2009 HIPAA Security Rule Conference

Framing the Two Days

Julie Boughn

CMS Chief Information Officer
Questions to Run On

• How do we collectively “raise our bar” for Security?
• How do we move past compliance to value-driven security?
• What are the key information security issues that we need to resolve to make progress on Interoperable Health IT?
How to “BE” for the Two Days

• Curious – don’t let the way we’ve always done things be a barrier
• Humble – we can improve on what we’re already doing
• Think beyond compliance
Opening Activity

• Turn to someone sitting near you who you don’t know well.
  – Introduce yourself
  – Answer these questions:
    • Why did I come to this conference?
    • In order for to leave the conference thinking it was wildly successful, I will ________________________.
Who wants our Data Anyway?

5/22/2009
Who wants our Data?

Yesterday, 01:20 AM

Member

Looking to buy Health care/Insurance data

I am looking for someone that is selling possible database dumps from Healthcare or Insurance providers. Also, completed HCFA 1500 forms will work.
Why Do Security?

• Confidentiality
• Integrity
  – Health Care is a multi-trillion dollar business, representing more than 16% of our economy
  – Lives are at stake!
• Availability
  – Lives are at Stake
CMS Statistics

• More than 90 Million Covered Lives
• $1.3 Billion – *PER DAY!*
• 1.2 Billion Medicare FFS claims annually
• 1.2 Billion Medicare Prescription Drug Events
• 2.5 Billion Medicaid Claims Data Events
• *15 million eligibility inquiries per week*
FISMA in a Nutshell

The act requires program officials, and the head of each agency, to conduct annual reviews of information security programs, with the intent of keeping risks at or below specified acceptable levels in a cost-effective, timely, and efficient manner. The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) outlines nine steps toward compliance with FISMA:

1. Categorize the information to be protected
2. Select minimum baseline controls
3. Refine controls using a risk assessment procedure
4. Document the controls in the system security plan
5. Implement security controls in appropriate information systems
6. Assess the effectiveness of the security controls once they have been implemented
7. Determine agency-level risk to the mission or business case
8. Authorize the information system for processing
9. Monitor the security controls on a continuous basis
Do Federal Agencies Care about FISMA?

FEDERAL COMPUTER SECURITY REPORT CARD

May 2008

GOVERNMENTWIDE GRADE 2007: C (2006: C-)

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*Based on financial statement reporting and audit results showing the current performance. As we have confidence these grades accurately reflect agencies’ ability to secure data.*
Interoperable Health Information Technology DEMANDS Accessibility
FISMA’s risk-based approach is not incompatible with accessibility.
CMS Information Security Program

• Policies and Standards
• Certification & Accreditation
• Security Technical Architecture
• Training & Awareness
Thought Question

• Can protected health information be both accessible and secure?
  – Decisions regarding the balance are made every day, but within the framework of the information security program policies & standards
ENDING IN ACTION

• With the same partner you talked to at the beginning of my session, spend the next 3-4 minutes responding to these questions:
  – Is FISMA an unreasonable bar for any organization that values information security?
  – What are the information security barriers that will hold us back from achieving the vision of a nationwide, interoperable EHR for most Americans by 2014?