

Safe and Sound?

Protecting Employee Privacy and Company Data in the Era of Coronavirus

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Introductions



Tara Cho
Partner, Privacy and Cybersecurity
Womble Bond Dickinson (US) LLP
Tara.Cho@wbd-us.com



Theresa Sprain
Partner, Employment
Womble Bond Dickinson (US) LLP
Theresa.Sprain@wbd-us.com



Robin King
Assistant General Counsel
Nuclear Fuel Services, Inc.
RMKing@nuclearfuelservices.com



Elizabeth Hope Cothran
Senior Counsel, HR & Employment
BWX Technologies, Inc.
EHCothran@bwxt.com



John Gambaccini (Moderator)
Partner, Corporate & Securities
Womble Bond Dickinson (US) LLP
John.Gambaccini@wbd-us.com



New Challenges and Competing Needs

- Urgency and uncertainty
- Getting the job done in a new way (at what cost?)
- Fast decisions and skewed judgment
- Unintended consequences / innocent mistakes
- Diminished or unpredictable resources and funding
- External stressors and new exposure points
- Ever-present bad actors seizing the opportunity
- Tensions between privacy and public health



Meeting Competing Needs

- Employee privacy can collide with the need or desire for transparency
 - Co-worker Safety
 - Public health
- Economic crisis and need to continue operations (not a free-for-all on the pre-existing legal requirements)
- Record keeping is necessary for compliance with old and new laws
- Legal guidance is still evolving—be reasonable and document
- Security can be a major challenge for employers with a remote work environment



Employee Privacy



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Medical Information and Other Personal Data

- Employee information vs. patient data vs. plan participant data
- What is medical information / what information is subject to HIPAA / what is / is not protected information (ADA, HIPAA, etc.)?
- HIPAA misconceptions
- Other exposure points / sources of governance for personal data



Medical Information Disclosures

- Permitted and Required Disclosures
 - CDC-public health guidance on notifications
 - Public health overtaxed in making notifications
 - OSHA guidance on reporting
- Positive test results / suspected positive test results and employee privacy
- OCR waivers (first responders, business associates, etc.)



Non-Discrimination and Retaliation

- Think about it in terms of your existing treatment of individuals with medical conditions
- Given the grave concern over COVID-19, there is potential for greater discrimination and/or retaliation for individuals who had or were perceived to have had COVID-19
- Potential for unintended discriminatory results due to shifting operations



Employee Fraud and Misconduct

- Employee fraud and fraudulent records driven by:
 - Increase in telehealth services
 - Increase in available benefits
- Claiming positive test results to damage businesses or operations
- Snooping Employees



Employee Temperature Testing

- Formerly an impermissible medical test according to the EEOC
- EEOC changed its guidance in March in response to the pandemic
- Now it is a recommendation from the CDC for essential workers who have been exposed
- There is very little guidance on how employers should do this from CDC or otherwise



Recordkeeping

- Recordkeeping—is it necessary, and if so, how is it done?
- Think about whether a daily record is really necessary
 - If so, what is the purpose of keeping it?
 - If keeping it, what protections should be in place and for how long?
- Record keeping to mitigate future scrutiny or disputes or for insurance purposes



Employee Monitoring

- After an employee is out of work, how are you monitoring activity and productivity?
- Health and location monitoring
- Do you need to track employees still at work or who have returned to work?
- Google/Apple tracking apps and other contact tracing



Employee Privacy Notices

- What are you required to do?
- Do not forget state laws—California
- Consider the unintended consequence for not already being in compliance



New Data Sets, New Requirements

- Employee monitoring, temperature tracking and other new avenues of data collection create new types of data sets
- Obligations in securing and restricting use of data, retention and destruction
- Aggregate analysis of data



All Factors Have to Be Considered Together

- A corporate culture of transparency may not hold up to a pandemic
- The decision needs to be made early to avoid a perception of changing course
- Revealing too much—even a department—may identify individuals



The New Workplace



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Business Continuity and Adaptability

- VPN and other remote network capabilities
- Availability of remote end user devices and equipment
- Load testing and backup
- Diminished resources and loss of funding
- Meeting contractual requirements and SLAs



Technology Services on the Fly

- Expedited vendor diligence (if any)
- Limited or reduced bargaining power
- Telecommuting restrictions and cybersecurity obligations in federal contracts



Security Outside the Perimeter

- Logical and physical security
- More remote devices, more exposure points
- More human threats / errors
- Lack of control over employee activities, downloads and application uses
- Blue-tooth enabled and other connected devices
- Subcontractors moving to remote workforce



Increased Cyber Attacks

- Email and SMS text phishing and malware attacks using COVID-19 messaging as bait via emails asking recipient to visit a website, open an attachment, click a link or similar



Source: Alert (AA20-099A) from U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) and the UK National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC) , April 8, 2020



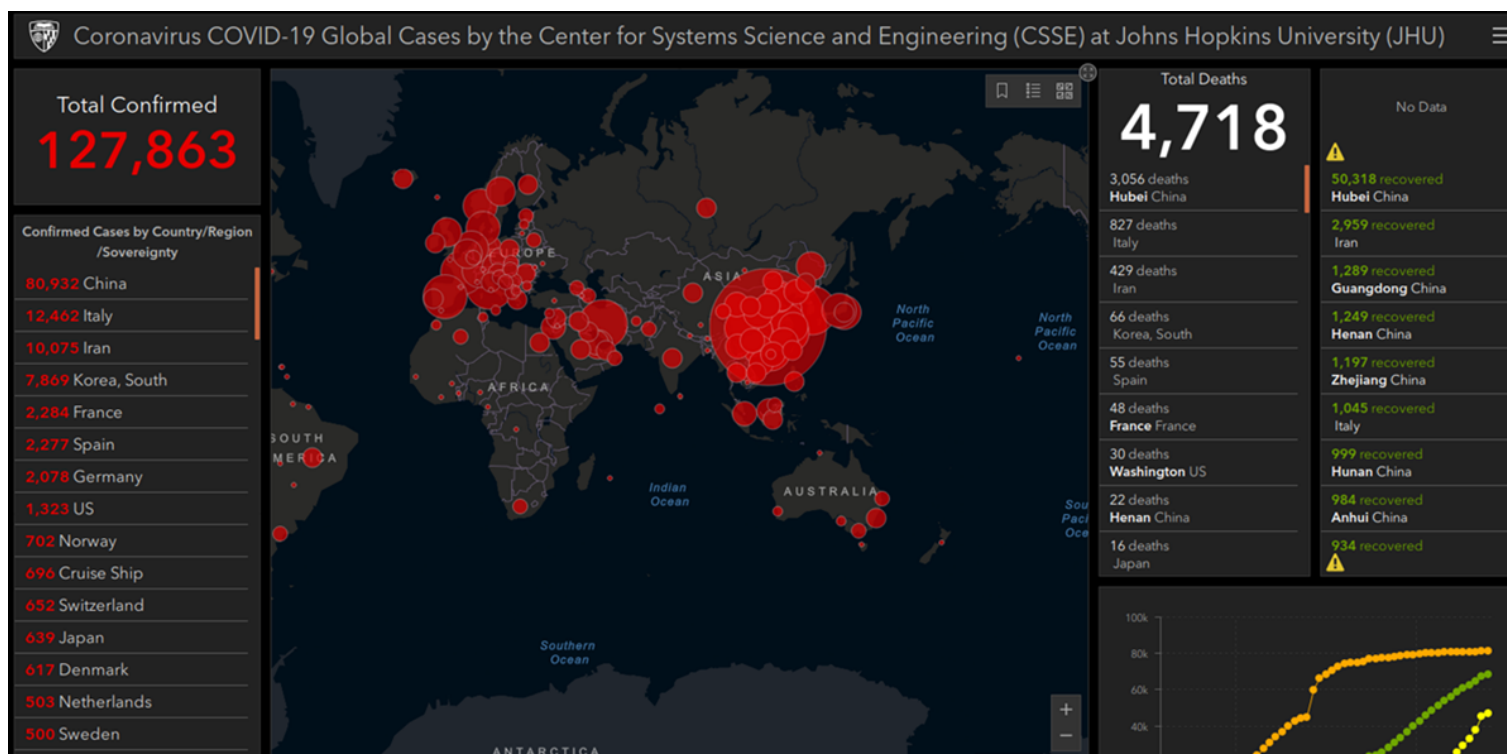
Increased Cyber Attacks

- Attacks on telecommuting infrastructure and vulnerabilities
- Videoconference hijacking
- Fake charities
- Fake vendors / wire fraud
- Malicious software
- New domain names with COVID-19 related wording and fake sites that try to collect your personal information on sites that purport to provide:
 - The latest COVID-19 news and updates in your area
 - Outbreak tracking / positive cases in your location
 - Info or customized details on tax or other financial benefits



Increased Cyber Attacks

Malicious Website Example:



Source: Krebs on Security, March 12, 2020. <https://krebsonsecurity.com/2020/03/live-coronavirus-map-used-to-spread-malware/>



Combatting Issues and Vulnerabilities

- Use secured connections
- Control screen sharing capabilities for meeting and require passwords
- Continue to vet software and restrict who can install/use new software
- Employee refresh training and reminders
- Tell employees where to look for accurate / reliable information
- Up-to-date software patching



See Appendix for other resources



Life After COVID-19: Return to Work



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What Happens with the Data?

What should you do with the data amassed during the crisis?

- Some employee records will still be necessary for compliance purposes—tax credits for emergency leave, workers compensation claims, ongoing leave needs
- What can I delete?
- Consideration of record retention laws and policies



Employees Who Want to Continue to Work Remotely or Refuse to Return to Work

- NLRA/OSHA rights
- ADA accommodation to work from home?
- What physical measures/steps have been improved that might allow remote work where not allowed before?
- What have you learned about security that makes this not possible?



Returning Your Data to Work

- Transitioning the data from crisis mode/personal devices to normal operations and policies
- Start now to inventory who has this and what types of material
- Separating business from personal may be something employee does not want employer to do—how do we confirm?
- Certifications by employee



Transitioning to longer-term remote work

- If you're going long-term remote workforce, have you really fully vetted security aspects vs. band-aid?
- What policies are already in place?
 - Revisit BYOD and WFH policies
 - Some already revised in this time period to confirm use of BYOD/remind of confidentiality obligations
- What technology solutions do you need?
- Tracking devices and equipment
- Are there limits on remote access now that it is more ongoing?



Questions?



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Speakers



Tara Cho
Partner, Privacy and Cybersecurity
Womble Bond Dickinson (US) LLP
Tara.Cho@wbd-us.com



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Appendix

- FBI – Internet Crime Complaint Center Public Service Announcement about online scams: <https://www.ic3.gov/media/2020/200420.aspx>
- FBI Alert Re: COVID-19 phishing attack targeting healthcare providers: https://content.govdelivery.com/attachments/USDHSCIKR/2020/04/27/file_attachments/1436494/COVID_Phishing_FLASH_4.20_FINAL.pdf
- National Security Agency guidance on selection and secure use of telecommuting tools:
<https://media.defense.gov/2020/Apr/24/2002288652/-1/-1/0/CSI-SELECTING-AND-USING-COLLABORATION-SERVICES-SECURELY-LONG-FINAL.PDF>



Appendix

- Health Sector Cybersecurity Coordination Center white paper on exploitation of videoconferencing services:
https://content.govdelivery.com/attachments/USDHSCIKR/2020/04/27/file_attachments/1436539/TLPWHITE_UNCLASSIFIED_20200402-COVID-19%20VTC%20Exploitation%20%28002%29.pdf
- Health Sector Cybersecurity Coordination Center brief on COVID-19 related cyber threats:
https://content.govdelivery.com/attachments/USDHSCIKR/2020/04/27/file_attachments/1436438/TLP_WHITE_UNCLASSIFIED_20200423-COVID-19_Cyber_Threats.pdf
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) and the UK National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC) alert on COVID-19 related cyber attacks: <https://www.us-cert.gov/ncas/alerts/aa20-099a>

