staff.
- Do not exchange Individual information in public areas
- The amount of PHI you keep "on you" should be reasonable and minimal.
 - Example: CM leaves entire notebook filled with PHI at the homeless shelter
 - Example: Multiple CM's accumulated at least 7 months of Individual records

MENTI

- An Individual calls you when you're in the office and your coworkers are in close proximity. What should you do?
- While at an appointment, you're unable to find the Individual's records that you brought. What should you do?
- You're wondering how an Individual is doing who used to be on your case load. Is it ok to view the records?

GENERAL RULES TO OPERATE WITHIN

- Any Individual information is confidential, not just PHI. Do not discuss extraneous information about the Individual with anyone.
- Don't allow access to the Individual's information to those not involved.
- Do not exchange Individual information in public areas
- Remain aware of who can view or hear Individual information
- Minimum Necessary is key! (Does not apply with a valid Authorization).

