

PRINCETON MODEL CONGRESS 2015

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Title of Bill: Patient Record Organization and Medical information Security Enhancement Act (PROMISE ACT)

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PRINCETON MODEL CONGRESS

1 **PREAMBLE** - WHERAS In the past 14 years data breaches exposed more than 385
2 million people's patient records, and hacking incidents are skyrocketing exponentially year
3 by year. WHERAS in 2022 there was a 35% increase in the amount of data leakage in the
4 healthcare industries, in just the first 6 months alone. WHERAS In 2023 October, a
5 company known as 2andMe reported a data leak of information of More than 1 million
6 people (about the population of Delaware), including name, Profile an ethnicity information,
7 Ancestry trees, birth year and place, and geographic locations. WHERAS is July 2023 there
8 was a data breach in HCA healthcare's network where hackers stole more than 11 millions
9 of its benefactor's information, and after hundreds of lawsuits against the company,
10 absolutely nothing changed in the security system and protection of its agency. WHERAS in
11 2019, a company known as LabCorp lost 7.7 million of its users' data, and in an abbreviated
12 time. WHERAS in 2015, an employee in a group called the Beazley group estimated the
13 medical data and information (like name, SSN, and ethnicity) were being sold for 40-50\$ on
14 the black market. WHERAS in 2019 Quest Diagnostics agency lost more than 12 million
15 people (about twice the population of Arizona) financial and personal records due to a huge
16 data breach. WHERAS In 2015, more than 78.8 million people (about twice the population
17 of California) got information leaked by a company by the name of Anthem Incorporated.
18 The information included Names, addresses, Social Security Numbers, and Medical
19 Identification Numbers. WHERAS UCLA (world renowned hospital, with very generous
20 funding by donators, and one of the top hospitals in the USA) had a large data breach in
21 2015, losing 4.5 million of its patient's medical records and information. WHERAS huge
22 acts such as HIPPA are doing little to nothing to stop these horrible hackers, since these acts
23 only stop leakage for a brief amount of time. WHERAS in 2014, data leakage has increased
24 by 71% compared to 2013, and there were no prominent acts by congress to stop these
25 leakages. WHERAS The government has not being involved in the past 5 years to stop this
26 leakage of information, and an increase of 45% has happened over this time. WHERAS in
27 2021, security system maker SonicWall reported an increase in ransom attacks by 105%.

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33 **SECTION 1** –

34 To Prevent the access of Medical Data without punishment, this act will implement a
35 somewhat ‘safety-rail’. In this fashion, this law will make sure all medical patients’ data is
36 saved under an index (Masking Patient personal data), whether it be numerical or
37 alphabetical, or both. Through this index, is the only way to access this patient’s
38 information. We can make it somewhat easy to access, so that in critical situations doctors
39 will be able to access this information easily. However, every time this information is
40 accessed it will leave a watermark of sorts. Every time a computer accesses a patient’s data,
41 the computer’s IP address, the actual address and general area get stored in a separate
42 database. Whoever accesses it, it will be stored in said database, whether it be the doctor or
43 a physician, or, hopefully, the hacker. The PROMISE act will implement an idea where only
44 one agency can access the database of whoever opens the patients index, but no one can edit
45 the data inside.

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48SECTION 2 –

49 The agency that has all the information will be called the State Medical Records Repository
50 or SMRR. Each state will have its own database and have its own subunit of this agency to
51 monitor the data. None of these agencies can edit the data, change it or delete it. They can
52 do nothing but view it. If there were a breach in a hospital or diagnostic center, they would
53 announce it to the public, and the state where the data was stolen would go to the SMRR
54 headquarters, and view a patient's recent index activity. Once said hacker opens said data,
55 the database will show their IP address, and so on. Using this information, the state can
56 either do one of 2 things. 1, is to go to the federal government and let them handle it, or 2, is
57 to let the state government handle it on its own.

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60SECTION 3 –

61 As stated, each state will have its own database of indexes and entries. The database will be
62 viewed only, and that too, only a select number of people will be allowed to view it. The
63 database will be protected by the best cybersecurity of now and will continue to get better,
64 as time goes on. Every time a patient's data is opened an AI (programmed algorithm) will
65 take the individual's IP address (again the AI will not discriminate and will take everyone's
66 IP address and store it into the database. Including the doctors and nurses) and store it in the
67 individual's table. In that table will be the patient's complete opener data, of whoever
68 opened it, from the time they were born, to the time they die. That AI will also, when asked,
69 find the most recent opener of data, and track its IP address, and from there we can trust
70 Authorities to take care of it.

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73SECTION 4 –

74 The individual or group that stole the information will receive a variety of punishments
75 when caught, depending on the severity. If the leak was small, and only less than 999
76 people's information gets stolen, then the punishment will be 3-4 years in federal prison.
77 From 1,000-9,999 people's information then 5-15 years. From 10,000-999,999 people's
78 information gets leaked, 15-20 years. If higher than a million, they will live 25-life in
79 federal prison. As well as in every single instance, if the leakage cause then death of another
80 individual, by for example suicide, then an extra 20 years in prison and fines ranging from
81 10 grand to 100 grand.

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85SECTION 5 –

86 The Promise act will be funded by tax.

