













#### Information Sprawl and Data Loss Prevention

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#### Introduction & Outline

- Information Sprawl
  - How did we get here?
  - Why is it a problem?
- How do we control Information Sprawl?
- Information Classification, Records
   Retention & Data Loss Prevention (DLP)
- Questions











## Information Sprawl: How did we get here?



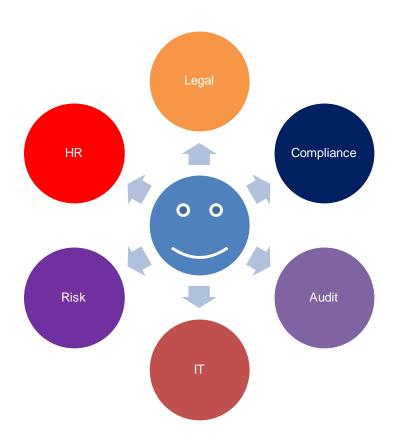








#### Who's the Boss?















Sensitive Personal Information	Personal Information	Non-Personal Information
Social Security Number	Name (first and last, first initial last name)	First Name
Health Information	User Name (if real name is used)	Zip Code **
Financial Information	Phone Number	City
Age (Children under 13)	Email Address	Aggregate Usage Data
Political Affiliation or union trade membership	Mailing Address	Unique Identifier **
Racial or Ethnic Information	Geo-location**	Cable Provider
Sexual Orientation	IP Address **	
Criminal or Financial Record	Device ID**	

Note: Non-U.S. Countries have different definitions of Sensitive and Personal Information.

\*\* means additional analysis required.

## Information Sprawl: Why is it a problem?











### US Federal & State Statutes, Self-Regulation

- U.S. statutes and regulations:
  - Gramm-Leach-Bliley Financial Privacy Act
  - Fair Credit Reporting Act
  - Children's Online Privacy Protection Act
  - Electronic Communications Privacy Act
  - Computer Fraud and Abuse Act
  - Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) and Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act (HITECH)
  - Telephone Consumer Protection Act
  - CAN-SPAM
  - Video Privacy Protection Act
  - Cable Communications Policy Act (Cable Privacy Act)
  - Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act

- Industry Self-Regulation
- State Laws:
  - 47 Data breach notification laws
  - "Wiretap" laws, two party consent states
  - Medical privacy laws
  - Privacy Policy Law (CA)
  - Shine the Light (CA)
  - Eraser Law for Minors (CA)
  - Data security laws (e.g., MA)
  - Unfair and deceptive trade practices













#### State Laws

- Data breach notification statutes
  - These are really data security laws
- California Online Privacy Protection Act
  - Requires disclosure of data collection practices
- Connecticut General Statutes § 42-471
  - Requires that holders of another's personal information must "safeguard the data, computer files and documents containing the information from misuse by third parties . . . ."
- Massachusetts Regulation 201
  - Imposes duty to select and retain service providers that can maintain appropriate security measures











#### Data Breach Notification Laws

- Overview of state approaches to data breach
  - 47 states and District of Columbia (no AL, NM, SD)
  - Generic definition of personal information: An individual's first name or first initial and last name plus one or more of following data elements: (i) Social Security number, (ii) driver's license number or state-issued ID card number, (iii) account number, credit card number or debit card number combined with any security code, access code, PIN or password needed to access an account.
  - New Trend (CA, FL, WY, etc) user name and password breach now requires notification
  - Frequent requirement to report to state official/AG
  - Encryption of data a safe harbor except in WY, GA (but these states are risk-based standards)
- A handful of states have private rights of action (AK, CA, DC, LA, MD, MN, NH, NC, SC, TN, WA) for nonnotification













#### Global Laws and Regulations

- Privacy and Data Protection Laws
  - EU Data Protection Directive (proposed regulation)
  - APEC
  - Trans Border Data Flow
- Export Control Laws
  - ITAR, Global Trade
  - Trans Border Data Flow











### How do we control Information Sprawl?











#### **Data Inventories**

- Understanding what the company has, and where it has it
- Catalog repositories of company data
  - Start with high risk or high volume applications or systems
- Use the method most amenable to your company
  - Surveys
  - Brain trust
  - Self-assessment
- Don't neglect cloud-based or hosted solutions













#### **Privacy Impact Assessments**

- Channel your inner 5 year old: Why, Why, Why????
  - What data is being collected?
  - Is the data regulated?
  - Why is it being collected?
  - Where is it being stored?
  - How is it protected?
  - Who will access it?
  - When will it be destroyed?
- Proactive: assess new systems, applications, whether hosted or on-premises
- Reactive: assess existing systems and applications at time of upgrade or contract renewal













# Information Classification, Records Retention, and DLP

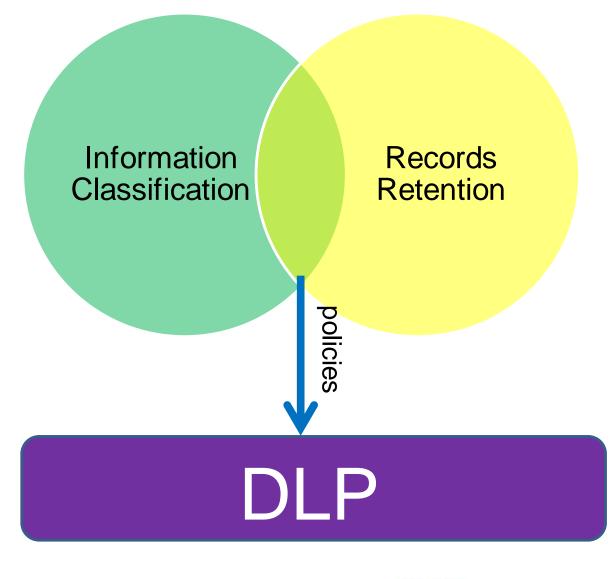






















#### Information Classification

- Two basic components:
  - 1) Analyze your data assets
  - 2) Organization of those assets into categories
    - Sensitivity, legal restrictions, business interests, etc.
- Good info. class is <u>systematic</u> and <u>repeatable</u>
  - Common requirements, needs, etc. across different types of data, in order to simplify your information management program











### Sample Information Classification Scheme

Restricted

- Social Security Numbers
- •ePHI (HIPAA)
- Cardholder Data (PCI)

Confidential

- •Intellectual Property
- Addresses, demographic info, etc.
- Contracts

Internal

- Business Plans
- Other proprietary information
- Must move freely within company

Public

- Press releases
- Marketing materials
- •Other materials intended for public consumption





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What is Records Retention?

- Operational:
  - specific, below the "policy level"
  - not dependent on data classifications
- Not specifically focused on data security
- In many companies, handled by Records
   Management team, not Privacy or Info Security functions
  - But may be part of a larger Enterprise Compliance group











#### Sample Records Retention Schedule



LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA

ARCHIVAL AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT SERVICES DIVISION (RM-2 Form August 2011) RECORDS RETENTION AND DISPOSITION SCHEDULE GENERAL SCHEDULE NO. 12 CIRCUIT COURT RECORDS

EFFECTIVE SCHEDULE DATE: November 21, 2011 SUPERSEDES SCHEDULE DATED: June 17, 2008 PAGE 4 OF 25 PAGES			
RECORDS SERIES AND DESCRIPTION	SERIES NUMBER	SCHEDULED RETENTION AND DISPOSITION	
Bond Books – Post-1912 This series documents bonds taken of officers, executors, administrators, trustees, or other fiduciaries and all bonds of commissioners and receivers; all suspending, appeal, injunction, attachment, and cost bonds; all other bonds required to be recorded. Refer to <i>Code of Virginia</i> , §17.1-230.	010443	Retain permanently.	
Defunct Series  Capitation Tax Books, Paid and Delinquent This series documents poll tax imposed on individuals.	010444	Retain permanently.	
<u>Cases, Civil – Habitual Offender</u> This series consists of cases pertaining to declarations of habitual offender status and full restoration of driving privileges.	010445	Retain 10 years then destroy (Code of Virginia, §17.1-213 (B) (13)).	
<u>Case Papers, Civil, District Court – Prior to Jan. 1, 1985</u> This series consists of district court cases concerning civil or private rights and remedies. May include warrants in debt and unlawful detainers. Refer to <i>Code of Virginia</i> , §16.1-116, 16.1-69.58.	010446	Retain 20 years after judgment; if there is no motion to extend, then destroy ( <i>Code of Virginia</i> , §16.1-118).  Or, destroy if: (1) Retained for 1 year after order of dismissal. (2) Judgment is barred. (3) There is no service of warrant or motion or other process or summons on any defendant, and 1 year has elapsed from the date of such process or summons. (4) Ordered by the judge.	
Cases, Ended Chancery and Law – Pre-1913 This series consists of cases administered according to system of equity and/or common law procedure. Includes pleadings and orders.	010447	Retain permanently in hard copy form in locality or in Archives, Library of Virginia ( <i>Code of Virginia</i> , §17.1-213 (A)).	





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#### Data Loss Prevention (DLP)

- Implements technical policies, as defined by your company, to scan and block certain data elements or key words from transmission
- Can be tied to information classification schemes and labeling tools
- Many DLP tools can be used proactively, but also applied retroactively to search and classify existing repositories











#### Not Everyone Loves DLP

- Is my company spying on me?
- Ignorance is bliss
- Newfound data = newfound obligations?
- This is not how we do things











#### **QUESTIONS?**









