

Data Privacy & Security 2020: Understanding Enforcement Trends for Strategic Negotiations

Mehboob R. Dossa

Partner, London

Anne S. Peterson

Counsel, Pittsburgh

Justin T. Yedor

Associate, Los Angeles

Agenda

- Introductions: 5 minutes
- GDPR Enforcement Trends & Regulator Focus:
 25 minutes
- CCPA Enforcement Trends & OAG Focus: 15 minutes
- New York Division of Financial Services
 Enforcement Trends & Regulator Focus: 10
 Minutes
- Questions & Close: 5 minutes

EU Enforcement Trends & Regulator Focus

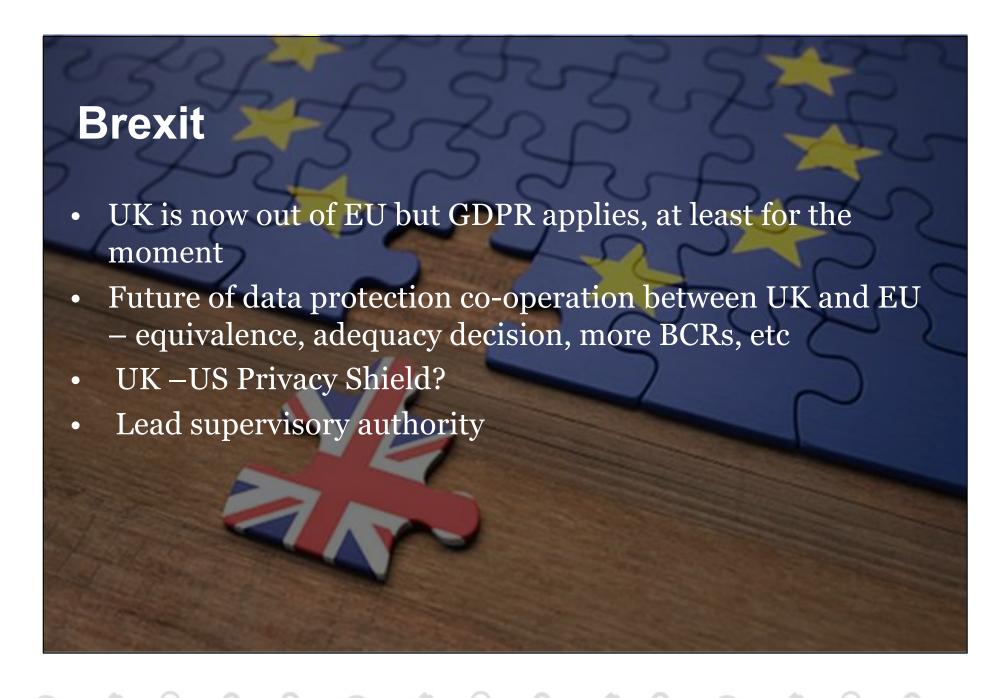
- Fines have increased exponentially UK leading the way!
- Regulator focus is moving from tech companies to other sectors
- Regulators moving from being reactive to proactive
- Causes of enforcement action cybersecurity and lack of sufficient safeguards, failure to report incidents on a timely basis, lack of lawful basis, cookie consent

- Data subject claims financial loss and loss of control
- Rise of class actions

Privacy Shield Invalidation

- EU-US Privacy shield invalid with immediate effect (16th July 2020), there is no grace period.
- SCCs still valid, questionable if they can be used for data transfers to the US. Possibility of new or revised SCCs?
- Localised approach?
- Lack of harmonised approach from EU regulators sitting on the fence? Certain German DPAs (Berlin, Hamburg and Thuringia) have taken a stronger stance on transfers of personal data to the US using SCCs
- EDPB guidance
- Swiss-US privacy shield –no longer considered adequate by Swiss DPA





EU Negotiation Strategies



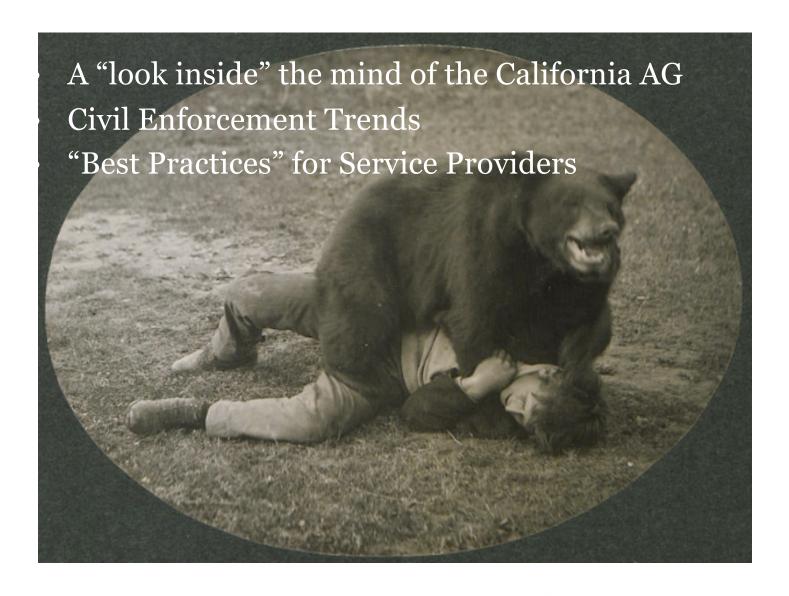
- Use of local/EU service providers or where data will be processed locally
- Minimisation of data transfers and processing
- Due diligence on service providers/M&A target
- Approved code of conduct/industry certification mechanisms for security standards
- Sub-processor approvals

EU Negotiation Strategies (cont.)



- Audit rights
- Specific data protection and security warranties, reps and indemnities (include specific reference to fines)
- Limitation of liability standard, open ended, super caps
- M&A Data room set up, structure of the deal, target compliance, target integration, remedial action/condition precedent, transitional data and IT infrastructure sharing

CCPA Enforcement Trends & OAG Focus



The California Privacy Landscape



Data Disposal

Data Breaches

• Financial Information

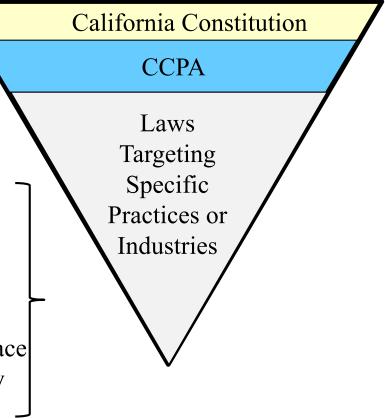
• Credit Reporting

• Medical Information

Employee and Workplace

• Online/Internet Privacy

• Etc.



CCPA Enforcement Trends – The AG



- Initial letters July 1, 2020
 - Enforcement limited to the statute
 - <u>BUT</u>, the regulations are now final
- Focused on online-only businesses
- Not limited to any specific industry
- Focused on customer complaints, especially difficulty exercising CCPA rights
- Violations of the rule against "sales" of personal information

CCPA Enforcement Trends – The AG

- Other areas in which the AG has shown interest
 - Children's privacy
 - Sensitive personal information
 - Violations of the CCPA in addition to another statute such as the California Online Privacy Protection Act, the California Confidentiality of Medical Information Act, or the California Unfair Competition Law
 - Repeated consumer complaints
 - Issues raised in class actions that may go unaddressed without AG enforcement

- So far, have not heard of focus on service providers
 - But, service provider relationship is very common
 - Ties into AG's focus on sales

CCPA Enforcement Trends – Civil



- First CCPA class actions filed February 2020
- Dozens of cases filed to date
- Primarily in CA federal courts
- Common claims
 - CCPA
 - UCL
 - CLRA

CCPA Enforcement Trends – Civil

- What is an "unauthorized disclosure"?
 - A data breach? Something else?
- Can unfair trade practices serve as a "back door" for nondata breach claims?



CCPA Enforcement Trends – CivilWhat is an "unauthorized disclosure"?

- Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.150 allows consumers to sue when:

 "nonencrypted or nonredacted personal information . . .

 is subject to an unauthorized access and exfiltration,
 theft, or disclosure as a result of the business's violation
 of the duty to implement and maintain reasonable
 security procedures and practices."
- *Cullen v. Zoom.* Initial Complaint alleged that:

 Plaintiffs' "personal information was subjected to *unauthorized disclosure* . . . through the Zoom App where personal information was regularly collected and sent to Facebook and possibly other third parties without authorization."

CCPA Enforcement Trends – Civil



CCPA Enforcement Trends – Civil Non-Breach Claims Under the UCL

- Sweeney v. Life on Air: Direct CCPA claim for failing to provide notice of disclosure of PI to social media
- Burke v. Clearview AI: Alleged violation of UCL based on failure to provide notice at or before collection under CCPA
- *Hurvitz v. Zoom, Facebook, LinkedIn*: Similar allegations to *Cullen*, but also alleges that the CCPA violations are a predicate for liability under the UCL

• Will there be others?

CCPA Considerations for Service Providers





CCPA Considerations for Service Providers

- Written contract
 - Disclosure for a business purpose
 - Use PI only for performance of services, to retain subcontractors, for internal quality improvements, for security
 - Agreement not to sell PI don't forget the "certificate"
- Cooperation between Business and Service Provider
 - How should consumer requests be communicated?
 - Will the service provider process them?
- Indemnity
 - Is mutual indemnity beneficial?
 - Caps on liability?
 - Deferring to the MSA
 - What about data breach insurance as an alternative?

CCPA – Is it still scary?



New York Division of Financial Services Enforcement Trends & Regulator Focus

- July, 2020 NYDFS files *first* action enforcing Cybersecurity Regulation against First American Title Insurance Co.
- Multiple violations of Regulation
 - Failure to maintain a cybersecurity program to protect sensitive information
 - Failure senior management failure to approve information security policy and procedures
 - Failure to implement appropriate user access controls
 - Failure to conduct periodic risk assessments
 - Failure to adequately train personnel and update training
 - Failure to implement security controls, particularly encryption, to protect sensitive information



NYDFS Service Provider Requirements

- "Covered Entity"
- Service Providers generally not CEs
- Regulation §500.11 addresses Service Provider obligations
- Requires covered CEs to implement written policies and procedures designed to ensure the security of Information Systems and Nonpublic Information ("NPI") that are accessible to, or held by, Service Providers
- Mandatory risk assessments
- Documentation of minimum cybersecurity practices required for Service Providers to do business with the CE
- Ongoing due diligence to evaluate the adequacy of Service Provider cybersecurity practices
- Policies and procedures for access controls, encryption, notice of security events



Negotiation Strategies

Identify customer NPI

 Minimize access/collection/use of NPI for the delivery of services only

 Indemnification and Limitation on Liability should cover all costs related to Service Provider cyber event (fines, sanctions, notification, credit monitoring, all jurisdictions)

Standard security terms unless particular circumstances require deviations

 Audit, cyber event notification (24 hours), cooperation standard terms

 Standardize risk assessment procedures for Service Provider due diligence

Documented criteria for evaluating risks and assessing controls

Questions?

Mehboob R. Dossa

Partner, London +44 20 7632 1627 mdossa@mcguirewoods.com

Anne S. Peterson

Counsel, Pittsburgh +1 412 667 7910 aspeterson@mcguirewoods.com

Justin T. Yedor

Associate, Los Angeles +1 213 457 9863 jyedor@mcguirewoods.com