Federal Confidentiality Laws and Ethics for Drug Court Judges Beth S. Dixon District Court Judge

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Why Are There Confidentiality Rules?

- Valuable to deal with the stigma of addiction
- Designed to encourage substance abusers to obtain and remain in treatment
- To encourage substance abusers to be open and honest with treating professionals by protecting sensitive information.

Goals of DTCs and Confidentiality Laws Are Compatible

Both Are Designed to Help Substance Abusers Overcome Alcohol and Other Drug Problems

WHAT LAWS?

- 42 USC 290dd- "Confidentiality Law"
- 42 CFR, Part 2- "Part 2"
- HIPAA- Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act- "Privacy Rule"

42 CFR Applicability

- Any program or activity relating to substance abuse education, prevention, training, treatment, rehabilitation or research which is directly or indirectly assisted by any department or agency of the United States.
- Courts are included in this definition.

HIPAA Applicability

- Applies to "covered entities"- health plans, health care clearinghouses, billing services, community health information systems, and health care providers.
- Courts are not covered entities.

Why care about HIPAA?

- All treatment providers are subject to HIPAA requirements, and these providers are the main stewards of the "Protected Health Information" (PHI) that courts want access to!
- Providers can only release PHI in accordance to HIPAA's Privacy Rule.
- Privacy Rule (HIPAA) and Confidentiality Law (Part 2) generally parallel each other.

What Information is protected?

- HIPAA- "PHI"- any individually identifiable health information; broadly defined to include any part of a medical record or payment history.
- Part 2- "Covered Information"- all records, written or not, relating to the identity, diagnosis, prognosis, or treatment of any patient in a substance abuse program.

OOPS!

- "Hi, my name is Susan Jones and I'm the Drug Court Coordinator for Rowan County. I'm just checking on Beth Dixon's job performance this week so that I can report back to the Drug Treatment Court team."
- Judge to Detective- "It broke my heart to see Stephanie Smith's name in the paper with a new felony trafficking charge. She worked so hard to graduate from Drug Court last year."

No covered information can be disclosed unless by consent of a participant or as specifically authorized by Part 2.

Why crucial to follow:

- Violation is a crime
- Fines can be big- up to \$5000
- Can lose all federal funding
- Can lose state licensing

Let's get consent!

Valid consent from a participant allows the use of information in a manner that would otherwise violate the Confidentiality Law.

Warnings

- Consent forms are limited- any disclosure beyond those limits are unlawful
- Consent does not authorize redisclosure unless specifically authorized
- Consent only waives requirements of Confidentiality Law- ethical duties still apply
- Disclosures are limited to the minimum information necessary to carry out the purpose of the disclosure.

Valid Consent

Consent must be in writing and contain 9 elements: -name of person or program permitted to make the disclosure

-name of person or program to which disclosure is to be made

- -name of participant
- -purpose of the disclosure

-how much and what kind of information is to be disclosed

Valid Consent con't.

- -participant's signature
- -date of signing

-statement that consent is subject to revocation at any time (except Adult criminal DTC)

-date, event, or condition upon which consent will expire if not previously revoked. (DTC graduation)

Consent from Minors

- Consent for disclosure can only be given by the minor, not the parent or guardian.
- This includes any disclosure of protected information to the parents or guardians of the minor patient.
- If parental consent is required for treatment of a minor, the minor must give consent to seek consent from the parent or guardian.

Disclosures Without Consent

Mandatory Disclosure:

-Valid Court Order -Child abuse reporting laws -Cause of death

Disclosures Without Consent

Permissive Disclosures

- -Communications within program
- -Crimes on program premises or against program personnel
- -Medical emergencies
- -Disclosures to agencies that provide services to programs
- -Auditors, researchers, evaluators
- -Duty to Protect- Tarasoff v. U of CA

Security for Records

Written Records:

- Must be maintained in a secure room, locked file cabinet, safe, or other similar container when not in use.
- Each program must adopt written procedures for control of access to written records.
- Must be labeled "Confidential"

Internet Records:

• Must be password protected, not available to the public.

Memoranda of Understanding

A valuable tool for DTC teams

-used to foster understanding, trust and cooperation on use, access and sharing of information amongst team members
-enforces that discussions at team meetings are confidential
-cannot be used to authorize disclosures

Confidentiality Agreements

Another valuable tool for DTC teams

-as discussions at team meetings are confidential any outsiders need to sign a confidentiality agreement AND must be within the scope of participant's consent.

Ethics for Drug Court Judges

A Judge Should Uphold the Integrity and Independence of the Judiciary

> -final decision must remain with judge -be mindful of ex-parte communication

A Judge Should Avoid Impropriety in all the Judge's Activities

-impartial is not disengaged-references not appropriate

A Judge Should Perform the Duties of the Judge's Office Impartially and Diligently

> -decorum in courtroom
> -decorum outside courtroom
> -use of non-public information
> -ensure compliance with Confidentiality Law

A Judge may Participate in Cultural or Historical Activities or Engage in Activities Concerning the Legal, Economic, Educational, or Governmental System, or the Administration of Justice.

> -service on boards -fundraising -other solicitations