

What Financial Sector Organizations Should Do to Address the New U.S. State Privacy Laws

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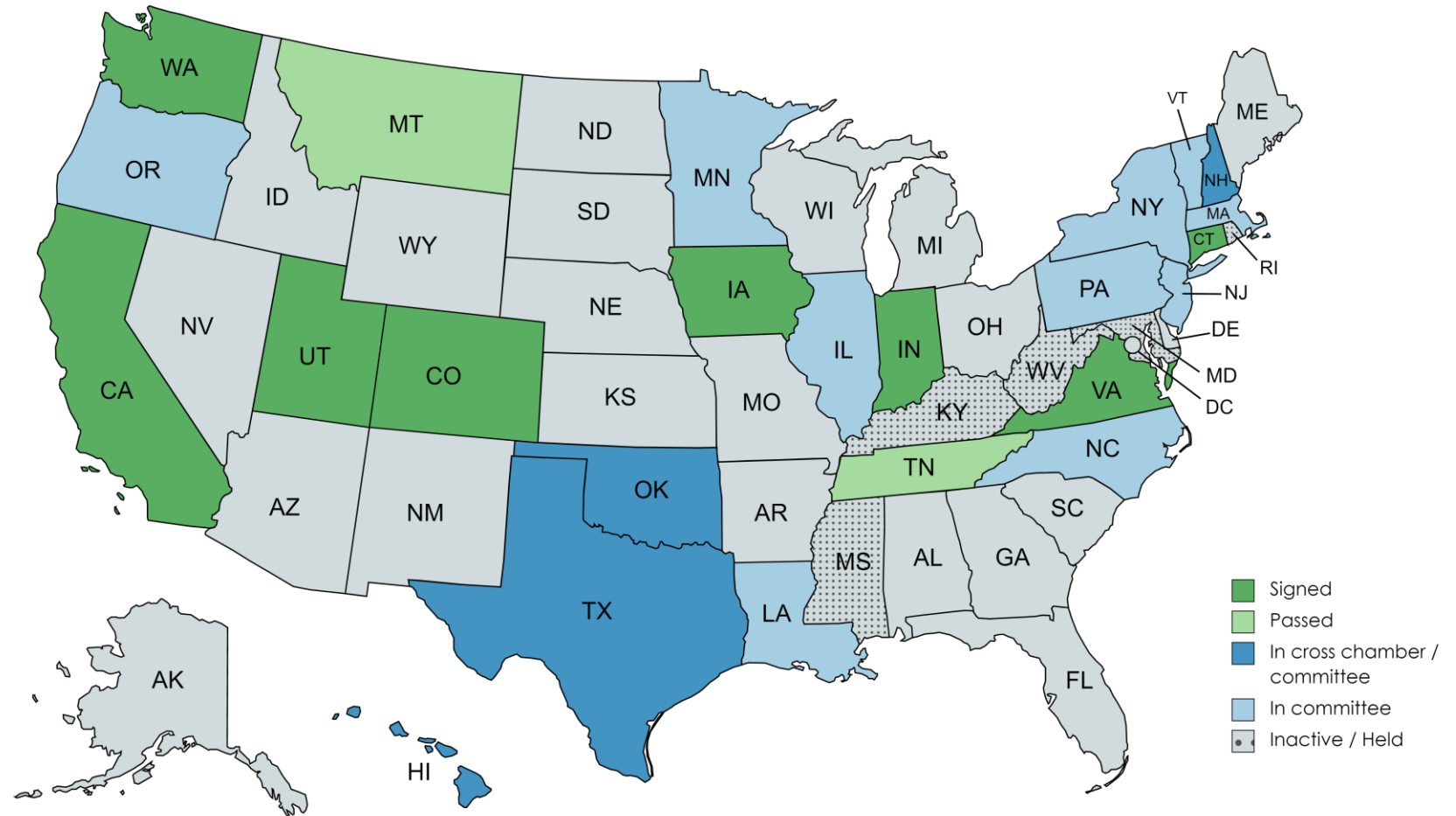
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State Privacy Law Framework

- **The Original Five: Pre-2022 laws**
 - California, Colorado, Connecticut, Utah, Virginia
- **Newcomers in 2023**
 - Iowa, Indiana, Montana, Tennessee, Washington

State Privacy Law Framework

What Comes Next . . . ?



Key Compliance Obligations

Transparency

- Notice at collection
- Comprehensive privacy policy

Purpose Limitation

- Personal information can only be processed in accordance with notice
- New processing activities require notice, and in some cases consent

Consumer Rights

- Rights to know, access, and portability
- Deletion right
- Right to correct errors
- Opt-out rights for sales, targeted advertising, profiling

Data Processing Agreements

- Required service provider provisions
- Required for sales of personal information or sharing for targeted advertising

Key Compliance Obligations

Sensitive Personal Information

- Specific notice requirements
- Consent or an opt-out may be required

Data Protection Assessments

- Required if personal information processing presents a high risk to consumers

Service Provider Obligations

- Restrictions on use of personal information
- Flow-down of rights requests
- Assist in controller compliance

Training

- Employees must be trained on how to respond to rights requests

Washington's "My Health, My Data" Law



- Ostensibly a health privacy law, but any entity that collects “consumer health data” and does business in WA / targets products or services to WA consumers must comply
 - No revenue threshold or threshold for number of consumers whose data is processed
 - Not limited to entities in the health sector
- Applies to consumer health data
 - Broadly defined to mean "personal information that is linked or reasonably linkable to a consumer and that identifies the consumer's past, present or future physical or mental health status"
 - Includes, e.g., biometric data (broadly defined) and precise location data that could "reasonably indicate a consumer's attempt to acquire or receive health services or supplies"

Impact to Financial Institutions

Assessing Applicability

| Full exemptions for financial institutions subject to GLBA | Exceptions to requirements for data subject to GLBA |
|--|--|
| <p>Colorado Connecticut Iowa Indiana Montana Utah Tennessee Virginia</p> | <p>California Colorado Connecticut Iowa Indiana Montana Utah Tennessee Virginia Washington</p> |

- **Personal information collected in the course of operating the business**
 - Categories of consumers:
 - Employees, contractors, applicants for employment, former employees
 - Representatives or agents of vendors
 - Business contacts or representatives of business partners
 - Shareholders, board members
 - Compliance considerations:
 - Privacy notices
 - Consumer rights

- **Personal information collected in the course of offering commercial products**
 - Categories of consumers:
 - Employees or representatives of commercial borrowers, institutional investors, etc.
 - Individuals receiving products or services for commercial purposes
 - Compliance considerations:
 - Certain products and services may involve the processing of personal information covered by state law and GLBA-regulated data

- **Personal information collected through websites or online services**
 - Categories of consumers:
 - Website visitors, targets of advertising on third-party websites
 - Compliance considerations:
 - In some cases, it may be impossible to tell if these individuals are “consumers” subject to GLBA / the GLBA exception applies
 - Selling personal information / targeted advertising compliance obligations