









# Educational Event Spring 2015



# Privacy and IG

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## **Context and Terms**

Colloquial "Privacy"

- Privacy and Information Security
  - Privacy focused on collection, use and sharing of PII
  - Information security focused on preventing unauthorized access generally
  - Tend to be programmatically distinct but with key relationships











## Privacy - Overview

Privacy History and Evolution

- oJurisdictional distinctions
  - •US Sectoral
  - •EMEA Omnibus
- Asynchronous development and conflicts
  - •Risks and qualitative decision making
- Multiple regulatory channels
  - •E.g., GLBA Reg SP, FTC, etc.
  - •FCRA, data breach notification
- Early stage social dialogue
- oTechnology drivers











### PII

Personally Identifiable Information
Generally broad definitionBut procedures may ultimately depend on subset and context, e.g.,

- •U.S. data breach notification
- GLBA notice and opt-out (some opt-in)
- •FCRA "eligibility" information
- EMEA style data processing and export











# Regulatory Dynamics

Post-Financial Crisis

oEmphasis on governance and risk

Data Breaches

- olncreased focus on "privacy"
- Growing regulatory expertise and specificity

Creates Opportunities for IG Strategy











# Privacy Relationship to IG

Information Governance (or Mgmt.)

oPotential consensus for holistic discipline

- Privacy
- Information security
- Information management
- Overlaps and distinctions
  - Program structure and administration
  - Principles of inventory and classification
  - Privacy focus on PII
  - Degrees of technical rigor/expertise











## Parallel Program Issues

#### **Business Case Drivers**

- ORisk
  - Regulatory (use, sharing, security, underretention, mode of retention, prompt retrieval)
  - Litigation (e-discovery, preservation, spoliation)
- Ocost
- •Productivity
- Relative Program Maturity











## Organizational Current State

- Who "Owns" Information Governance?
  - Multidisciplinary problem, cross-divisional responsibility
  - Business units have primary operational responsibility for recordkeeping
  - Advisory, control and IT functions need relevant expertise for advice, policy, implementation and oversight assistance
  - Information governance (or management) is an increasingly distinct and necessary field of expertise













## Organizational Current State

Organizational Views and Motivations

- Drivers and perspectives vs. consensus among key stakeholders
- Business, advisory and control functions
- Current vs. potential information governance/management function
- De facto cultural change











## Program Scope

#### Conceptual Scope

- o Create/Receive
- Classify
- o Store/Retain
- Protect
- Access/Distribute
- Analyze/Maximize Value/Quality
- o Hold
- Dispose











## Related Program States

Potential Scope of Related Programs

- Information Lifecycle Management (classify, retain, hold, dispose)
- Information Security and Privacy (receive, protect, access, distribute)
- Information Retrieval and Forensics (access, distribute, analyze)
- Information Optimization, Big Data . . . .
   (analyze, maximize value . . . .)











## Governance

#### Key Stakeholders

- o Legal, Compliance, IT, BU, Firm Admin, Risk
- Management consensus on high-level objectives and scope

#### Governance/Coordination Model

- Designated operational/BU contacts or committees
- Routine, documented governance meetings
- Feedback on strategies, consensus for priorities, participation in key processes, e.g., disposition
- Leverage control functions Audit, Risk











# Staffing

#### Dedicated Staffing

- Permanent core function
- E.g., Legal, Compliance, BU/Firm Admin,
   IT, Corporate Services
- Specific information management expertise
- Ideally includes dedicated staff in business functions











# Staffing (cont.)

- Information management expertise drives strategy and execution
- BU contacts and management need to be aware, agree on overall strategy, express relative priorities
- Program and project management
- Cross-divisional opportunities and challenges



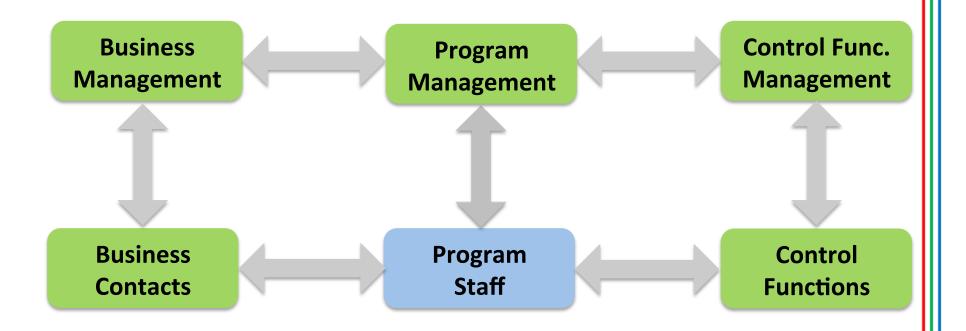








## Coordination and Escalation













#### **Execution – Strategy/Communications**

- Tactical vs. Strategic
- Historical vs. Going Forward

- Communications
  - Terminology, audience, depth
  - Clarity start at the beginning
  - Manage expectations











## Execution – Classification

#### Classification

- Retention requirements
  - Regulatory vs. operational
  - Regulatory specificity
  - Mandatory vs. discretionary
- Authoritative vs. duplicate records
- Extension to more holistic program











## Execution - Policy, Inventory

#### Program and Policies

- Program materials (examinability)
- Policy (principles)
  - Firm-wide vs. BU-specific
- Retention schedules (classification)

#### Inventory

- Systems inventory
- Vendor inventory
- Records inventories (specific records and process)











## Execution – Storage/Archiving

Manual/System-generated

Physical/Electronic

Process/Interfaces

- Storage, retrieval
- Metadata
  - Record vs. IG process metadata











## Execution – Storage/Archiving

Storage locations and format requirements

- Systems vs. Archives
  - Shared drives, document management, production systems
- Format (e.g., WORM) requirements

#### Records Inventory

 Trend toward information-centric transparency (e.g., PII)











## Execution – Legal Hold

- Document Retention Notices
- Preservation/Retrieval
- People vs. "System Holds"
- Individual vs. business ownership
- o Relationship to classification
- Relationship to disposition











# **Execution – Disposition**

- o Repeatable, scalable, defensible
- Authoritative and duplicate copies
- Affirmative or veto-based approval
- Manual vs. system-enabled review process
- Candidate lists
- Legal Dept. review vs. Legal Hold Process
- Mechanisms of disposal, validation
- Certificate of destruction
- Trend toward automatic disposition











## **Execution – Potential Priorities**

- PII Classification and Inventory
- Backup environment
- Email and other messaging content
- Routinely examined records
- Key operational records
- Largest storage-consuming systems









