

individually identifiable health information in violation of this part if the information is maintained by a covered entity (as defined in the HIPAA privacy regulation described in section 1320d-9(b)(3) of this title) and the individual obtained or disclosed such information without authorization.

**(b) Penalties**

A person described in subsection (a) shall—

(1) be fined not more than \$50,000, imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both;

(2) if the offense is committed under false pretenses, be fined not more than \$100,000, imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both; and

(3) if the offense is committed with intent to sell, transfer, or use individually identifiable health information for commercial advantage, personal gain, or malicious harm, be fined not more than \$250,000, imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

(Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title XI, §1177, as added Pub. L. 104-191, title II, §262(a), Aug. 21, 1996, 110 Stat. 2029; amended Pub. L. 111-5, div. A, title XIII, §13409, Feb. 17, 2009, 123 Stat. 271.)

AMENDMENTS

2009—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 111-5 inserted at end “For purposes of the previous sentence, a person (including an employee or other individual) shall be considered to have obtained or disclosed individually identifiable health information in violation of this part if the information is maintained by a covered entity (as defined in the HIPAA privacy regulation described in section 1320d-9(b)(3) of this title) and the individual obtained or disclosed such information without authorization.”

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2009 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 111-5 effective 12 months after Feb. 17, 2009, see section 13423 of Pub. L. 111-5, set out as an Effective Date note under section 17931 of this title.

**§ 1320d-7. Effect on State law**

**(a) General effect**

**(1) General rule**

Except as provided in paragraph (2), a provision or requirement under this part, or a standard or implementation specification adopted or established under sections 1320d-1 through 1320d-3 of this title, shall supersede any contrary provision of State law, including a provision of State law that requires medical or health plan records (including billing information) to be maintained or transmitted in written rather than electronic form.

**(2) Exceptions**

A provision or requirement under this part, or a standard or implementation specification adopted or established under sections 1320d-1 through 1320d-3 of this title, shall not supersede a contrary provision of State law, if the provision of State law—

(A) is a provision the Secretary determines—

(i) is necessary—

(I) to prevent fraud and abuse;

(II) to ensure appropriate State regulation of insurance and health plans;

(III) for State reporting on health care delivery or costs; or

(IV) for other purposes; or

(ii) addresses controlled substances; or

(B) subject to section 264(c)(2) of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, relates to the privacy of individually identifiable health information.

**(b) Public health**

Nothing in this part shall be construed to invalidate or limit the authority, power, or procedures established under any law providing for the reporting of disease or injury, child abuse, birth, or death, public health surveillance, or public health investigation or intervention.

**(c) State regulatory reporting**

Nothing in this part shall limit the ability of a State to require a health plan to report, or to provide access to, information for management audits, financial audits, program monitoring and evaluation, facility licensure or certification, or individual licensure or certification.

(Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title XI, §1178, as added Pub. L. 104-191, title II, §262(a), Aug. 21, 1996, 110 Stat. 2029.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 264(c)(2) of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, referred to in subsec. (a)(2)(B), is section 264(c)(2) of Pub. L. 104-191, which is set out as a note under section 1320d-2 of this title.

**§ 1320d-8. Processing payment transactions by financial institutions**

To the extent that an entity is engaged in activities of a financial institution (as defined in section 3401 of title 12), or is engaged in authorizing, processing, clearing, settling, billing, transferring, reconciling, or collecting payments, for a financial institution, this part, and any standard adopted under this part, shall not apply to the entity with respect to such activities, including the following:

(1) The use or disclosure of information by the entity for authorizing, processing, clearing, settling, billing, transferring, reconciling or collecting, a payment for, or related to, health plan premiums or health care, where such payment is made by any means, including a credit, debit, or other payment card, an account, check, or electronic funds transfer.

(2) The request for, or the use or disclosure of, information by the entity with respect to a payment described in paragraph (1)—

(A) for transferring receivables;

(B) for auditing;

(C) in connection with—

(i) a customer dispute; or

(ii) an inquiry from, or to, a customer;

(D) in a communication to a customer of the entity regarding the customer's transactions, payment card, account, check, or electronic funds transfer;

(E) for reporting to consumer reporting agencies; or

(F) for complying with—

(i) a civil or criminal subpoena; or

(ii) a Federal or State law regulating the entity.

(Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title XI, §1179, as added Pub. L. 104-191, title II, §262(a), Aug. 21, 1996, 110 Stat. 2030.)

**§ 1320d-9. Application of HIPAA regulations to genetic information**

**(a) In general**

The Secretary shall revise the HIPAA privacy regulation (as defined in subsection (b)) so it is consistent with the following:

(1) Genetic information shall be treated as health information described in section 1320d(4)(B) of this title.

(2) The use or disclosure by a covered entity that is a group health plan, health insurance issuer that issues health insurance coverage, or issuer of a medicare supplemental policy of protected health information that is genetic information about an individual for underwriting purposes under the group health plan, health insurance coverage, or medicare supplemental policy shall not be a permitted use or disclosure.

**(b) Definitions**

For purposes of this section:

**(1) Genetic information; genetic test; family member**

The terms “genetic information”, “genetic test”, and “family member” have the meanings given such terms in section 300gg-91 of this title, as amended by the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2007.<sup>1</sup>

**(2) Group health plan; health insurance coverage; medicare supplemental policy**

The terms “group health plan” and “health insurance coverage” have the meanings given such terms under section 300gg-91 of this title, and the term “medicare supplemental policy” has the meaning given such term in section 1395ss(g) of this title.

**(3) HIPAA privacy regulation**

The term “HIPAA privacy regulation” means the regulations promulgated by the Secretary under this part and section 264 of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 1320d-2 note).

**(4) Underwriting purposes**

The term “underwriting purposes” means, with respect to a group health plan, health insurance coverage, or a medicare supplemental policy—

(A) rules for, or determination of, eligibility (including enrollment and continued eligibility) for, or determination of, benefits under the plan, coverage, or policy;

(B) the computation of premium or contribution amounts under the plan, coverage, or policy;

(C) the application of any pre-existing condition exclusion under the plan, coverage, or policy; and

(D) other activities related to the creation, renewal, or replacement of a contract of health insurance or health benefits.

**(c) Procedure**

The revisions under subsection (a) shall be made by notice in the Federal Register published not later than 60 days after May 21, 2008,

and shall be effective upon publication, without opportunity for any prior public comment, but may be revised, consistent with this section, after opportunity for public comment.

**(d) Enforcement**

In addition to any other sanctions or remedies that may be available under law, a covered entity that is a group health plan, health insurance issuer, or issuer of a medicare supplemental policy and that violates the HIPAA privacy regulation (as revised under subsection (a) or otherwise) with respect to the use or disclosure of genetic information shall be subject to the penalties described in sections 1320d-5 and 1320d-6 of this title in the same manner and to the same extent that such penalties apply to violations of this part.

(Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title XI, §1180, as added Pub. L. 110-233, title I, §105(a), May 21, 2008, 122 Stat. 903.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2007, referred to in subsec. (b)(1), probably means the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008, Pub. L. 110-233, May 21, 2008, 122 Stat. 881. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 2000ff of this title and Tables.

Section 264 of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, referred to in subsec. (b)(3), is section 264 of Pub. L. 104-191, which is set out as a note under section 1320d-2 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Pub. L. 110-233, title I, §105(b)(2), May 21, 2008, 122 Stat. 905, provided that: “The amendment made by subsection (a) [enacting this section] shall take effect on the date that is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act [May 21, 2008].”

REGULATIONS

Pub. L. 110-233, title I, §105(b)(1), May 21, 2008, 122 Stat. 905, provided that: “Not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act [May 21, 2008], the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall issue final regulations to carry out the revision required by section 1180(a) of the Social Security Act [42 U.S.C. 1320d-9(a)], as added by subsection (a). The Secretary has the sole authority to promulgate such regulations, but shall promulgate such regulations in consultation with the Secretaries of Labor and the Treasury.”

PART D—COMPARATIVE CLINICAL EFFECTIVENESS RESEARCH

**§ 1320e. Comparative clinical effectiveness research**

**(a) Definitions**

In this section:

**(1) Board**

The term “Board” means the Board of Governors established under subsection (f).

**(2) Comparative clinical effectiveness research; research**

**(A) In general**

The terms “comparative clinical effectiveness research” and “research” mean research evaluating and comparing health outcomes and the clinical effectiveness, risks,

<sup>1</sup> See References in Text note below.