HIPAA vs. FIPA

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HIPAA vs. FIPA; The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act and the Florida Information Protection Act

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Florida Information Protection Act of 2014 or FIPA

- Effective July 1, 2014
- Law requires specified entities to:
 - Take reasonable measures to protect and secure personal information in electronic form
 - Notify DLA of certain data security breaches
 - Provide notice to effected individuals
 - Properly dispose of consumer records

FIPA Overview

 FIPA protects consumers by requiring certain entities to take reasonable measures to protect and secure data in electronic format that contains personal information

Who Must Adhere to FIPA

- Businesses and government agencies that acquire, maintain, store or use the personal information of a consumer
 - Term personal information is broader

FIPA Breach v. HIPAA Breach

 HIPAA breach definition is more specific than FIPA definition

Responding to an Audit

- FIPA Data Security
 - Covered entities, government entities, thirdparty agents shall take reasonable measures to protect and secure data in electronic form containing personal information

FIPA V. HIPAA Requirements

- HIPAA Data Security
 - Covered entities and business associates must ensure confidentiality, integrity and availability all EPHI created, received, maintained or transmitted
 - Protect against reasonably anticipated threats, uses and disclosures
 - Ensure compliance

FIPA V. HIPAA Requirements

- FIPA If personal information was accessed as a result of breach:
 - Notice must be provided to consumers within 30 days unless good cause is shown for a 15-day delay
 - Notice must be provided to the DLA for a breach affecting 500 or more individuals
 - Defines what information must be included in a proper notice
 - Expands the data breach statute to include state governmental entities and their instrumentalities

FIPA V. HIPAA Requirements

- HIPAA Notice to individual
 - Shall notify each individual whose unsecured PHI has or is believed to have been accessed, acquired, used or disclosed as a result of a breach
 - Notice is to be provided no later than 60 days after the breach

Risk of Harm and Notice

- FIPA and HIPAA use different risk of harm methodologies for determining whether a breach requires notices to the individual
- FIPA focuses on a risk assessment related to the harm of the individual, whereas HIPAA focuses its risk assessment on whether or not PHI has been compromised

FIPA Consequences

- Civil penalties could be imposed in the amount of \$1,000 per day for the first 30 days
- \$50,000 for each subsequent 30-day period

FIPA Compliance Recommendations

- HIPAA-covered entities need to update breach policies and procedures
- Entities that have PHI but are not HIPAAcovered entities will now have security compliance standards to follow



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