

PEPPERDINE UNIVERSITY

**HIPAA Policies Procedures and Forms
Manual**

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I. Introduction

A. General Policy

Pepperdine University is committed to protecting the privacy of individual health information in compliance with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) and the regulations promulgated there under. These policies and procedures apply to protected health information created, acquired, or maintained by the designated covered components of the University after April 14, 2003. The statements in this Manual represent the University's general operating policies and procedures. For further details regarding these policies and procedures see 45 C.F.R. Parts 160 and 164.

B. Scope

Pepperdine University is a hybrid entity as defined in 45 C.F.R. §164.103 and includes both covered and non-covered components. These policies and procedures apply only to the University's designated covered components, which include:

- Athletic Training Center;
- Boone Center for the Family;
- Disability Services Office;
- Human Resources, Benefits Department;
- Pepperdine Community Counseling Center;
- Pepperdine Jerry B.H. Union Rescue Clinic;
- Pepperdine Psychology and Education Clinic;
- Student Counseling; and
- Student Health Center.

Certain administrative and/or support offices may also be designated as covered components.

The designated covered components may not share protected health information with the non-covered components of the University, unless specifically permitted by the privacy regulations. It is the responsibility of each designated covered component to assure that their employees, students, volunteers, etc. comply with these policies and procedures. A designated covered component may develop and incorporate additional policies and procedures if doing so is necessary and appropriate to comply with more stringent state laws.¹ However, a designated covered component may not delete sections of these policies and procedures without first consulting the Privacy Official or the Security Official.

¹ HIPAA ensures a federal standard (a "floor") of privacy protections. State privacy laws may be more stringent than the HIPAA privacy rule. In those cases, the more stringent state law will apply.

II. Definitions

Business Associate means a person or entity who, on behalf of a covered entity, performs or assists in performance of a function or activity involving the use or disclosure of individually identifiable health information, or any other function or activity regulated by the HIPAA Administrative Simplification Rules, including the Privacy Rule. Business Associates are also persons or entities performing legal, actuarial, accounting, consulting, data aggregation, management, administrative, accreditation, or financial services to or for a covered entity where performing those services involves disclosure of individually identifiable health information by the covered entity or another business associate of the covered entity to that person or entity. A member of a covered entity's workforce is not one of its business associates. A covered entity may be a business associate of another covered entity. 45 C.F.R. § 160.103.

Covered Entity means a health plan, a health care clearinghouse, or a health care provider who transmits health information in electronic form in connection with a transaction for which the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has adopted a standard. 45 C.F.R. § 160.103.

Covered Functions means those functions of a covered entity the performance of which makes the entity a health plan, health care provider, or health care clearinghouse. 45 C.F.R. § 160.103.

Designated Covered Components (or Covered Components) means a component or combination of components designated by the University, which is a Hybrid Entity. The designated covered components of the University are listed in Section I.B. of this Manual.

Designated Record Set means a group of records maintained by or for a covered entity that includes medical and billing records about individuals, or a group of records that are used in whole or in part by or for the covered entity to make decisions about individuals. 45 C.F.R. § 164.501.

Direct Treatment Relationship means a treatment relationship between an individual and a healthcare provider that is not an indirect treatment relationship. 45 C.F.R. § 164.501.

Disclosure means the release, transfer, access to, or divulging of information in any other manner outside the entity holding the information. 45 C.F.R. § 160.103.

Electronic Media means electronic storage media including memory devices in computers (hard drives) and any removable/transportable digital memory medium, such as magnetic tape or disk, optical disk, or digital memory card; or transmission media used to exchange information already in electronic storage media.

Transmission media includes, for example, the Internet (wide-open), extranet (using Internet technology to link a business with information accessible only to collaborating parties), leased lines, dial-up lines, private networks, and the physical movement of removable/transportable electronic storage media. Certain transmissions, including of paper via facsimile, and of voice via telephone, are not considered to be transmissions via electronic media because the information being exchanged did not exist in electronic form before the transmission. 45 C.F.R. § 160.103.

HHS stands for the Department of Health and Human Services.

Health Care means care, services, or supplies related to the health of an individual, including (1) preventative, diagnostic, therapeutic, rehabilitative, maintenance, or palliative care, and counseling, services, assessment, or procedure with respect to the physical or mental condition, or functional status, of an individual that affects the structure or function of the body; and (2) sale or dispensing of a drug, device, equipment, or other item in accordance with a prescription. 45 C.F.R. § 160.103.

Health Care Clearinghouse means a public or private entity, including a billing service, re-pricing company, community health management information system or community health information system, and “value-added” networks and switches, that does either of the following functions: (1) processes or facilitates the processing of health information received from another entity in a nonstandard format or containing nonstandard data content into standard data elements or a standard transaction; (2) receives a standard transaction from another entity and processes or facilitates the processing of health information into nonstandard format or nonstandard data content for the receiving entity. 45 C.F.R. § 160.103.

Health Care Operations means any of the following activities of the covered entity to the extent that the activities are related to covered functions: (1) conducting quality assessment and improvement activities, population-based activities, and related functions that do not include treatment; (2) reviewing the competence of qualifications of health care professionals, evaluating practitioner, provider, and health plan performance, conducting training programs where students learn to practice or improve their skills as health care providers, training of professionals that are not health care providers, accreditation, certification, licensing, or credentialing activities; (3) underwriting, premium rating, and other activities relating to the creation, renewal, or replacement of a contract of health insurance or benefits; (4) conducting or arranging for medical review, legal services, and auditing functions; (5) business planning and development, and (6) business management and general administrative activities of the entity. 45 C.F.R. § 164.501.

Health Care Provider means a provider of services (as defined in section 1861 (u) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1395x(u)), a provider of medical or health services (as defined in section 1861(s) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1395x(s)), and any other person or

organization who furnishes, bills, or is paid for health care in the normal course of business. 45 C.F.R. § 160.103.

Health Information means any information whether oral or recorded in any form or medium, that (1) is created or received by a health care provider, health plan, public health authority, employer, life insurer, school or university, or health care clearinghouse; and (2) relates to the past, present, or future physical or mental health or condition of an individual; the provision of health care to an individual; or the past, present or future payment for the provision of health care to an individual. 45 C.F.R. § 160.103.

Health Plan means, with certain exceptions, an individual or group plan that provides or pays the cost of medical care (as defined in section 2791(a)(2) of the PHS Act, 42 U.S.C. § 300gg-91(a)(2)). 45 C.F.R. § 160.103.

Hybrid Entity means a single legal entity that is a covered entity, performs business activities that include both covered and non-covered functions, and designates its health care components as provided in the Privacy Rule. 45 C.F.R. § 164.103.

Indirect Treatment Relationship means a relationship between an individual and a health care provider in which (1) the health care provider delivers health care to the individual based on the orders of another health care provider; and (2) the health care provider typically provides services or products, or reports the diagnosis or results associated with the health care, directly to another health care provider, who provides the services or products or reports to the individual. 45 C.F.R. § 164.501.

Individually Identifiable Health Information means information that is a subset of health information, including demographic information collected from an individual, and (1) is created or received by a health care provider, health plan, employer, or health care clearinghouse; and (2) relates to the past, present, or future physical or mental health or condition of an individual; the provision of health care to an individual; or the past, present, or future payment for the provision of health care of an individual; and (a) that identifies the individual; or (b) with respect to which there is a reasonable basis to believe the information can be used to identify the individual. 45 C.F.R. § 160.103.

Person means any natural person, trust or estate, partnership, corporation, professional association or corporation, or other entity, public or private. 45 C.F.R. § 160.103.

Protected Health Information (or PHI) means individually identifiable information transmitted or maintained in electronic media (ePHI), or transmitted or maintained in any form or medium. PHI excludes education records covered by the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, as amended, 20 U.S.C. § 1232g, records described at 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(a)(4)(B)(iv), and employment records held by a covered entity in its role as employer. 45 C.F.R. §§ 164.501, 160.103.

Psychotherapy Notes means notes recorded (in any medium) by a health care provider who is a mental health professional documenting or analyzing the contents of conversation during a private counseling session or a group, joint, or family counseling session and that are separated from the rest of the individual's medical records. Psychotherapy notes excludes medication prescription and monitoring, counseling session start and stop times, the modalities and frequencies of treatment furnished, results of clinical tests, and any summary of the following items: diagnosis, functional status, the treatment plan, symptoms, prognosis, and progress to date. 45 C.F.R. § 164.501.

Research means a systematic investigation, including research development, testing, and evaluation designed to develop or contribute to generalizable knowledge. 45 C.F.R. § 164.501.

Treatment means the provision, coordination, or management of health care and related services by one or more health care providers, including the coordination or management of health care by a health care provider with a third party; consultation between health care provider relating to a patient; or the referral of a patient for health care from one health care provider to another 45 C.F.R. § 164.501.

Secretary means the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services or any other officer or employee of HHS to whom the authority involved has been delegated. 45 C.F.R. § 160.103.

Use means, with respect to individually identifiable health information, the sharing, employment, application, utilization, examination, or analysis of such information within the entity or health care component (for hybrid entities) that maintains such information. 45 C.F.R. § 160.103.

Violation or *violate* means, as the context may require, failure to comply with an administrative simplification provision.

Workforce means employees, volunteers, trainees, or other persons whose conduct in the performance of work for a covered entity is under the direct control of such entity, whether or not they are paid by the covered entity. 45 C.F.R. § 160.103.

III. General Policies and Procedures

A. Authorization to Use or Disclose Protected Health Information

1. Policy

Pepperdine University will obtain an individual's authorization to use or disclose protected health information in accordance with HIPAA and its regulations. Generally, designated covered components do not need to obtain an individual's authorization when using and disclosing protected health information for routine purposes (e.g. treatment, payment, or health care operations), or for other limited purposes, as described in Pepperdine University's Notice of Privacy Practices. Otherwise, designated covered components must obtain an individual's valid authorization for the use or disclosure of protected health information.

2. Procedure

Authorization Form

- A Sample Authorization may be found on page 36 of this Manual.
- The authorization shall be written in plain language and shall contain the following information:
 - A description of the PHI to be used/disclosed that identifies the information in a specific and meaningful fashion;
 - A description of each purpose of the requested use or disclosure, for example, the statement "at the request of the individual" is a sufficient description of the purpose when an individual initiates the authorization and does not, or elects not to, provide a statement of the purpose;
 - The name of the person or organization authorized to disclose the PHI;
 - The name of the person or organization authorized to receive the PHI;
 - A statement that the individual has the right to revoke the authorization in writing;
 - A statement listing the exceptions to an individual's right to revoke;
 - A statement that information used or disclosed pursuant to the authorization may be subject to re-disclosure by the recipient and no longer protected;
 - A statement that the individual may refuse to sign the authorization;
 - A statement that the covered component will not condition treatment, payment, enrollment or eligibility for benefits in a health plan, based on the individual providing authorization for the requested use or disclosure;
 - An expiration date (or expiration event); and

- The signature of the individual and date (or the signature of an individual's personal representative).
- The University must provide the individual with a signed copy of the authorization.

Psychotherapy Notes

- The University will obtain an individual's authorization to use or disclose psychotherapy notes, except in the circumstances listed below.
- The University does not need to obtain an individual's authorization to use or disclose psychotherapy notes:
 - To carry out treatment, payment, or health care operations;
 - For use by the originator of the psychotherapy notes for treatment;
 - For use or disclosure by the designated covered component for its own training programs in which students, trainees, or practitioners in mental health learn under supervision to practice or improve their skills in counseling;
 - For use or disclosure by the covered entity to defend itself in a legal action or proceeding brought by the individual; and
 - For other limited uses and disclosures as described in 45 C.F.R. § 508(a)(2).

Revocation of Authorization

- An individual may revoke an authorization at any time, provided that the revocation is in writing.
- If the University has already taken action in reliance on the authorization, the University will stop providing the protected health information based on the revoked authorization with a reasonable period of time.

Documentation

- The University must document and retain any signed authorization under this section.

3. Applicable Regulations

45 C.F.R. §§ 164.508, 164.512.

B. Business Associates

1. Policy

From time to time, covered components may share protected health information with external parties, known as business associates. Protected health information generally may only be shared with business associates pursuant to a valid Business Associate Agreement. A Business Associate Agreement can be in the form of a written amendment to an existing agreement.

2. Procedure

Business Associate Agreement

- A Sample Business Associate Agreement is set forth on page 38 of this Manual.
- Generally, PHI may only be shared with business associates pursuant to a valid Business Associate Agreement.
- It is the responsibility of each designated covered component contracting with business associates to assure that valid Business Associates Agreements are executed.
- Business Associate Agreements must be in writing and must contain certain language that is HIPAA compliant.

3. Applicable Regulations

45 C.F.R. §§ 164.502(e), 164.504(e), 164.532, 160.402.

C. Complaint

1. Policy

An individual who believes his or her HIPAA privacy rights have been violated may file a complaint regarding the alleged privacy violation with the University's Privacy Official of the appropriate Office of Civil Rights (OCR) Regional office. Complaints submitted to the University's Privacy Official will be documented, reviewed, and acted upon, if necessary.

2. Procedure

Filing a Complaint

- A Sample Complaint Form is set forth on page 46 of this Manual.
- If an individual believes his or her privacy rights have been violated, an individual may file a complaint with the appropriate OCR Regional office, or with the University's Privacy Official located in the office of the Chief Business Officer, Pepperdine University, 24255 Pacific Coast Highway, Malibu, CA 90263. Each designated covered component must develop and implement a process for receiving complaints and reporting them to the University's Privacy Official (this process can be as simple as instructing individuals who wish to file a complaint to contact the University's Privacy Official).
- Individuals must file complaints in writing, either paper or electronically.
- A complaint must be filed 180 days from when the individual knew or should have known of the circumstance that led to the complaint, unless this time limit is waived for "good cause" shown.
- A complaint must name the entity that is the subject of the complaint and describe the acts or omission believed to be in violation of the HIPAA requirements.
- OCR may prescribe additional procedures for the filing of complaints, as well as the place and manner of filing, by notice in the Federal Register.

- Individuals may not be penalized for filing a complaint.

Investigation, Sanctions

- The Privacy Official will investigate alleged complaints to determine if a breach of privacy has occurred.
- If the Privacy Official determines that a violation occurred, the Privacy Official will apply appropriate sanctions against the person or entity who failed to comply with the privacy policies and procedures and instruct the person or entity to take the corrective actions, if necessary. The Privacy Official will document any sanctions imposed.

3. Applicable Regulations

45 C.F.R. §§ 160.304, 160.306, 160.308, 160.310, 160.410, 164.530.

D. De-Identification of Protected Health Information

1. Policy

The University may use or disclose de-identified PHI without obtaining an individual's authorization. PHI shall be considered de-identified if either of the two de-identification procedures set forth below are followed.

2. Procedure

Removal of Identifiers

- De-identified PHI is rendered anonymous when identifying characteristics are completely removed and when the University does not have any actual knowledge that the information could be used alone or in combination with other information to identify an individual.
- De-identification requires the elimination not only of primary or obvious identifiers, such as the individual's name, address, and date of birth, but also of secondary identifiers through which a user could deduce the individual's identity.
- For information to be de-identified the following identifiers must be removed:
 - Names;
 - All address information except for the state;
 - Names of relatives and employers;
 - All elements of dates (except year), including date of birth, admission date, discharge date, date of death; and all ages over 89 and all elements of dates including year indicative of such age except that such ages and elements may be aggregated into a single category of age 90 or older;
 - Telephone numbers;
 - Fax numbers;
 - E-mail addresses;
 - Social security numbers;

- Medical record numbers;
- Health plan beneficiary numbers;
- Account numbers;
- Certificate/license numbers;
- Vehicle identifiers, including license plate numbers;
- Device ID's and serial numbers;
- Web Universal Resource Locators (URL);
- Internet Protocol (IP) addresses;
- Biometric identifiers;
- Full face photographic images and other comparable images;
- Any other unique identifying number characteristics (except as otherwise permitted for re-identification purposes).

Statistical Method

- PHI is considered de-identified if a person with appropriate knowledge of and experience with generally accepted statistical and scientific principles and methods for rendering information not individually identifiable: (a) determines that the risk is very small that the information could be used, alone or in combination with other reasonably available information, by an anticipated recipient to identify an individual who is a subject of the information; and (b) documents the methods and results of the analysis to justify such determination.

Re-identification

- A covered component may assign a code or other means of record identification to allow information de-identified under this section to be re-identified by the covered component, provided that (a) the code or other means of record identification is not derived from or related to information about the individual and (b) the covered component does not use or disclose the code or other means of record identification for any other purpose, and does not disclose the mechanism for re-identification.

3. Applicable Regulations

45 C.F.R. §§ 164.502(d), 164.514(a) and (b)

E. Limited Data Sheets

1. Policy

Covered components may use and disclose a limited data set without an individual's authorization for the purposes of research, public health, or health care operations if the covered component enters into a Data Use Agreement with the intended recipient of the limited data set. A designated covered component may use protected health information to create a limited data set, or to disclose protected health information to a Business Associate to create a limited data set on behalf of the covered component.

2. Procedure

Limited Data Set

- A limited data set is PHI that excludes the following direct identifiers of the individual or relatives, employers, or household members of the individual:
 - Names;
 - Postal address information, other than town, city, state, and zip codes;
 - Telephone numbers;
 - Fax numbers;
 - Electronic mail addresses;
 - Social security numbers;
 - Medical record numbers;
 - Health plan beneficiary numbers;
 - Account numbers;
 - Certificate/license numbers;
 - Vehicle identifiers and serial numbers (including license plate number);
 - Web Universal Resource Locators (URLs);
 - Internet Protocol (IP) address numbers;
 - Biometric identifiers, including finger and voiceprints; and
 - Full face photographs and comparable images.

Data Use Agreements. Data use agreements must:

- Establish the permitted uses and disclosures of the limited data set;
- Establish who is permitted to use or receive the limited data set; and
- Provide that the recipient of the information will:
 - Not use or further disclose the information other than as permitted by the agreement;
 - Use appropriate safeguards to prevent use or disclosure other than as permitted by the agreement;
 - Report to the University any uses or disclosures that recipient is aware of that is not provided for by the agreement;
 - Ensure that the recipient's agents who have access to the information agree to the same restrictions as imposed on the recipient; and
 - Not identify the information or contact the individuals.

3. Applicable Regulations

45 C.F.R. § 164.514(e).

F. Minimum Necessary Use and Disclosure of Protected Health Information

1. Policy

When using or disclosing PHI or when requesting PHI from another entity covered by the HIPAA privacy regulations, the University shall make a reasonable effort to limit itself to the minimum amount of protected health information necessary to accomplish the intended purpose of the use, disclosure or request. The University is not required to apply the minimum necessary standard under the following circumstances:

- For Treatment. Disclosure to or requests by a health care provider for purposes of diagnosing or treating an individual.
- To the Individual. Uses or disclosures made to the individual.
- Pursuant to Patient's Authorization. Uses or disclosures pursuant to a valid authorization.
- To the HHS. Disclosures to the Office for Civil Rights of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for HIPAA compliance purposes.
- Required by Law. Uses or disclosures that are required by law (*i.e.*, a mandate that is contained in law that compels the University to use or disclose protected health information and that is enforceable in a court of law, *e.g.*, court orders, court-ordered subpoenas, civil or authorized investigative demands).

2. Procedure

The University recognizes that each designated covered component that uses or discloses protected health information has a unique organizational structure and that employees of the unit may perform various functions for the unit that require different levels of access to protected health information. Further, the responsibilities designated to these functions vary across each designated covered component at the University and cannot be determined solely based on job title or description. For these reasons it is the responsibility of each designated covered component that uses and discloses protected health information to determine those persons or classes of persons, as appropriate, in its workforce who need access to protected health information to carry out their duties; and for each such person or class of persons, the category or categories of protected health information to which access is needed and any conditions appropriate to such access.

For any type of disclosure that it makes on a routine and recurring basis, a covered component must implement policies and procedures (which may be standard protocols) that limit the protected health information disclosed to the amount reasonably necessary to achieve the purpose of the disclosure. For all other disclosures, the covered component must develop criteria designed to limit the protected health information disclosed to the information reasonably necessary to

accomplish the purpose for which disclosure is sought and review requests for disclosure on an individual basis in accordance with such criteria.

3. Applicable Regulations

45 C.F.R. §§ 164.502, and 164.514(d).

G. Notice of Privacy Practices

1. Policy

Pepperdine University is committed to maintaining and protecting the confidentiality of the individual's PHI. This Notice of Privacy Practices applies to Pepperdine University (Athletics, Boone Center for the Family, Counseling Center, Disability Services Office, Graduate School of Education and Psychology (PRYDE, Union Rescue Mission, Clinics), Human Resources, and Student Health Center) ("Departments"). Pepperdine University is required by federal and state law, including the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act ("HIPAA"), to protect the individual's PHI and other personal information. Pepperdine is required to provide the individual with this Notice of Privacy Practices about the University's policies, safeguards, and practices. When Pepperdine University uses or discloses an individual's PHI, Pepperdine University is bound by the terms of this Notice of Privacy Practices, or the revised Notice of Privacy Practices, if applicable.

The University's Obligations:

Pepperdine is required by law to:

- Maintain the privacy of PHI (with certain exceptions)
- Give the individual this notice of the University's legal duties and privacy practices regarding health information about the individual
- Follow the terms of the University's Notice of Privacy Practice that is currently in effect

2. Procedure

How the University may use and disclose PHI:

The following describes the ways the University may use and disclose PHI. Except for the purposes described below, the University will use and disclose PHI only with the individual's written permission. The individual may revoke such permission at any time by writing to Pepperdine University's Compliance Officer.

- For Treatment. The University may use and disclose PHI for the individual's treatment and to provide the individual with treatment-related health care services. For example, the University may disclose PHI to doctors, nurses, technicians, or other personnel, including people outside the University's office, who are involved in the individual's medical care and need the information to provide the individual with medical care.
- For Payment. The University may use and disclose PHI so that the University or others may bill and receive payment from the individual, an insurance company or a third party for the treatment and services the individual

- received. For example, the University may tell the individual's insurance company about a treatment the individual is going to receive to determine whether the individual's insurance company will cover the treatment.
- For Health Care Operations. The University may use and disclose PHI for health care operations purposes. These uses and disclosures are necessary to make sure that all of the University's patients receive quality care and to operate and manage the University's office. For example, the University may share information with doctors, residents, nurses, technicians, clerks, and other personnel for quality assurance and educational purposes. The University also may share information with other entities that have a relationship with the individual (for example, the individual's insurance company and anyone other than the individual who pays for the individual's services) for the individual's health care operation activities.
 - Appointment Reminders, Treatment Alternatives, and Health Related Benefits and Services. The University may use and disclose PHI to contact the individual to remind them that they have an appointment with the University. The University also may use and disclose PHI to tell the individual about treatment alternatives or health-related benefits and services that may be of interest to the individual.
 - Third Parties Involved in an Individual's Care or Payment for an Individual's Care. When appropriate, the University may share PHI with a person who is involved in the individual's medical care or payment for the individual's care, such as the individual's family or a close friend. The University also may notify the individual's family about the individual's location or general condition or disclose such information to an entity (such as the Red Cross) assisting in a disaster relief effort.
 - Research. Under certain circumstances, the University may use and disclose PHI for research. For example, a research project may involve comparing the health of patients who received one treatment to those who received another, for the same condition. The University will generally ask for the individual's written authorization before using the individual's PHI or sharing it with others to conduct research. Under limited circumstances, the University may use and disclose PHI for research purposes without the individual's permission. Before the University uses or discloses PHI for research without the individual's permission, the project will go through a special approval process to ensure that research conducted poses minimal risk to the individual's privacy. The individual's information will be de-identified. Researchers may contact the individual to see if the individual is interested in or eligible to participate in a study.

SPECIAL SITUATIONS:

- As Required by Law. The University will disclose PHI when required to do so by international, federal, state or local law.
- To Avert a Serious Threat to Health or Safety. The University may use and disclose PHI when necessary to prevent a serious threat to the individual's health and safety or the health and safety of others. Disclosures, however,

will be made only to someone who may be able to help prevent or respond to the threat, such as law enforcement or a potential victim. For example, the University may need to disclose information to law enforcement when a patient reveals participation in a violent crime.

- Business Associates. The University may disclose PHI to the University's business associates that perform functions on the University's behalf or provide the University with services if the information is necessary for such functions or services. For example, the University may use another company to perform billing services on the University's behalf. All of the University's business associates are obligated to protect the privacy of the individual's information and are not allowed to use or disclose any information other than as specified in our contract.
- Organ and Tissue Donation. If the individual is an organ donor, the University may use or release PHI to organizations that handle organ procurement or other entities engaged in procurement, banking or transportation of organs, eyes or tissues to facilitate organ, eye or tissue donation and transplantation.
- Military and Veterans. If the individual is a member of the armed forces, the University may release PHI as required by military command authorities. The University also may release PHI to the appropriate foreign military authority if the individual is a member of a foreign military.
- Workers' Compensation. The University may release PHI for workers' compensation or similar programs. These programs provide benefits for work-related injuries or illness.
- Public Health Risks. The University may disclose PHI for public health risks or certain occurrences. These risks and occurrences generally include disclosures to prevent or control disease, injury or disability; report births and deaths; report child, elder or dependent adult abuse or neglect; report reactions to medications or problems with products; notify people of recalls of products they may be using; a person who may have been exposed to a disease or may be at risk for contracting or spreading a disease or condition; and the appropriate government authority if we believe a patient has been the victim of abuse, neglect, or domestic violence (we will only make this disclosure when required or authorized by law).
- Health Oversight Activities. The University may disclose PHI to a health oversight agency, such as the California Department of Health and Human Services or Center for Medicare and Medical Services, for activities authorized by law. These oversight activities include, for example, audits, investigations, inspections, and licensure. These activities are necessary for the government to monitor the health care system, government programs, and compliance with civil rights laws.
- Data Breach Notification Purposes. The University may use or disclose the individual's PHI to provide legally required notices of unauthorized access to or disclosure of PHI.
- Lawsuits and Disputes. If the individual is involved in a lawsuit or a dispute, the University may disclose PHI in response to a court or administrative

- order. The University also may disclose PHI in response to a subpoena, discovery request, or other lawful request by someone else involved in the dispute, but only if efforts have been made to tell the individual about the request or to allow the individual to obtain an order protecting the information requested.
- Law Enforcement. The University may release PHI if asked by a law enforcement official if the information is: (1) in response to a court order, subpoena, warrant, summons or similar process; (2) limited information to identify or locate a suspect, fugitive, material witness, or missing person; (3) about the victim of a crime even if, under certain very limited circumstances, the University is unable to obtain the individual's agreement; (4) about a death the University believes may be the result of criminal conduct; (5) about criminal conduct on the University's premises; and (6) in an emergency to report a crime, the location of the crime or victims, or the identity, description or location of the person who committed the crime.
 - Coroners, Medical Examiners and Funeral Directors. The University may release PHI to a coroner or medical examiner. This may be necessary, for example, to identify a deceased person or determine the cause of death. The University also may release PHI to funeral directors as necessary for their duties.
 - National Security and Intelligence Activities. The University may release PHI to authorized federal officials for intelligence, counter-intelligence, and other national security activities authorized by law.
 - Protective Services for the President and Others. The University may disclose PHI to authorized federal officials so they may provide protection to the President, other authorized persons or foreign heads of state, or to conduct special investigations.
 - Inmates or Individuals in Custody. If the individual is an inmate of a correctional institution or under the custody of a law enforcement official, the University may release PHI to the correctional institution or law enforcement official. This release would be necessary if: (1) for the institution to provide the individual with health care; (2) to protect the individual's health and safety or the health and safety of others; or (3) the safety and security of the correctional institution.

USES AND DISCLOSURES THAT REQUIRES THE UNIVERSITY TO GIVE THE INDIVIDUAL AN OPPORTUNITY TO OBJECT/OPT OUT:

- Third Parties Involved in the Individual's Care or Payment for Individual's Care. Unless the individual objects, the University may disclose to a member of the individual's family, a relative, a close friend or any other person the individual identifies, the individual's PHI that directly relates to that third party's involvement in the individual's health care. If the individual is unable to agree or object to such a disclosure, the University may disclose such information as necessary if the University determines that it is in the individual's best interest based on the University's professional judgment.

- Disaster Relief. The University may disclose the individual's PHI to disaster relief organizations that seek the individual's PHI to coordinate the individual's care, or notify family and friends of the individual's location or condition in a disaster. The University will provide the individual with an opportunity to agree or object to such a disclosure whenever the University practically can do so.
- Fundraising. The University may notify the individual about fundraising events that support Pepperdine University.

INDIVIDUAL'S WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION IS REQUIRED FOR OTHER USES AND DISCLOSURES:

The following uses and disclosures of the individual's PHI will be made only with the individual's written authorization:

1. Uses and disclosures of PHI for marketing purposes;
 2. Disclosures that constitute a sale of the individual's PHI; and
 3. Disclosures of psychotherapy notes.
- Other uses and disclosures of PHI not covered by this Notice of Privacy Practice or the laws that apply to the University will be made only with the individual's written authorization. If the individual gives us authorization, the individual may revoke it at any time by submitting a written revocation to Pepperdine University Compliance Officer and we will no longer disclose PHI under the authorization. But disclosure that the University made in reliance on an individual's authorization before the individual revoked it will not be affected by the revocation.

INDIVIDUAL'S RIGHTS REGARDING PHI:

- Right to Inspect and Copy. The individual has a right to inspect and copy PHI that may be used to make decisions about the individual's care or payment for the individual's care. This includes medical and billing records, other than psychotherapy notes. To inspect and copy the individual's PHI, the individual must make their request, in writing, to the Department in which their care was provided. The University has up to 30 days to make the individual PHI available to the individual and the University may charge the individual a reasonable fee for the costs of copying, mailing or other supplies associated with the individual's request. The University may not charge the individual a fee if the individual needs the information for a claim for benefits under the Social Security Act or any other state or federal needs-based benefit program. The University may deny the individual's request in certain limited circumstances. If the University does deny the individual's request, the individual has the right to have the denial reviewed by a licensed healthcare professional that was not directly involved in the denial of the individual's request, and the University will comply with the outcome of the review.
- Right to Get Notice of a Breach. Pepperdine University is committed to safeguarding the individual's PHI. If a breach of the individual's PHI occurs,

- the University will notify the individual in accordance with state and federal law.
- Right to Amend, Correct or Add an Addendum. If the individual feels that the PHI the University has is incorrect, incomplete, or the individual wishes to add an addendum to the individual's records, the individual has the right to make such request for as long as the information is kept by or for the University's office. The individual must make their request in writing to the Department in which their care was provided. In the case of claims that the information is incorrect, incomplete, or if the record was not created by Pepperdine University, the University may deny the individual's request. However, if the University denies any part of the individual's request, the University will provide the individual with a written explanation of the reasons for doing so within 60 days of the individual's request.
 - Right to an Accounting of Disclosures. Individuals have the right to request a list of certain disclosures the University made of PHI for purposes other than treatment, payment, health care operations, certain other purposes consistent with law, or for which the individual provided written authorization. To request an accounting of disclosure, individuals must make their request, in writing, to the Department in which the individual's care was provided. The individual may request an accounting of disclosures for up to the previous six years of services provided before the date of the individual's request. If more than one request is made during a 12 month period, Pepperdine University may charge a cost based fee.
 - Right to Request Restrictions. Individuals have the right to request a restriction or limitation on the PHI Pepperdine University uses or disclose for treatment, payment, or health care operations. Individuals also have the right to request a limit on the PHI we disclose to someone involved in the individual's care or the payment for the individual's care, like a family member or friend. For example, the individual could ask that the University not share information about a particular diagnosis or treatment with the individual's spouse. To request a restriction, the individual must make their request, in writing, to the Department in which their care was provided. The University is not required to agree to the individual's request unless the individual is asking us to restrict the use and disclosure of the individual's PHI to a health plan for payment or health care operation purposes and such information the individual wishes to restrict pertains solely to a health care item or service for which the individual has paid the University out-of-pocket in full. If the University agrees, the University will comply with the individual's request unless the information is needed to provide the individual with emergency treatment or to comply with law. If the University does not agree, the University will provide an explanation in writing.
 - Out-of-Pocket-Payments. If the individual pays out-of-pocket (or in other words, the individual has requested that the University not bill the individual's health plan) in full for a specific item or service, the individual has the right to ask that the individual's PHI with respect to that item or

service not be disclosed to a health plan for purposes of payment or health care operations, and the University will honor that request.

- Right to Request Confidential Communications. Individuals have the right to request that the University communicate with them about medical matters in a certain way or at a certain location. For example, the individual can ask that the University only contact individuals by mail or at work. To request confidential communications, individuals must make their request, in writing, to the Department in which their care was provided. The individual's request must specify how or where the individual wishes to be contacted. The University will accommodate reasonable requests.
- Right to Choose Someone to Act for the Individual. If the individual gives someone medical power of attorney or if someone is the individual's legal guardian, that person can exercise the individual's rights and make choices about the individual's PHI. The University will use our best efforts to verify that person has authority to act for the individual before the University takes any action.
- Right to a Paper Copy of This Notice of Privacy Practices. Individuals have the right to a paper copy of this Notice of Privacy Practices. Individuals may ask the University to give the individual a copy of this Notice of Privacy Practices at any time. Even if the individual has agreed to receive this Notice of Privacy Practices electronically, individuals are still entitled to a paper copy of this Notice of Privacy Practices. Individuals may obtain a copy of this Notice of Privacy Practices on our web site at, http://www.pepperdine.edu/provost/content/policies/hipaa_manual_5_2012.pdf. To obtain a paper copy of this Notice of Privacy Practices, contact the Department in which the individual's care was provided.

CHANGES TO THIS NOTICE OF PRIVACY PRACTICES:

- Pepperdine University reserves the right to change this Notice of Privacy Practices and make the new Notice of Privacy Practices apply to PHI the University already has as well as any information the University receives in the future. The University will post a copy of the University's current Notice of Privacy Practice at our office. The Notice of Privacy Practices will contain the effective date on the first page, in the top right-hand corner. Individuals will be sent information regarding the changes via e-mail or via mail on how they can obtain a new copy. Individuals will be asked to sign off on the new Notice of Privacy Practices at the individual's next scheduled appointment.

COMPLAINTS:

- If an individual believes their privacy rights have been violated, the individual may file a complaint with Kim Miller, HIPAA Compliance Officer, 24255 Pacific Coast Highway, Malibu, CA 90263, 310.506.4208. All complaints must be made in writing. Individuals may also contact the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services or Director, Office of Civil Rights of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Please contact the University Compliance Officer if an individual needs assistance

locating current contact information. Individuals will not be penalized or retaliated against for filing a complaint.

3. Applicable Regulation

45 C.F.R. § 164.520

H. Privacy Official, Security Officer, and Privacy Coordinators

1. Privacy Official

The University has designated a Privacy Official who is responsible for the development and implementation of the University's policies and procedures related to the privacy and security of protected health information under HIPAA. Responsibilities of the Privacy Official include:

- Maintain ongoing communication with the Security Official and all Privacy Coordinators.
- Coordinate training programs for the designated covered components in cooperation with the Privacy Coordinators.
- Maintain ongoing communications with the IRB regarding research use of PHI.
- Respond to complaints regarding University policies, procedures, and practices related to the privacy of health information.
- Respond to, or refer to the appropriate covered component, requests by individuals for access and amendment, an accounting of disclosures, or requested restrictions to the use and disclosure of the individual's PHI.

The contact information for the Privacy Official is:

Kim Miller
Pepperdine University
24255 Pacific Coast Highway
Malibu, CA 90263
E-mail: kim.miller@pepperdine.edu
Telephone: (310) 506-4208

This information is subject to change and will be revised accordingly.

2. Security Official

The University has designated a Security Official to assist the Privacy Official and Privacy Coordinators in carrying out University adopted policies and procedures related to the privacy and security of individuals' ePHI under HIPAA.

Responsibilities of the Security Official include:

- Maintain ongoing communication with the Privacy Official and all Privacy Coordinators.

- Assist in the development of policies and procedures of each covered component related to the security of ePHI.
- Assist in the development and implementation of ongoing security awareness and training programs for the workforce of covered components, researchers, and students with respect to ePHI.
- Monitor the use of security measures to protect ePHI.
- Assist in revising the University's policies and procedures related to the privacy and security of ePHI as required to comply with changes in any applicable laws and document any changes.

The contact information for the Security Official is:

Kim Cary
 Pepperdine University
 24255 Pacific Coast Highway
 Malibu, CA 90263
 E-mail: kim.cary@pepperdine.edu
 Telephone: (310) 506-6655

3. Privacy Coordinators

The University has designated Privacy Coordinators within each of the covered components to assist the Privacy Official and the Security Officer in carrying out University adopted policies and procedures related to the privacy and security of protected health information under HIPAA.

Responsibilities of the Privacy Coordinators include:

- Perform the role of liaison and maintain ongoing communication with the Privacy Official and the Security Official.
- Communicate with the Privacy Official and the Security Official regarding the privacy and security policies of the covered component within which the Privacy Coordinator is located.
- Develop and maintain procedures consistent with the policy for protection of PHI in the covered component.
- Maintain all policies and procedures in written or electronic form.
- Inform members of the covered component about the policies and procedures through various mechanisms, including staff meetings, orientation for new workforce members, and ongoing education.
- Monitor the process for identifying workforce members within the covered component who require access to PHI.
- Monitor compliance with the policies and procedures of the covered component.
- Report to the Privacy Official violations that result in an impermissible use of disclosure of PHI, and report to the Security Official violations that result in an impermissible use of disclosure of ePHI.

- Help ensure continued compliance with HIPAA and University policies and procedures.

The contact information for each of the Privacy Coordinators is:

Student Health Center
Rebecca Roldan
E-mail: rebecca.rolدان@pepperdine.edu
Telephone: (310) 506-4316 (Option #3 for Business Inquiries)

Athletic Training Center
Kevin Wright, Athletic Trainer
E-mail: kevin.wright@pepperdine.edu
Telephone: (310) 506-4602

Student Counseling Center
Dr. Nivla Fitzpatrick
E-mail: nivla.fitzpatrick@pepperdine.edu
Telephone: (310) 506-4210

Pepperdine University Psychological & Educational Clinic
West Los Angeles Graduate Campus
Dr. Aaron Aviera, Director
E-mail: aaron.aviera@pepperdine.edu
Telephone: (310) 568-5752

Pepperdine Community Counseling Center
Orange County Graduate Campus
Dr. Duncan Wigg, Director
E-mail: duncan.wigg@pepperdine.edu
Telephone: (949) 223-2522

Pepperdine Community Counseling Center
Encino Graduate Campus
Dr. Anat Cohen, Director
E-mail: anat.cohen@pepperdine.edu
Telephone: (818) 501-1660

Pepperdine Jerry B.H. Union Rescue Clinic
Dr. Aaron Aviera, Director
Pepperdine University Psychology & Educational Clinic
E-mail: aaron.aviera@pepperdine.edu
Telephone: (310) 568-5752

Pepperdine Jerry B.H. Union Rescue Clinic
Dr. Cary Mitchell, Director
Pepperdine University Psychology & Educational Clinic
E-mail: cary.mitchell@pepperdine.edu
Telephone: (310) 506-8553

Human Resources
Angie Pedersen
E-mail: angie.pedersen@pepperdine.edu
Telephone: (310) 506-4190

PRYDE (Pepperdine Resource, Youth Diversion, and
Education)
Kenneth Woog, Associate Director
Graduate School of Education and Psychology
E-mail: kenneth.woog@pepperdine.edu
Telephone: (949) 283-0041

Boone Center for the Family
Holly Ebright
Graduate School of Education and Psychology
E-mail: holly.ebright@pepperdine.edu
Telephone: (310) 506-4771

Disability Services Office
Eunice Chong
E-mail: eunice.chong@pepperdine.edu
Telephone: (310) 506-6500

This information is subject to change and will be revised accordingly.

4. Applicable Regulation

45 C.F.R. § 164.530(a).

I. Records Retention

1. Policy

The University will maintain certain documentation regarding its HIPAA compliance, in written or electronic form.

2. Procedure

- Covered components must retain the following documentation for six years from the date of its creation or the date it was last in effect (whichever is later):

- Policies and Procedures. Any policy or procedural documentation, including notice of privacy practices, consents (if any) and authorizations, and other standard forms.
 - Patient Requests. Patient requests for access, amendment, or accounting of disclosures.
 - Complaints. The handling of any individual's complaints.
 - Workforce Training. The processes for and content of workforce training.
 - Sanctions. The handling of any sanctions against members of its workforce who fail to comply with the privacy policies and procedures of the covered component.
- If state laws require longer retention periods, the state requirements control.

3. Applicable Regulation

45 C.F.R. § 164.530(j).

J. Research

1. Policy

HIPAA establishes privacy protections from human subjects research and establishes the conditions under which protected health information may be used or disclosed by Pepperdine University for research purposes. This policy and procedure should be followed in addition to any applicable federal or state regulations governing the protection of human subjects research, as well as any applicable Institutional Review Board ("IRB") policies and procedures.

2. Procedure

Research

- Pepperdine University may use or disclose protected health information for research, regardless of the source of the funding of the research, in the following circumstances:
- Individual Authorization. The individual has signed a valid authorization;
 - Board Approval of Waiver. The IRB has approved a proper waiver of the need to obtain the individuals authorization;
 - Limited Data Set. The health information is used or disclosed in a limited data set in accordance with a valid Data Use Agreement;
 - De-identification. The health information has been de-identified;
 - Preparatory to Research. PHI may be used or disclosed to a researcher as necessary to prepare a research protocol or for similar purposes preparatory to research if the University obtains the following representations from the researcher: (a) the use or disclosure is sought solely to review PHI as necessary to prepare a research protocol or for similar purposes preparatory to research:

- (b) no PHI will be removed from the University by the researcher in the course of the review; and (c) the PHI for which use or access is sought is necessary for the research purposes;
- Decedent's Research. PHI may be used or disclosed to a researcher for research on decedents if the University obtains the following from the researcher: (a) a representation that the use or disclosure sought is solely for research on the PHI of decedents; (b) documentation of the death of such individual(s) and/or research subject(s); (c) a representation that the PHI for which use or disclosure is sought is necessary for research purposes.
- If the University is also the researcher, the University must still obtain the proper authorization or fit within one of the other exceptions before using PHI for research purposes.

Research Pursuant to an Authorization

- Research authorizations must contain the same core elements as other authorizations (Authorization to Use or Disclose Protected Health Information on pages 9 and 10), except for the following differences:
 - The University may condition the provision of research-related treatment on a provision of authorization for the use or disclosure of protected health information for such research;
 - An authorization for use and disclosure of protected health information for a research study may be combined with any other type of written permission for the same research study, including another authorization for the use or disclosure of protected health information for such research or consent to participate in such research;
 - A research authorization does not need to contain an expiration date or event as is required for other authorizations (the language "end of the research study" or "none" or similar language is sufficient).

Revocation

- A research authorization may be revoked by an individual.
- If an authorization is revoked, the University may continue its use or disclosure of the PHI already obtained pursuant to the valid authorization to the extent necessary to preserve the integrity of the research study.

IRB Waiver Approval

- For a use or disclosure to be permitted upon IRB approval, the IRB must document that all of the following criteria have been met:
 - The use or disclosure of PHI involves no more than a minimal risk to the privacy of individuals, based on the presence of the following elements: (i) an adequate plan to protect the identifiers from improper use and disclosure; (ii) an adequate plan to destroy the identifiers at the earliest opportunity consistent with the

conduct of research, unless there is a health or research justification for retaining the identifiers or such retention is otherwise required by law; and (iii) adequate written assurances that the protected health information will not be reused or disclosed to any other person or entity, except as required by law, for authorized oversight of the research study, or for other research for which the use or disclosure of protected health information would be permitted under this policy;

- The research could not be conducted without the waiver or alteration; and
- The research could not be conducted without access to and use of the protected health information.
- The documentation should include a statement identifying the IRB and the date on which the alteration or waiver of authorization was approved.
- The documentation should include a brief description of the PHI for which use or access has been determined to be necessary by the IRB.
- The documentation should include a statement that the alteration or waiver of authorization has been reviewed.
- The Chair of the IRB or other member designated by the Chair must sign the document.

3. Applicable Regulations

45 C.F.R. §§ 164.501, 164.508, 164.512.

K. Right to Request Access to Protected Health Information

1. Policy

Individuals have the right to request access to inspect or copy their protected health information that is maintained in a designated record set. The University will address an individual's request to inspect or copy his or her protected health information in a timely and professional manner. Individuals do not have the right to access certain types of information (set forth below), and in those situations, the University may deny an individual's request to access. In certain circumstances, an individual may have the right to have a denial reviewed. The University will adhere to the procedures set forth below when addressing, denying, or reviewing an individual's request to access.

2. Procedure

Requests for Access

- A Sample Request for Access Form is set forth on page 47 of this Manual.
- Each covered component must designate the title of the person(s) or office responsible for receiving and processing requests for access by individuals.
- Individuals must be instructed to direct their request for access to the designated person responsible for receiving such requests.

- Individuals may be instructed to make their request for access in writing.
- The person responsible for processing the request may discuss the scope, format, and other aspects of the request for access with the individual as necessary to facilitate a timely provision of access.
- The parties can agree in advance that a summary of the requested protected health information will be provided in lieu of access to the information.
- Upon receipt of a proper request, the covered component will act on the request by either: (1) informing the individual of acceptance and providing the access requested; or (2) providing the individual with a written denial in accordance with the procedure set forth.
- If the covered component does not maintain the requested protected health information, but it knows where the requested information is maintained, the covered component will inform the individual where to direct the request for access.
- An individual's request for access must be acted upon no later than 30 days after the request is made; or, if the request is for protected health information that is not maintained or accessible on-site, no later than 60 days after the request.

Providing Access

- If a request for access is granted, the individual will be given access to the protected health information in a secure and confidential manner.
- The covered component will provide the individual with access to the protected health information in the form or format requested by the individual, if it is readily producible in such form or format. If it is not readily producible in such format, the covered component will provide the access in such other form as agreed to by the individual.
- In instances where the protected health information is in more than one record set, or at more than one location, the covered component will only produce the protected health information once in response to the request for access.

Denial of Access

- A Sample Denial of Access Form is set forth on page 45 of this Manual.
- A written denial of access may be issued in the following circumstances:
 - Psychotherapy Notes. An individual does not have the right to access psychotherapy notes relating to him or herself except (a) to the extent the patient's treating professional approves to such access in writing; or (b) the patient obtains a court order authorizing such access.
 - Legal Information. An individual does not have the right to access information compiled in reasonable anticipation of, or for use in, a civil, criminal, or administrative action or proceeding.
 - Endangerment. An individual does not have the right to access information in the event that a licensed health care professional

- has determined, in the exercise of professional judgment, that the access requested is reasonably likely to endanger the life or physical safety of the individual or another person.
- Obtained from Someone Else. An individual does not have the right to access information if the protected health information was obtained from someone other than a health care provider under a promise of confidentiality and the access requested would be reasonably likely to reveal the source of the information.
 - Reference to Other People. An individual does not have the right to access information if the protected health information makes reference to another person and a licensed health care professional has determined, in the exercise of professional judgment, that access requested is reasonably likely to cause substantial harm to such other person.
 - Personal Representative. An individual does not have the right to access information if the request for access is made by the individual's personal representative and a licensed health care professional has determined, in the exercise of professional judgment, that the provision of access to such personal representative is reasonably likely to cause substantial harm to the individual or another person.
 - Research. The University may temporarily suspend an individual's access to protected health information created or obtained in the course of research that includes treatment. The suspension may last for as long as the research is in progress, provided that the individual agreed to the denial of access when consenting to participate in the research, and the individual has been informed that the right of access will be reinstated upon completion of the research.
 - Other Limited Circumstances. There are other limited circumstances when an individual does not have the right to access protected health information, listed in 45 C.F.R. § 164.524.
- When denying an individual access to protected health information, the denial will be written in plain language and
 - Contain the basis for the denial;
 - If applicable, contain a statement of the individual's review rights, including a description of how the individual may exercise such rights; and
 - Contain a description of how the individual may complain to the University pursuant to the University's complaint process (and include the title and telephone number of the contact person), or to the appropriate OCR Regional office.
 - The University must, to the extent possible, grant the individual access to any other protected health information requested after excluding the protected health information that was denied.

Reviewing a Denial of Access

- If access is denied based on (1) Endangerment; (2) Reference to Other People; or (3) Personal Representative (these exceptions are all set forth above), the individual must be given the opportunity to have the denial reviewed.
- If an individual has requested a review of denial, the University must designate a licensed health care professional, who was not directly involved in the denial, to review the decision to deny access.
- The reviewing official must determine whether or not to confirm the denial based on the standards set forth in 45 C.F.R. 164.524(a)(3). The reviewing official must review the denial of access within a reasonable period of time and then must promptly notify the individual of the decision and take any necessary action to carry out the reviewing officials decision.

Costs and Fees

- The University may impose a reasonable, cost-based fee for copying costs and postage in response to a request for access.
- If the individual agrees in advance, the University may impose a reasonable cost-based fee for preparing a summary of the protected health information.

Documentation

- The University must document and retain:
 - The designated record sets that are subject to access by individuals; and
 - The titles of the persons or offices responsible for receiving and processing requests for access by individuals.

3. Applicable Regulation

45 C.F.R. § 164.524.

L. Right to Request an Accounting of Disclosures

1. Policy

The University will permit individuals to request and receive an accounting of disclosures of their protected health information. An individual may request an accounting for disclosures that have been made up to six years prior to the date of his or her request; however, the University is not required to account for any disclosures that occurred prior to the HIPAA compliance date of April 14, 2003. The accounting must include all disclosures except for the following:

- Disclosures made to carry out treatment, payment, or health care operations;
- Disclosures made to the individual;
- Disclosures made pursuant to an individual's authorization;

- Disclosures for a facility directory;
- Disclosures to persons directly involved in the individual's care or payment or disclosures for notification purposes pursuant to 45 C.F.R. § 164.510(b);
- Disclosures for national security or intelligence purposes;
- Disclosures to correctional facilities or law enforcement officials;
- Disclosures made as part of a limited data set;
- Disclosures that occurred prior to the compliance date; and
- Other limited disclosures as set forth in 45 C.F.R. § 164.528.

2. Procedure

Request for Accounting

- Individuals will be permitted to request and receive an accounting of disclosures of their protected health information.
- Designated covered components may require requests for an accounting to be submitted in writing.
- A Sample Request for Accounting of Disclosures Form is set forth on page 35 of this Manual.

Accounting Requirements

- A Sample Accounting for Disclosures Form is set forth on page 48 of this Manual.
- An individual must receive a written accounting of disclosures and the written accounting must include:
 - The date of disclosure;
 - The name of the entity or person who received the protected health information, if known, the address of such entity or person;
 - A brief description of the protected health information disclosed; and
 - A brief statement of the purpose of the disclosure; or in lieu of such statement, a copy of a written request for a disclosure, if any.
- If the University has made multiple disclosures of the protected health information to the same person or entity for a single purpose, or pursuant to a single authorization, the accounting may, with respect to such multiple disclosures, provide:
 - The information required above for the first disclosure during the accounting period;
 - The frequency or number of disclosures made during the accounting period; and
 - The date of the last such disclosure during the accounting period.
- The University must act on the individual's request for an accounting no later than 60 days after receipt of such a request. If the University is unable to provide the accounting within this time frame, it may extend the time to provide the accounting by no more than 30 days, provided that: (1) the University provides the individual with a written statement of the reasons for delay and the date by which the University will provide

the accounting; and (2) the University may have only one such extension of time for action on a request for an accounting.

Suspension of Accounting of Disclosures

- An accounting of disclosures may be suspended at the request of a health oversight agency or law enforcement official if certain conditions are met.
- If a designated health care component receives a request to suspend an individual's right to receive an accounting of disclosures, the designated covered component should contact the University's Privacy Official.

Costs and Fees

- The first accounting of disclosures to an individual in any twelve (12) month period must be provided at no charge.
- A reasonable cost-based fee may be imposed for each subsequent request for an accounting by the same individual within the 12-month period, provided that the University informs the individual in advance of the fee and provides the individual with an opportunity to withdraw or modify the request.

3. Applicable Regulation

45 C.F.R. § 164.528.

M. Right to Request an Amendment to Protected Health Information

1. Policy

Individuals have the right to request an amendment or correction to their protected health information. The University will permit an individual to request an amendment to his or her protected health information in their designated record set for as long as the information is maintained in the designated record set. An individual can request an amendment to his or her protected health information that was not created by the University, but the individual must provide the University with a reasonable basis to believe that the originator of the information is no longer available to act on the request. The University has the right to deny the request to amend in certain circumstances.

2. Procedure

Requests for an Amendment

- A Sample Request for an Amendment Form is set forth on page 49 of this Manual.
- Each covered component of the University must designate the title of the person(s) or office responsible for receiving and processing requests for an amendment by individuals.
- Individuals must be instructed to direct their requests for an amendment to the designated person responsible for receiving such request.

- A covered component may instruct individuals to make their requests in writing and may require the individual to provide a reason to support the requested amendment, as long as the designated covered component informs the individual in advance of such requirements.
- The University must act upon an individual's request for amendment no later than 60 days after receipt of the request. If the covered entity is unable to act on the amendment within this time period, the University may extend the time for such action by no more than 30 days, provided that: (1) the University provides the individual with a written statement of the reasons for the delay and the date by which the University will complete its action on the request; and (2) the University may have only one such extension of time for action on a request for an amendment.

Accepting a Request to Amend

- If the requested amendment is accepted, in whole or in part, the covered component shall inform the individual of the acceptance and make the appropriate amendment.
- At a minimum, the covered component shall amend the information by identifying the affected information in the designated record set and appending or otherwise providing a link to the location of the amendment.
- The covered component and the individual should identify the relevant persons or entities, including business associates, who need to be informed about the amendment.

Denying a Request to Amend

- A Sample Denial of Request for an Amendment Form is set forth on page 44 of this Manual.
- An individual's request for an amendment may be denied if the covered component determines that the protected health information or record that is the subject of the request:
 - Was not created by the University, unless the individual provides a reasonable basis to believe that the originator of the protected health information is no longer available to act on the requested amendment;
 - Is not part of the individual's designated record set;
 - Is not available for inspection by the individual pursuant to the Access to Right to Request Access to PHI policy, set forth herein; and
 - Is accurate and complete.
- If a covered component denies the requested amendment, the covered component shall inform the individual in writing.
- The denial shall be written in plain language and contain the following:
 - The basis for the denial;

- A statement notifying the individual that he or she has the right to submit a written statement of disagreement and a description of how the individual may file such a statement;
 - A statement notifying the individual that if he or she does not submit a statement of disagreement, the individual may request that the designated covered component provide the individual's request for amendment and the denial with any future disclosures of the protected health information that is the subject of the amendment; and
 - A description of how the individual may file a complaint pursuant to the Privacy Complaint Policy and Procedure, set forth above.
- If the University denies a request for an amendment, the individual has the right to file a statement of disagreement.

Statement of Disagreement

- If the University denies an individual's request for an amendment, the individual will have the right to submit a statement of disagreement.
- The University may then prepare a written rebuttal to the individual's statement of disagreement.
- A copy of the rebuttal must be provided to the individual.

3. Applicable Regulation

45 C.F.R. § 164.526.

N. Right to Request Confidential Communication

1. Policy

Individuals may request to receive communications of protected health information in a confidential manner (e.g., by alternative means or in alternative locations). The University shall accommodate reasonable requests to receive confidential communications.

2. Procedure

- A covered component may require an individual to make a request to receive confidential communications in writing.
- Covered components may condition the provision of a reasonable accommodation on: (1) information as to how payment (if any) will be handled; and (2) specification of an alternative address or other method of contact.
- A covered component may not require an explanation from the individual as to the basis for the request as a condition of providing confidential communications.

3. Applicable Regulation

45 C.F.R. § 164.522(b)

O. Right to Request Restrictions on the Use and Disclosure of Protected Health Information

1. Policy

Individuals may request restrictions on the use and disclosure of their protected health information. Requests for restriction do not have to be granted; however, if the University agrees to a restriction, it may not use or disclose the protected health information in violation of the restriction, except in emergency situations. Further, any agreed-to restriction will not be effective to prevent uses and disclosures to the individual or as required by law.

2. Procedure

Request to Restrict Use or Disclosure of Protected Health Information

- An individual may request a restriction on the use and disclosure of his or her protected health information.
- A covered component does not have to agree to requests for restrictions; however, if it does agree, the covered component may not use or disclose the protected health information in violation of such restriction, except in emergency situations.
- The covered component should discuss with the individual whether the restriction should be communicated to others (i.e., other covered components of the University or business associates who may be sending the individual communications on behalf of the University).

Terminating a Restriction

- A restriction can be terminated if:
 - The individual requests the restriction in writing or orally (if the termination is requested orally, it should be documented; or
 - The designated covered component informs the individual that it is terminating the agreement to a restriction, in which case the termination will only apply to protected health information created or received after the individual has been notified of the termination.

3. Applicable Regulation

45 C.F.R § 164.522(a).

P. Safeguarding Protected Health Information

1. Policy

Pepperdine University will implement appropriate administrative, technical, and physical safeguards, which will reasonably safeguard the confidentiality of protected health information. Designated covered components may develop additional policies and procedures that are stricter than the parameters set forth

below in order to maximize the privacy of protected health information in light of the unique circumstances of a particular component.

2. Procedure

The University recognizes that each designated covered component has a unique organizational structure. For this reason, it is the responsibility of each designated covered component to determine and implement reasonable administrative, technical, and physical safeguards. The following list of guidelines contains some suggestions of administrative, technical, and physical safeguards that covered components may wish to adopt:

- Oral Communications. Exercising due care to avoid unnecessary disclosures of protected health information through oral communications, such as avoiding such conversations in public areas.
- Telephone Messages. Limiting messages left on answering machines and voicemails to appointment reminders and messages that do not link an individual's name to protected health information.
- Faxes. Placing fax machines in secure areas not readily accessible to visitors, clients, patients, etc. and/or using a cover sheet with a confidentiality notice when faxing protected health information.
- Paper Records. Storing paper records and charts in a way that avoids access by unauthorized persons, such as in locked filing cabinets.
- Desks and Working Areas. Securing desks and working areas that contain protected health information.
- Computer Monitors. Positioning computer monitors away from common areas or installing a privacy screen to prevent unauthorized viewing, and/or creating password protected screen savers.
- Disposal of Paper records. Disposing of documents containing protected health information in a secure manner, e.g., by shredding.
- Disposal of Electronic Materials. Disposing of electronic material that contains unencrypted protected health information in a secure method.
- E-mails. Sending e-mails that contain protected health information with a confidentiality notice, and/or sending such e-mails in encrypted form.
- Electronic Documents. Securing protected health information that is stored on a hard disk drive or other internal component of a personal computer, such as by password or encryption.

3. Applicable Regulation

45 C.F.R. § 164.530(c).

Q. Training

1. Policy

Each designated covered component is responsible for training its workforce (including employees, students, volunteers, etc.) with respect to the University's

HIPAA policies and procedures on the use and disclosure of PHI as necessary and appropriate for the members of the workforce to carry out their function.

2. Procedure

Training

- It will be the responsibility of each designated covered component to ensure that its workforce receives training.
- Each employee must be trained no later than April 14, 2003. Each new employee must receive training within a reasonable period of time after the person becomes an employee, etc.
- If there is a material change in the policies and procedures and, as a result, certain employees are affected, those employees must receive training on the material change within a reasonable period of time after the change becomes effective.

Documentation

- A covered entity must document that the training has been provided.

3. Applicable Regulation

45 C.F.R. § 164.530(b).

HIPAA Sample Forms [see following pages]

- A. Accounting for Disclosures of Protected Health Information
- B. Authorization to Use/Disclose Protected Health Information
- C. Business Associate Agreement
- D. Denial of Request for Amendment
- E. Denial of Request for Access
- F. Privacy Complaint
- G. Request for Access to Protected Health Information
- H. Request for Accounting of Disclosures
- I. Request for Amendment to Protected Health Information
- J. Acknowledgement of Receipt of Notice of Privacy Practices

A. Accounting for Disclosures of Protected Health Information

Date of Disclosure	Name and Address of Person who Received PHI	Reason for Disclosure	Description of PHI Disclosed	Persons or Offices Processing the Accounting

B. Authorization to Use/Disclose Protected Health Information (HIPAA)

Name: _____

Location: _____ Telephone Number: (____) _____

I hereby authorize the use and/or disclosure of my health information as described below. I understand that this authorization is voluntary. I also understand that if the person or organization authorized to receive the information is not a health plan or health care provider, the released information may be re-disclosed and may no longer be protected by the federal privacy regulations.

1. Person or organization authorized to disclose the health information:

2. Person or organization authorized to receive the health information:

3. Description of health information that may be used/disclosed:

4. Description of each purpose for which the health information will be used/disclosed (**Note: Not required if disclosure is requested by the individual**):

5. I understand that the person or organization that I am authorizing to use/disclose the information may receive compensation in exchange for the health information described above.

6. I understand that I may refuse to sign this authorization and that my refusal to sign will not affect my ability to enroll in a health plan, obtain health care treatment or payment or my eligibility for benefits.* (**Note: Not required if disclosure is requested by the individual**).

7. I understand that I may revoke this authorization at any time by providing written notice to:

I understand that my revocation will not affect any actions already taken in reliance on this authorization.

8. I understand I may inspect or copy any information to be used or disclosed under this authorization.

9. Unless otherwise revoked in writing, this authorization will expire _____ days from the date signed below. If this date is left blank, the authorization will automatically expire one year from the date I sign below.

Signature of Individual (or Legal Representative)

Date

Individual's Name (Print)

Name of Legal Representative, if applicable (Print)

Relationship

*A health plan may condition enrollment or eligibility for benefits on an individual providing an authorization prior to enrollment if the authorization sought is for the plan's eligibility or enrollment determinations relating to the individual or for its underwriting risk or risk rating determinations and the authorization is not for a use or disclosure of psychotherapy notes (45 C.F.R. § 164.508(b)(4)(ii)(A&B)).

C. Business Associate Agreement

Pepperdine University Business Associate Agreement

Definitions:

The following terms used in this Agreement shall have the same meaning as those terms in the HIPAA Rules: Breach, Data Aggregation, Designated Record Set, Disclosure, Health Care Operations, Individual, Minimum Necessary, Notice of Privacy Practices, Protected Health Information, Required By Law, Secretary of Department of Health and Human Services, Security Incident, Subcontractor, Unsecured Protected Health Information, and Use.

Specific Definitions:

(a) Business Associate. "Business Associate" shall generally have the same meaning as the term "business associate" at 45 CFR 160.103, and in reference to the party to this agreement, shall mean _____ **[Insert name of Business Associate]**.

(b) Covered Entity. "Covered Entity" shall generally have the same meaning as the term "covered entity" at 45 CFR 160.103, and in reference to the party to this agreement, shall mean Pepperdine University.

(c) HIPAA Rules. "HIPAA Rules" shall mean the Privacy, Security, Breach Notification, and Enforcement Rules at 45 CFR Part 160 and Part 164.

Obligations and Activities of Business Associate:

Business Associate agrees to:

(a) Not use or disclose protected health information ("PHI") other than as permitted or required by the Agreement or as required by law;

(b) Use appropriate safeguards, and comply with Subpart C of 45 CFR Part 64 with respect to electronic PHI, to prevent use or disclosure of PHI other than as provided for by the Agreement;

(c) Report to Covered Entity any use or disclosure of PHI not provided for by the Agreement of which it becomes aware, including breaches of unsecured PHI as required at 45 CFR 164.410, and any security incident of which it becomes aware within seven (7) business days;

(d) In accordance with 45 CFR 164.502(e)(1)(ii) and 164.308(b)(2), if applicable, ensure that any subcontractors that create, receive, maintain, or transmit PHI on behalf of the Business Associate agree to the same restrictions, conditions, and requirements that apply to the Business Associate with respect to such information;

(e) Make available PHI in a designated record set to Covered Entity as necessary to satisfy Covered Entity's obligations under 45 CFR 164.524;

(f) Make any amendment(s) to PHI in a designated record set as directed or agreed to by the Covered Entity pursuant to 45 CFR 164.526, or take other measures as necessary to satisfy Covered Entity's obligations under 45 CFR 164.526;

(g) Maintain and make available the information required to provide an accounting of disclosures to Covered Entity as necessary to satisfy Covered Entity's obligations under 45 CFR 164.528;

(h) To the extent the Business Associate is to carryout one or more of Covered Entity's obligation(s) under Subpart E or 45 CFR Part 164, comply with the requirements of Subpart E that apply to the Covered Entity in the performance of such obligation(s); and

(i) Make its internal practices, books, and records available to the Secretary of Department of Health and Human Services for purposes of determining compliance with the HIPAA Rules.

Permitted Uses and Disclosures by Business Associate:

(a) Business Associate may only use or disclose PHI as necessary to perform the services set forth in Service Agreement.

(b) Business Associate may use or disclose PHI as required by law.

(c) Business Associate agrees to make uses and disclosures and requests for PHI consistent with Covered Entity's minimum necessary policies and procedures.

(d) Business Associate may not use or disclose protected health information in a manner that would violate Subpart E or 45 CFR Part 164 if done by Covered Entity.

Provisions for Covered Entity to Inform Business Associate of Notice of Privacy Practices and Restrictions ("NPP"):

(a) Covered Entity shall notify Business Associate of any limitation(s) in the NPP of Covered Entity under 45 CFR 164.520, to the extent that such limitation may affect Business Associate's use or disclosure of PHI.

(b) Covered Entity shall notify Business Associate of any changes in, or revocation of, the permission by an individual to use or disclose his or her PHI, to the extent that such changes may affect Business Associate's use or disclosure of PHI.

(c) Covered Entity shall notify Business Associate of any restriction on the use or disclosure of PHI that Covered Entity has agreed to or is required to abide by under 45 CFR 164.522, to the extent that such restriction may affect Business Associate's use or disclosure of PHI.

Term and Termination:

(a) Term. The Term of this Agreement shall be effective as of _____ **[Insert effective date]**, and shall terminate on _____ **[Insert termination date]** or on the date Covered Entity terminates for cause as authorized in paragraph (b) of this Section, whichever is sooner.

(b) Termination for Cause. Business Associate authorizes termination of this Agreement by Covered Entity, if Covered Entity determines Business Associate has violated a material term of the Agreement.

Miscellaneous:

(a) Injunctions. Covered Entity and Business Associate agree that any violation of the provisions of this Agreement may cause irreparable harm to Covered Entity. Accordingly, in addition to any other remedies available to Covered Entity at law, in equity, or under this Agreement, in the event of any violation by Business Associate of any of the provisions of this Agreement, or any explicit threat thereof, Covered Entity shall be entitled to an injunction or other decree of specific performance with respect to such violation or explicit threat thereof, without any bond or other security being required and without the necessity of demonstrating actual damages.

(b) Indemnification. Business Associate shall indemnify, hold harmless, and defend Covered Entity from and against any and all claims, losses, liabilities, costs and other expenses resulting from, or relating to, the acts or omissions of Business Associate in connection with the representations, duties and obligations of Business Associate under this Agreement.

(c) Obligations of Business Associate upon termination. Upon termination of this Agreement for any reason, Business Associate shall return to Covered Entity, or if agreed to by Covered Entity destroy, all PHI received from Covered Entity, or created, maintained, or received by Business Associate on behalf of Covered Entity, that the Business Associate still maintains in any form. Business Associate shall retain no copies of the PHI.

(d) Survival. The obligations of Business Associate under this Section shall survive the termination of this Agreement.

(e) The parties agree that the Business Associate Agreement may need to be amended as necessary to accommodate changes to HIPAA or other privacy laws and regulations in the future.

(f) The parties further agree that the Business Associate (and its subcontractors if applicable) is acting as an independent contractor and not as an agent of the Covered Entity.

(g) For questions regarding Pepperdine University's HIPAA compliance, please contact Kim Miller, HIPAA Compliance Officer, 24255 Pacific Coast Highway, Malibu, CA 90263, 310.506.4208.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, PEPPERDINE UNIVERSITY AND _____
[Insert name of Business Associate] have executed this Agreement as of the date first written above.

ATTEST:

by _____ Date _____
PEPPERDINE UNIVERSITY

ATTEST:

by _____ Date _____
BUSINESS ASSOCIATE

D. Denial of Request for an Amendment

To: _____
Name of Individual

Your request to amend your Protected Health Information to Pepperdine University has been denied because (*state basis for denial*):

Responsible Party's Name (*Print*) Date
Title of the persons or offices responsible for receiving and processing the request

You may have the right to submit a written statement of disagreement. If you have the right to submit a written statement of disagreement, submit it to:

Name of Department

If you do not submit a written statement disagreeing with the denial, you may request, in writing, that we provide your request for amendment and our denial with any future disclosures of the Protected Health Information that is the subject of your request.

You may make a complaint to the University's Privacy Official regarding the denial of your amendment. The contact information for the Privacy Official is:

Kim Miller
Pepperdine University
24255 Pacific Coast Highway
Telephone: (310) 506-4208
E-mail: kim.miller@pepperdine.edu

You may also submit a written complaint to the appropriate Office of Civil Rights Regional Office.

E. Denial of Request for Access

Your request to access or obtain a copy of your Protected Health Information has been denied for the following reasons:

Responsible Party's Name (*Print*) _____
Title of the persons or offices responsible for receiving Date

In accordance with applicable law and Pepperdine University's HIPAA privacy policies, you ___ do ___ do not (*please check one*) have the right to have this denial reviewed by Pepperdine.

If this denial is subject to review as indicated above and you desire to have the decision reviewed, please check the box below and return this form within 30 calendar days to:

[*name of department and address*]

If you desire to register a complaint regarding this denial, you may file a complaint with Pepperdine University's HIPAA Privacy Official or with the appropriate Office of Civil Rights Regional Office.

To file a complaint with the University's Privacy Official, contact Kim Miller at 24255 Pacific Coast Highway, Malibu, California 90263, (310) 506-4208 or kim.miller@pepperdine.edu.

* * * * *

I hereby request a review of Pepperdine University's denial of my request to access or obtain a copy of my Protected Health Information.

Signature of Individual or Legal Representative _____
Date

Name of Individual or Legal Representative (*Print*)

F. Privacy Complaint

Name: _____

Date: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Please describe the nature of the complaint:

Date of Occurrence: _____

Information Affected: _____

Please name the entity that is the subject of the complaint: _____

Signature

Date

Please mail this form to the University's Privacy Official at the following address:

Kim Miller
HIPAA Privacy Official
24255 Pacific Coast Highway
Malibu, CA 90263

You may also submit the complaint electronically to kim.miller@pepperdine.edu. A complaint must be filed within 180 days of when you knew or should have known of the circumstances that led to the complaint.

You also may submit a written complaint to the appropriate Office of Civil Rights Regional Office.

G. Request for Access to Protected Health Information

I understand that I have the right to inspect or receive a copy of my Protected Health Information. I understand that the University may impose a reasonable cost-based fee for copying and postage. I further understand that the University may impose a reasonable cost-based fee for preparing a summary of the Protected Health Information if the parties agreed to such summary and fees in advance. I understand that my request to access or inspect my records may be subject to some legal limitations.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Telephone Numbers: _____

I hereby request access of the Protected Health Information in my designated record set from _____ to _____ maintained or created by Pepperdine University, _____ (*name of department*).

1. Identify the records you wish to inspect.

2. Please state how you would like to inspect or review your records. For example, do you want to inspect them during regular business hours at Pepperdine University, or do you want copies mailed to you, or do you want to pick up copies at a time and place designated by Pepperdine, etc.

Signature of Individual (*or Legal Representative*)

Date

Individual's Name (*Print*)

Name of Legal Representative (*if applicable*)

Relationship to Individual

(*for office use only*)

___ Request Denied ___ Approved as Requested ___ Approved per Comments

Comments:

Responsible Party: _____ Date: _____

If the request for access is denied, the individual must be informed in writing.

H. Request for Accounting of Disclosures

I understand that I have the right to an accounting of uses and disclosures of my Protected Health Information for purposes other than treatment, payment, and health care operations. I understand that the University's responsibility for such an accounting became effective April 14, 2003, and that accounting for disclosures prior to that date is not available. I understand that a fee may be charged for more than one accounting in a 12-month period.

Name: _____

Date: _____

I hereby request an accounting of disclosures of my Protected Health Information from _____ to _____ (*if known, name and address of entity*) maintained by Pepperdine University, _____ (*name of department*).

Please provide a brief description of the Protected Health Information disclosed:

Please provide a brief statement of the purpose of the disclosure; or in lieu of such statement, a copy of a written request for disclosure, if any.

Signature of Individual (*or Legal Representative*)

Date

Individual's Name (*Print*)

Name of Legal Representative, *if applicable* (*Print*)

Relationship to Individual

Responsibility Party's Name (*Print*)

Title of the persons or offices responsible for receiving and processing the request

Date

I. Request for Amendment to Protected Health Information

Name: _____ Date: _____

Telephone Numbers: _____

I hereby request that Pepperdine University _____, amend:
(Name of department)

Please identify the relevant persons or entities who need to be informed about the amendment:

Please state the reason(s) supporting the requested amendment:

Signature of Individual *(or Legal Representative)*

Date

Individual's Name *(Print)*

Name of Legal Representative, *if applicable (Print)*

Relationship to Individual

Responsibility Party's Name *(Print)*

Title of the persons or offices responsible for receiving and processing the request

Date

J. Acknowledgement of Receipt of Notice of Privacy Practices

Name: _____

Address: _____

Facility Name: _____

I acknowledge that I have received or been offered a copy of Pepperdine University's NPP which describes how my PHI is used and shared. I understand that Pepperdine University has the right to change this NPP at any time. I may obtain a current copy by contacting the Department in which my care was provided or by visiting Pepperdine University's website at

http://www.pepperdine.edu/provost/content/policies/hipaa_manual_5_2012.pdf.

My signature below acknowledges that I have been offered a copy or provided with a copy of the NPP:

Signature of Patient

Date

Print Name

Personal Representative's Title (*e.g., Guardian, Executor of Estate, Health Care Power of Attorney*)

For Department Use Only: Complete this section if you are unable to obtain a signature.

- If the patient or personal representative is unable or unwilling to sign this *Acknowledgement*, or the *Acknowledgement* is not signed for any other reason, state the reason:

- Describe the steps taken to obtain the patient's (or personal representative's) signature on the *Acknowledgement*:

