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Top Five Privacy and Data Security Issues for Nonprofit Organizations

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Legal Quick Hit

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What Personal Information Do You Collect?

- Computerized or paper
- Collected from or about *individuals*
 - Clients, donors, supporters, members, volunteers, employees
- Common types of data:
 - Names and contact information
 - Payment card information
 - Social security or driver's license



Liability and Other Risks

- Federal laws – sector specific
- State “unfair or deceptive acts or practices” laws
 - Modeled on Federal Trade Commission Act
 - Enforced by state attorneys general
 - Private rights of action
- Reputational risks
 - Consumers are concerned about privacy and security
 - Potential for loss of public trust



Top Five Privacy and Data Security Issues

- Privacy policies
- Maintaining data security
- Preparing for the possibility of a breach
- Data-sharing and working with vendors
- Sensitive data



Privacy Policies: Basics

- Privacy policies = promises to the public
- Generally available when data is collected
- May apply to specific data collection streams – website, paper forms, etc.
- Must not be deceptive
- Promises travel with the data



Privacy Policies: Common Elements

- Scope of the policy
- What data you collect
- How you use data
- How you share data
- Individual choices or access rights (if any)
- Contact information
- Effective date



Privacy Policies: Common Pitfalls

- Forgetting to follow the policy
 - Exposure to liability for deception
- Promising too much
 - Avoid: “We will never share your information with anyone.”
 - Instead: No promise or “We may share data for purposes [such as]...” (e.g. if nonprofit becomes part of another organization)
- Updates: material changes should not be applied to data already collected, without notice and choice



Data Security: Duties and Guidance

- Privacy policies
- Massachusetts regulations (MA-201)
 - If data collected on MA resident
- Breach notification laws
 - May provide safe harbor for encryption or other protections
- Payment Card Industry Data Security Standards
- Enforcement precedents



Data Security Program: Process

- Identify responsible manager
- Assess risks and vulnerabilities
- Develop and implement data security program
- Train and discipline employees
- Re-assess and update regularly



Data Security Program: Contents

- Proportional to:
 - Data handled
 - Size and nature of organization
- Safeguards covering lifecycle of data
 - Administrative
 - Technical
 - Physical
- Employee policies
- Oversight of third parties



Preparing for Possible Data Breach

- Data breach can take many forms
- How to prepare:
 - Establish written incident response plan
 - Train all employees to identify and report
 - Designate employees to respond
 - Know where to get help
- Learn from experience



Incident Response Plan

- Proportional to organization's needs
- Assign responsibilities
- Secure the system
- Assess legal obligations (notification laws)
- Public and client relations
- Afterward:
 - Improve data security
 - Improve incident response plan



Data Breach Notification Laws

- Almost all states have data breach notification laws, which may apply to nonprofits
- Comply with laws of state with *affected individuals*, not where organization is located
- **Even if law applies, not all incidents require notification**
 - Exceptions and safe harbors, such as encryption



If Notification Is Required

- Generally, burden on “owner or licensor” of data
- Notice provided to:
 - Individuals
 - State authorities
 - Credit reporting agencies
- Required content, method, deadlines



Data Sharing: Sales or Rentals

- In accord with privacy policy and other promises
- Privacy promises travel with data
- Consider offering individual choice
 - Usually opt-out

When obtaining data, the same considerations apply to your data supplier



Data Sharing: Vendors and Service Providers

- In accord with privacy policy and other promises
- Contracting considerations:
 - Restrictions on use/disclosure of data
 - Reps and warranties of compliance with privacy and security obligations
 - Can assign breach notification duties
- Adequate supervision
- Cloud computing: pros and cons



Sensitive Data

- Additional federal or state obligations may apply
- Examples of sensitive data:
 - Financial
 - Payment card
 - Health
 - Children
 - Social Security numbers
 - Other data, depending on context



Payment Card Data

- Payment Card Industry Data Security Standards (PCI DSS)
 - 12 security standards created by the credit card industry
 - Practices and policies to protect accountholder data
- Implementation
 - Compliance steps depend on card processing volume
 - Qualified Security Assessors (QSAs) can assist
 - Information security policy is required
 - Service providers should be PCI DSS compliant
- Enforcement
 - Credit card brands require merchant banks to enforce compliance by their clients
 - Fines imposed on banks can be passed on to organizations
 - States, including Minnesota, have recently enacted statutory requirements similar to PCI DSS



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