



Health care providers can share personal health information with employers.





### HIPAA Truth:

Employers can't receive personal health information about their employees without an employee's explicit, written authorization.



### True or False:

"I don't have time to keep OFLA/FMLA leave of absence requests separate from an employee's personnel file (nor do I have the space). It's OK, therefore, to keep all of these documents about an employee in one 'personnel file'."

False! Records relating to an employee's OFLA/FMLA leave of absence, workers' compensation claim, fitness-for-duty exams, or other medical information should never be stored in the employee's official personnel file.

# True or FMLA (and OFLA) allows an employer to talk to an employee's physician after receiving the employee's completed medical certification form from the False: employee. False! An employer is limited, by law, to talk to an employee's doctor "for purposes of clarification and authentication of the medical condition," and only after the employee is given a chance to fix any uncertainties or issues in the medical certification form. It is recommended that CIS members consult with the Pre-Loss team or their outside counsel about this particular process. **Privacy Conundrums:** A Best Practices Guide for Sensitive Employment Records Iris Tilley Barran Liebman LLP Overview Sources of Law Records and the Employment Relationship

# Key Sources of Law

- Constitutions (federal and state)
- Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)
- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
- Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA)
- Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA)
- Federal Trade Commission Act
- State Law

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## Constitutional Privacy

#### Federal

- □ Bill of Rights First Amendment (speech, association)
  - Third Amendment (home)
  - Fourth Amendment (unreasonable search and seizure)
  - Fifth Amendment (testimonial self-incrimination)
  - Ninth Amendment (retained rights)

### State

May afford greater rights than federal.

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## HIPAA

 HIPAA covers the transfer and storage of personally identifiable health information between (or within) covered entities and between covered entities and business associates.

## HIPAA

- What is a covered entity?
  - health plans;
  - □ health care clearinghouses; and
  - health care providers that conduct certain types of transactions in electronic form

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# HIPAA

- New requirements took effect this month.
  - □ Compliance date: September 23, 2013/2104
  - ☐ Updated business associate agreements & notices of privacy practices

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# HIPAA for Employers

- Sponsors of Insured Health Plans
  - Hands-off insured plans are exempt from most of HIPAA's requirements.
  - Plan sponsor must not receive PHI except for summary information.

## HIPAA for Employers

- Self-Insured Plans are covered entities.
- The plan and the employer are distinct entities under HIPAA.

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# HIPAA for Employers

- The transfer of information between a health plan and an employer is often a challenge.
- A covered entity may share certain information with an employer:
  - □ Enrollment forms
  - Summary information
  - De-identified information
  - □ Information distributed pursuant to authorization.

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### HIPAA is an Enforcement Priority

- HIPAA audits are on the uptick.
- While not required, self-audits of HIPAA procedures and processes are often wise.
- Audits can protect against a government audit.

### Lessons Learned from HIPAA Audits

- Administering self-insured health plan claims inhouse is an area of potential error.
  - Employees processing health claims information may be overheard if placed with human resources or in a hightraffic area.
- Computer systems will be an OCR priority.
  - Simple issues like computers that do not automatically log off are common issues.
  - □ Limiting computer access to databases is also a concern.

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### ADA

 The ADA imposes privacy requirements on medical information employers receive about applicants and employees information must be treated as a confidential medical record.



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## FMLA

 FMLA allows employers to request a certification from a health care provider establishing that an employee qualifies for FMLA leave and mandates privacy protection for these certifications.



### The Federal Trade Commission Act

■ The FTC Act authorizes the federal trade commission to bring enforcement actions to stop unfair or deceptive trade practices, including a company's violations of its own stated privacy practices or false statements about information security.

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### State Statutes

- ORS 652.750
  - Allows employee the right to inspect own personnel file.
- ORS 659A.136
  - Limits use of medical examination information obtained by an employer in determining whether the employee has a disability affecting employee's ability to perform job functions.
- ORS 656.360
  - Requires insurers and their claims agents to keep workers' compensation records confidential.

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### State Statutes – Public Employers

- ORS 192.502(2)
  - Exempts information of a personal nature from public disclosure where disclosure would constitute an unreasonable invasion of privacy.
- ORS 192.502(12)
  - Exempts employee and retiree address, telephone number, and other nonfinancial and financial records maintained by PERS from disclosure.
- Similar protection is available under federal law as well

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### Records and the Employment Relationship

- Recruitment & Hiring Decision
- Hiring
- Course of Employment
  - □ Employment Records
  - □ Self-Insured Health Plan Administration
  - □ Insured-Plan Administration
- Termination

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# Recruitment & Hiring Decision

- Resume/Application
- Recommendations/ References
- Drug Test



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## Drug Test

- Third-party medical provider
- Prospective employee signs authorization form
- Entity delivers results to Initech via an electronic transmission
- > Why should Initech keep the results confidential?
  - □ HIPAA?
  - □ State law?

# HIPAA and Drug Test Results

 HIPAA covers the transfer and storage of personally identifiable health information between (or within) covered entities and between covered entities and business associates.

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### HIPAA and Drug Test Results

- A covered entity is a health plan, a health care clearinghouse, certain health care providers, and certain sponsors of the Medicare prescription drug
- A business associate is an entity that performs a function or activity on behalf of a covered entity or provides specific services for the covered entity and has access to PHI.

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## HIPAA and Drug Test Results

- Do you need a business associate agreement?
  - No



# Best Practices Summary - Recruitment Documentation

Record	Where to File	Special Considerations
Application Materials	Personnel File (but separate references)	ORS 652.750 ORS 646A.622
Drug Test Results	Separate Medical File	Positive results should be treated with extra care.

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# Hiring

- New hire paperwork:
  - □ Employee manual acknowledgement
  - □ Form I-9
  - Automatic deposit form
  - □ Form W-4
  - □ Benefit enrollment forms
  - □ New Hire Form (file online with L&I)



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# Hiring

- Sensitive Information:
  - Bank account records
  - Social Security Number
  - Home address



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### Best Practices Summary -Hiring Documentation

Record	Where to File	Special Considerations
Employee manual acknowledgement	Personnel File	ORS 652.750
Automatic deposit form	Personnel File	ORS 652.750
		ORS 646A.622
Form W-4	Personnel File	ORS 652.750
		ORS 646A.622
Benefit enrollment forms	Separate Benefits File	ORS 646A.622
New Hire Form	Personnel File	ORS 652.750
		ORS 646A.622
Form I-9	Separate File	ORS 646A.622

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## Course of Employment

#### Scenario #1

Trip & fall during work.



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# Scenario #1:

### Workers' Compensation

### Laws Implicated:

- ORS 656.360 (if self insured)
- ORS 652.750

#### Best Practices:

 Keep Workers' Compensation records separate from other portions of the employee file.

### Course of Employment

- Scenario # 2—Self-Insured Health Plan
  - □ Storage of medical claims information
  - □ HIPAA covered transaction
    - Privacy Rule
    - Security Rule



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### Scenario #2: HIPAA

- Privacy Rule
  - Use and Disclosure
    - Minimum Necessary
    - Authorization
    - De-Identified Information
  - □ Individual Rights and Privacy Notice
    - Individual Rights
    - Privacy Notice

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### Scenario #2: HIPAA

- Privacy Rule (cont.)
  - Administrative Requirements
    - Designate a privacy officer
    - Train workforce on privacy policies and procedures
    - Establish safeguards to protect PHI (like computer passwords and locking file cabinets)
    - System for lodging complaints
    - Discipline for those who violate
    - Do not discipline those who exercise their rights
    - Mitigate harmful effects of disclosure
    - Don't require individuals to waive rights

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### Scenario #2: HIPAA

- Security Rule
  - Generally, requires covered entities and business associates that electronically maintain or transmit PHI to implement safeguards to protect electronic PHI.

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### Scenario #2: HIPAA

- Security Rule (cont.)
  - HHS has issued specific security standards.
  - They are too numerous to cover here, but they include administrative, physical, and technical safeguards to protect electronic PHI.
  - Entities covered by the security rule, should examine these requirements in detail.

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# Course of Employment

- Scenario #3
  - Protected Leave
    - FMLA
      - Certifications should be kept in a separate confidential medical file under strict lock and key.
    - ADA



 Also requires treatment of this information as a confidential medical record.

# Course of Employment

- Scenario #4
  - Communications with company's attorney or in-house counsel.
  - □ These records should be kept in a separate file.



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## Best Practices Summary -Course of Employment

Record	Where to File	Special Considerations
Performance Evaluations and related notes	Personnel File	ORS 652.750
Communications with attorneys	Separate File	
Payroll records	Payroll File	ORS 646A.622
Records relating to a conviction or violation of the law	Separate File	
Workers' Compensation Records	Separate File	ORS 656.360

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# Best Practices Summary Course of Employment (cont.)

Record	Where to File	Special Considerations
Medical Records Related to Protected Leave	Medical File	FMLA ADA ORS 659A.136
Records related to self- insured health plan	Benefits File	HIPAA ADA
Any records related to a fully-insured and externally administered plan	Benefits File	

### Termination

- Scenario #4
  - □ Request for Form W-2
  - Do not distribute without authorization, court order, or appropriate power of attorney.



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## Electronic Recordkeeping Systems

- Arguably more secure.
- Key is controlling access to specific file types.
- Use directories with passwords to create secure storage for sensitive records.



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### Best Practices Summary -Termination

Record	Where to File	Special Considerations
W-2	Personnel File	ORS 646A.622
Notes and documentation addressing reason for termination	Personnel File	ORS 652.750
Records of Final Paycheck	Payroll File	ORS 646A.622





CIS UPCOMING EVENTS
Instructor-Led Training
Avoiding Harassment & Discrimination in the Government
Workplace
OCT 15 <sup>th</sup> – Cornelius 9:00-11:00 am
or 1:00-3:00 pm
Performance Evaluations & Performance Coaching
OCT 15 <sup>th</sup> – Troutdale 9:00-11:30 am
or 1:00-3:30 pm
Defensive Driving (Public Works/Parks)
NOV 7 <sup>th</sup> – Roseburg Public Works 8:00 – 10:30 am
Conferences
CIS Annual Conference
FEB 26 <sup>th</sup> – 28 <sup>th</sup> - Portland Marriott Downtown

