Data Privacy & Higher Education: A Look at the Changing State and Federal	What We'll Cover Today	
Landscape in 2015 Matthew Johnson & Stephanie Cason April 27, 2015 2015 NASASPS Annual Conference	 Overview of Privacy Obligations State Legislative Activity Federal Legislative Activity Data Security Concerns Authentication and IAM Issues 	Overview of Privacy Obligations FEDERAL AND STATE LAW
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Sources of Requirements

- Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)
- Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA)
- ▶ FTC
- State Laws

FERPA

- ▶ 40 years old.
- Enforcement only through Dept. of Education (no private right of action). Only penalty is loss of federal funding by a school.
- Largely focused on parental/student access to records, but also addresses privacy.
- ▶ Significant "loopholes" Directory Information largely exempt.
- ▶ No collection or use limitations.

HIPAA

- Applies to "Covered Entities" Health care providers, health plans, health care clearinghouses
- ▶ Protects "individually identifiable health information"
 - ▶ Health status, health care received, payment
 - ▶ Disclosures only as allowed by rules or if authorized in writing
- Must identify and protect against reasonably anticipated threats to security or integrity of information
- ▶ Enforced by complaints to HHS
- ▶ Penalties of \$100 to \$50,000 per violation, up to \$1.5 million per year
- Less stringent state laws are preempted, but more stringent state laws will be enforced

FTC

- ▶ Fair Credit Reporting Act
- ▶ Generally applies only in the context of credit reporting
- ▶ Child Online Privacy Protection Act
- ▶ Limits on collecting personal information from children under 13
- ▶ Gramm-Leach-Bliley
- ▶ Financial products and services
- ▶ General fair trade practices jurisdiction
 - ▶ Basic requirement to do what you say you will do
- ▶ Adopted best practices in 2012

General State Laws

- Breach notification laws in 47 states, D.C., Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands
 - ▶ Define covered information and entities
 - ▶ Define breach
 - ▶ Specify timing, method and target of notification
- Online privacy
- Privacy policies (California, Connecticut, plus 16 other states as to government sites)
- ▶ False and misleading statements (Nebraska, Pennsylvania)
- Employee communications
 - ▶ Monitoring notices (Connecticut, Colorado, Delaware, Tennessee)



Recent State Legislative Activity
21 States Passed Significant Student Data Privacy Bills in 2014

Recent State Legislative Activity

- ▶ 2014
- ▶ 110 bills introduced in 36 states.
- ▶ 24 bills signed into law.
- January-March 2015
 - ▶ 138 bills introduced in 39 states.

Recent State Legislative Activity

- ▶ General themes:
- ▶ Security
- ▶ Transparency
- ▶ Collection
- ▶ Use
- ▶ April 2015 National Association of State Boards of Education
 - "Regulating Student Data Privacy: Don't Throw the Baby out with the Bathwater"
 - http://www.nasbe.org/wp-content/uploads/Regulating-Student-Data-Privacy_April-2015.pdf

Recent State Legislative Activity

California

- ▶ The Student Online Personal Information Protection Act ("SOPIPA")
- Applies to operators of websites, online services, or mobile applications used or designed for K-12 school purposes (defined broadly).
- ▶ Does not apply to similar services for postsecondary purposes (yet).
- Open question: Does it apply to college application assistance services?
- Prohibits targeted advertising using personally identifiable information (PII) from students or creating a profile of students using PII unless for a K-12 school purpose.
- Prohibits the sale of PII or disclosure of PII unless in furtherance of the school purpose.

Recent State Legislative Activity

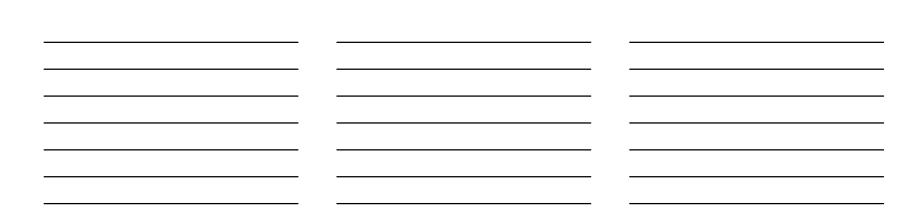
California (cont'd)

- ▶ Security and Deletion Requirements
- Required to maintain reasonable security procedures and practices and protect against unauthorized access, use, modification, disclosure, or deletion.
- Must delete information in operator's possession if school district requests.
- ▶ Effective January 1, 2016
- So far in 2015, 10 states have introduced legislation based on SOPIPA.

Recent State Legislative Activity

Florida

- ▶ Senate Bill 188
- Limits the type of PII that public institutions (K-12 and postsecondary) may collect about students.
- Prohibits collection of information regarding the political affiliation, voting history, religious affiliation, or biometric information (including fingerprint) of a student or member of a student's family.



Recent State Legislative Activity

Rhode Island

- ▶ Senate Bill 2095
- Prohibits educational institutions (public or private) from requesting access to a student's (or applicant's) social media account.
- Students may not be disciplined for refusing to "friend" a school official (including athletic coaches).
- Does not prohibit institutions from taking disciplinary action (or refusing admission) based on information that is publicly available.



Federal Activity

- ▶ Dept. of Education "Model Terms of Service"
 - ▶ Nominally designed for K-12 schools.
 - Provides a list of "best practices" for agreements with third parties in the ed tech space.
 - ▶ Does not change the law or regulations.
 - ▶ Goes beyond minimum legal requirements.



Federal Activity

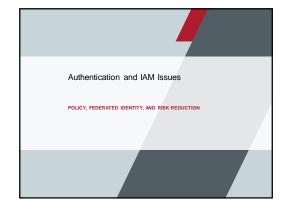
- Messer/Polis Bill
- ▶ Based on California's SOPIPA, but not as strict.
- ▶ Some exceptions for postsecondary or employment related activities.
- ▶ Would not preempt state law.
- ▶ Enforcement through the FTC.
- Bipartisan and White House support; but still a challenging political environment.

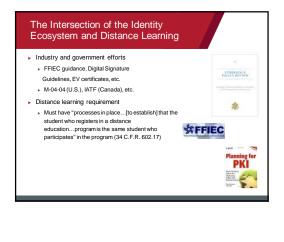
Federal Activity

- ▶ FERPA Amendment?
 - ▶ Senate Bill introduced last session (Hatch/Markey)
 - ▶ House action possible in 2015
 - ▶ Possible Changes
 - ▶ Majority of FERPA untouched for decades time to modernize
 - ▶ Data security expectations
 - ▶ Closer look at marketing and promotional uses
 - ▶ Third parties possibly liable for violations
 - ▶ Revised penalties
- Major hurdles to clear.
 - HEA reauthorization.

Other Activity

- ▶ Voluntary Student Data Privacy Pledge
 - www.studentprivacypledge.org
- ▶ Focused on K-12, but some postsecondary implications.
- ▶ 127 Signatories (as of April 1, 2015)
- ▶ Can it be enforced?





Commercial Adoption of Multi-factor

▶ Twitter

In May 2013, Twitter announced that it was "introducing a new security feature to better protect your Twitter account: login verification. This is a form of two-factor authentication. When you sign in to twitter.com, there's a second check to make sure it's really you. You'll be asked to register a verified phone number and a confirmed email address.

Evernote

- In March 2013, Evernote suffered a breach of its systems; fraudulent identity credentials played a part.
- In May 2013, Evernote rolled out an updated system with two-factor authentication, initially for its premium users; utilizes SMS messaging.
- The company said it will "continue the roll out to our larger user base" after getting feedback from the premium users.

Stakeholder Scope and Relationships?

Risk management

- ▶ Relationship between liability assumption and control capability
- How to manage and contract for new risks (transaction velocity, pattern changes)
- ▶ How to manage current risks (e.g., identity fraud)

► Geographic requirements

- ▶ Legal enforceability and local dispute resolution capabilities
- Support
 - Provisioning
 - ▶ Lifecycle management
 - ▶ Helpdesk/call center integration & escalation



Liability and Contract Issues

- Risk management
 - ▶ Relationship between liability assumption and control capability
 - ▶ How to manage current risks?
 - ▶ How to manage new risks?
- ▶ Issues introduced by Federated Identity
 - ▶ Legal enforceability and local dispute resolution capabilities
 - ▶ Relationships with technology and service providers
 - ▶ Relationships with employees, business partners, and others
- Support
 - ▶ Provisioning
 - ▶ Lifecycle management
 - ▶ Helpdesk/call center integration & escalation



Selected Litigation Examples

► Experi-metal v. Comerica (2012)

- The bank actually utilized a form of "true" multi-factor authentication. Through a phishing attack, the fraudsters obtained the EMI's username, password and token number, and logged in immediately upon capturing them.
- Once a legitimate online banking session was established, they initiated approximately 97 wire transfers over a six-hour period totaling \$1.9M.
- Judge ruled for business stating "[t]his trier of fact is inclined to find that a bank dealing fairly with its customer, under these circumstances, would have detected and/or stopped the fraudulent wire activity earlier."

▶ Choice Escrow and Land Title v. BankcorpSouth Bank (2012)

 Counterclaims by a bank against a commercial customer have been dismissed in a case where hackers accessed the customer's account and drained it of over \$400,000. In the original action, Choice Escrow brought suit against BankcompSouth Bank alleging that BSB failed to provide commercially reasonable security by having only password protection on Choice's account.

Selected Litigation Examples (cont'd)

▶ PATCO v. People's United Bank (Ocean Bank) (2012)

- Patco alleged that Ocean Bank's online security was not commercially reasonable under Article 4A of the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC).
- All of the transactions were "uncharacteristic in that they sent money to numerous individuals to whom Patco (1) had never before sent funds, (2) were for greater amounts than Patco's ordinary third-party transactions, (3) were sent from computers that were not recognized by Ocean Bank's system, and (4) originated from IP addresses that were not recognized as valid IP addresses of Patco,'the ruling said.
- The court found that Ocean Bank was not monitoring its transactions for fraud nor notifying customers before a suspicious transaction was allowed to proceed - both capabilities that it did possess within its security system.

Practical Considerations

Risk reduction

- Establish secure method for doing initial I&A; balance needs against privacy obligations and risks
- Carefully negotiate contracts with all entities involved in deploying an identity management solution to distance education participants
- ▶ Consider how to leverage any existing federated identity solutions

▶ Standard "blocking and tackling"

- » 1. Create Governance Structure That Addresses IAM
- 2 Prioritize Information Assets and Analyze Risk
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- ▶ 3. Create Security Protection Plan Tied to a Technology Acquisition Strategy
- ▶ 4. Request Regular Updates and Adjust Accordingly
- ▶ 5. Test Response Plan
- ▶ 6. Maintain Appropriate Insurance Coverage
- ▶ 7. Provide Regular Cybersecurity Training







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