



Cybersecurity and Privacy: A Survey of the GDPR and CCPA

July 2019

Ari Schwartz | Venable LLP

Timothy Yim | Imperva

Adriana Beach | 23andMe

Shannon Yavorsky | Venable LLP



VENABLE_{LLP}



Agenda

- Overview of the General Data Protection Regulation
- Overview of the California Consumer Privacy Act
- Comparison
- Hypos
- Questions

GDPR - Overview

- Replaced the EU Data Protection Directive; became effective May 25, 2018
- Largest data protection fines ever imposed by the UK ICO in mid-July



VENABLE_{LLP}



GDPR – Definitions

- **Personal data**—any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person
 - **Identifiable person**—one who can be identified, directly or indirectly, by reference to an identifier including identification number, location data, or an online identifier. Online identifiers can include device identifiers, applications, tools and protocols (such as an IP address), cookie identifiers, or RFID tags.
- **Data Controller:** legal person; which, alone or jointly with others, determines the purposes and means of the processing of personal data
- **Data Processor:** legal person; which processes personal data on behalf of the controller

GDPR - Territorial Scope

- The GDPR applies to EU based controllers and processors but also to non-EU based organizations
- Where no EU presence exists, the GDPR will still apply where: (1) an EU resident's personal data is processed in connection with goods/services offered to him/her; or (2) the behavior of individuals within the EU is “monitored”



Penalties/Fines

Three tiers:

- Infringement of controller/processor obligations, certifications
 - 2% of worldwide turnover or €10M (whichever is higher)
- Infringement of basic principles of processing, data subjects' rights, international transfer
 - 4% of worldwide turnover or €20M (whichever is higher)
- Noncompliance with order of supervisory authority
 - 4% of worldwide turnover or €20M (whichever is higher)



7 Data Protection Principles



1. Lawfulness, fairness, & transparency



5. Storage limitation



2. Purpose limitation



6. Integrity & confidentiality



3. Data minimization



7. Accountability



4. Accuracy



GDPR - Core Concepts

- Lawful basis of processing
- Consent
- Transparency
- Individual Rights
- Privacy by Design
- Data Processing Agreements
- DPO/EU legal representative
- Cross Border Data Transfer
- Information security
- Data breach



GDPR - Data Security

Article 32

- “Taking into account the state of the art, the costs of implementation and the nature, scope, context and purposes of processing as well as the risk of varying likelihood and severity for the rights and freedoms of natural persons, the controller and the processor shall implement appropriate technical and organisational measures to ensure a level of security appropriate to the risk”
- Linked to other concepts:
 - Pseudonymization/Anonymization
 - Data minimization
 - Privacy by Design



GDPR - Data Breach

- Must report to regulator promptly and within 72 hours
- Controller must also report the breach to individuals unless:
 - Breach unlikely to affect their rights and freedoms
 - Controller had taken measures to protect the data e.g. encryption
 - Notification would involve disproportionate effort – if so, use public communication e.g., notice in newspaper, website announcement
- Processor must inform controller once aware of incident

Background on CCPA

October 2017 –
Ballot initiative
submitted to the
California
Attorney
General’s Office
by consumer
advocates.



June 21, 2018
– CCPA
introduced to
replace the ballot
initiative.



**September 23,
2018** – Governor
Brown signs bill
making limited
amendments to
CCPA.



May 3, 2018 –
Advocates
announced the
initiative had
obtained enough
signatures to go
to voters.



June 28, 2018
– Governor
Brown signs the
CCPA into law.



Scope of CCPA

Any company that does business in California and meets one or more of these standards:

Annual gross revenue over \$25 million

Collects or shares personal information annually from 50,000 consumers, households, or devices

Derives at least 50% of annual revenue from sale of personal information

Obligations and limitations extend to all **personal information** maintained about **consumers**.

Consumer = any natural person who is a California resident

Personal Information = information that identifies, relates to, describes, is capable of being associated with, or could reasonably be linked with consumer or household

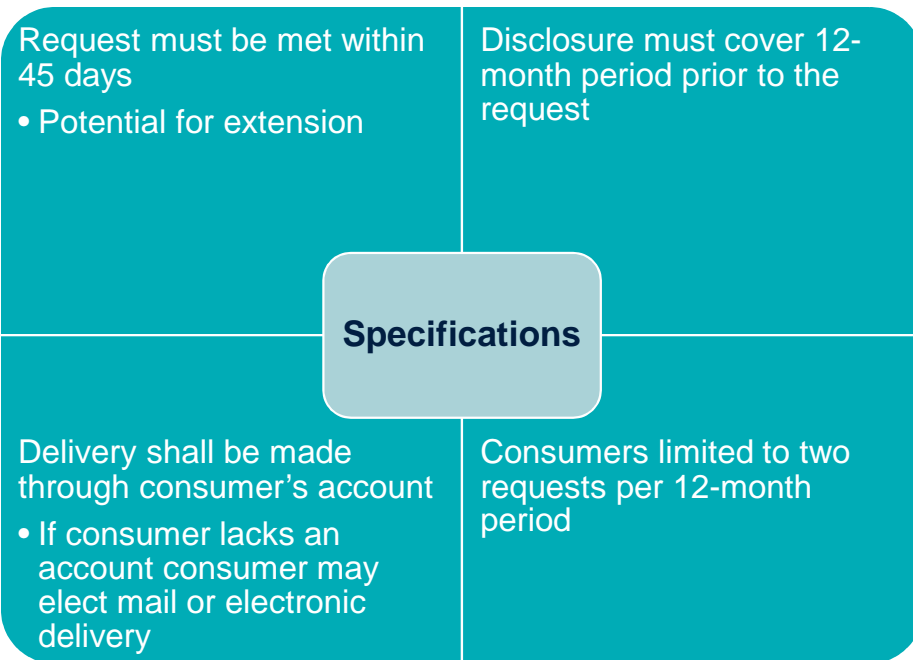
Key Requirements

- Consumer right to request certain information about practices, and *specific pieces of personal information*
- Consumer right to request deletion of personal information, with some exceptions
- Consumer right to opt out of “sales” of personal information
- “Do Not Sell My Personal Information” link and webpage
- Business must not discriminate against consumers who exercise rights
- Implementation requirements
- Becomes effective January 1, 2020

VENABLE_{LLP}



Requests for Information



Considerations Third-party requests

Security

Verification

Specificity of Response

Extensions

Deletion Rights

Deletion Requests

Generally applies to all PI collected from the consumer

Must direct service providers to delete the PI as well

Recognizes numerous exceptions

Considerations

Third-party requests

Security

Verification

Exceptions

Consumer regret

Opt-Out for “Sales”

Opt-Out Right

Consumer (or authorized representative) has right to opt out of the "sale" of PI

Must wait 12 months before requesting that consumer re-authorize sale of PI

Must use the information from the opt-out request only to comply with the request

VENABLE LLP

Considerations

Broad definition of "sale"

Narrow exceptions, contract updates may be needed

Consumer fraud



Service Providers

Service Provider Definition

- Third parties receiving personal information are “service providers” **only if:**
 - The third party is processing personal information on your behalf for a business purpose
 - You and the third party have a written contract that prohibits the third party from retaining, using, or disclosing the personal information for any purpose other than performing the services or as otherwise permitted by the CCPA

Benefits

- Disclosures to service providers are not “sales” requiring an opt-out, if certain conditions are met
- You are generally not liable for CCPA violations by your service providers
- You must direct service providers to delete personal information when requested, but exemptions to deletion requirements apply to both you and your service providers

Implementing Consumer Rights

- Must provide at least a toll-free telephone number and a web portal
- Must provide consumers reason for not taking action
- Must provide information, free of charge, and generally within 45 days of receipt
- May charge a reasonable fee or refuse to act on repetitious, "manifestly unfounded or excessive," requests
- Must train employees who handle consumer inquiries
- Cannot require consumers to create an account to exercise their rights

Non-discrimination

General prohibition on discriminating against consumers that exercise their CCPA rights

Denying goods or services

Charging different prices, including via benefits or penalties

Providing a different level or quality

Suggesting that the consumer will receive a different price or quality

Considerations

Incentives allowed

Different price/service allowed if reasonably related to value

Determining the value-incentive relationship

Attorney General Enforcement

California Attorney General Enforcement

- Businesses have a 30-day cure period after being notified
- Can seek an injunction plus civil penalties of up to \$2,500 per violation and up to \$7,500 per intentional violation

Considerations

- No cap on civil penalties
- Attorney General is incentivized to seek enforcement – penalties and settlement proceeds placed in state fund

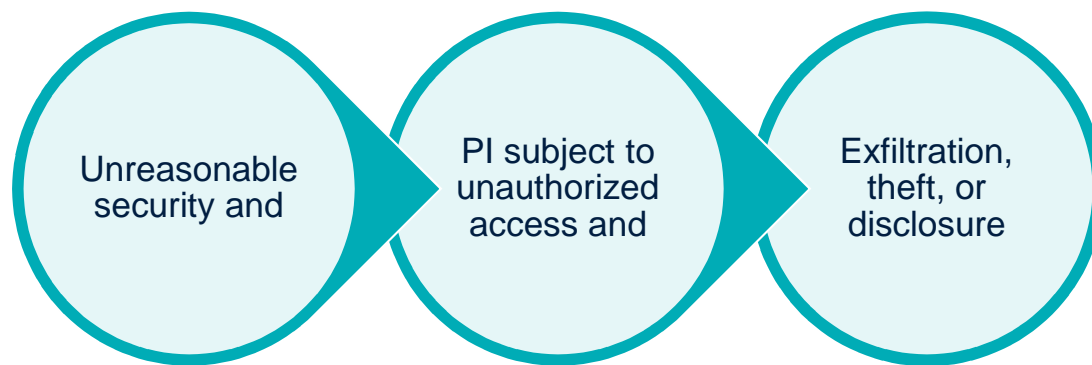
Rulemaking

- By July 1, 2020, the Attorney General will adopt regulations as directed by the CCPA
- Topics include rules and procedures for “sales” opt outs, verifiable consumer requests



VENABLE_{LLP}

Private Right of Action



Encryption and redaction exception

Different definition of personal information for this section, limited to individual's first name/initial, plus last name, plus:

Social security number	Driver's license or state identification card number	Financial account number, credit or debit card number in combination with access code	Medical information	Health insurance information
------------------------	--	---	---------------------	------------------------------



Amendments

- 18 bills across Assembly and Senate. At least 9 live in committee.
- AB-25 (employees x DSRs)
- AB-874 (scoping out publicly available PII)
- AB-1202 (data broker registry)
- AB-1564 (toll-free telephone for data subject request intake)

Regulations from Cal AG

- July 2020, private litigation, and 20 month look back.

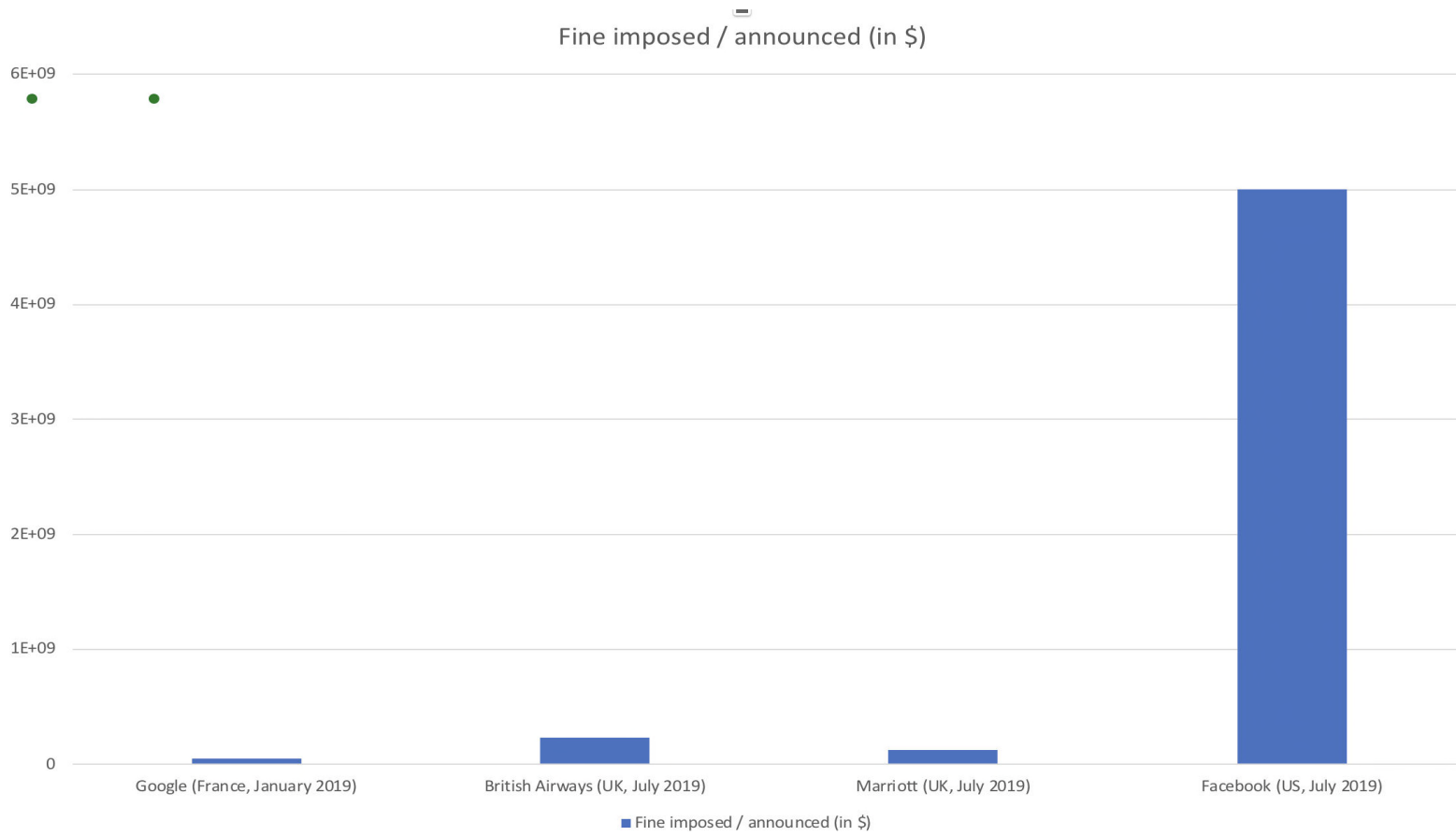
VENABLE LLP



Comparing CCPA to GDPR

- CCPA does not go as far as GDPR
 - CCPA does not require a lawful basis of processing
 - CCPA does not include terms in relation to cross border data transfer
 - CCPA does not require the appointment of a DPO or EU legal rep
 - CCPA does not require impact assessments
- Overlap
 - Individual rights
 - Contracts
 - Security

Global Fines



* From one of my outside counsel, Phil Lee's LinkedIn

VENABLE LLP



Hypo Example #1

- You **have already** conducted a GDPR compliance exercise, what do you need to do for CCPA?



Hypo Example #2

- You **have not** conducted a GDPR compliance exercise, what do you need to do for CCPA?

VENABLE_{LLP}



Questions?



VENABLE LLP



Thank You

VENABLE LLP



© 2019 Venable LLP.
This document is published by the law firm Venable LLP. It is not intended to provide legal advice or opinion. Such advice may only be given when related to specific fact situations that Venable has accepted an engagement as counsel to address.

VENABLE_{LLP}