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M E M O R A N D U M

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To Our Clients and Friends

Re: State Security Breach Laws

This memorandum summarizes state legislation requiring notification to consumers of unauthorized disclosures of their personal information.¹ To date, forty-seven states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands have enacted legislation addressing security breaches. Alabama, South Dakota and New Mexico have not enacted security breach legislation. Most recently, Arizona, California, Nebraska and Tennessee amended their security breach laws.

If you have any questions, please call Gilbert Schwartz, Robert Ballen, Tom Fox, Heidi Wicker or Magda Gathani at (202) 776-0700.

ALASKA

Alaska law (Alaska Stat. §§ 45.48.010 et seq.) requires that a person doing business in Alaska that owns or licenses personal information in any form including personal information on an Alaska resident to disclose a breach of security of an information system that contains unencrypted or unredacted personal information (or encrypted personal information where the encryption key has been accessed or acquired) to each affected resident after discovering or being notified of the breach. Notice is not required if, after appropriate investigation and written notice to the State Attorney General, the person determines there is not a reasonable likelihood that harm has resulted or will result from the breach to the affected consumers. The law was effective July 1, 2009.

Written or electronic notice must be given in the most expeditious time possible and without unreasonable delay, consistent with the needs of law enforcement and consistent with any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and restore the reasonable integrity of the information system. As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$150,000, there are more than 300,000 affected state residents or the person does not have sufficient contact information to provide notice, substitute notice may be provided via

¹ The summaries generally discuss the significant portions of the state laws.

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e-mail (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the person's website and providing notice to major statewide media.

“Personal information” means information in any form that consists of an individual's name in combination with any one or more of the following data elements, when the information is not encrypted, redacted or is encrypted and the encryption key has been accessed or acquired:

- Social Security number;
- Driver's license number or state identification card number;
- Account number or credit or debit card number, or if the account can only be accessed with a personal code, the number in combination with any required security code, access code, personal identification number (“PIN”) or password; or
- Passwords, PINs or other access codes for financial accounts.

If the person must notify more than 1,000 Alaska residents, the person must notify, without unreasonable delay, all nationwide consumer reporting agencies of timing, distribution and content of the notices. This requirement, however, does not apply to a person subject to the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act.

Violations of the act are an unfair and deceptive trade practice and the person may be liable for a civil penalty of up to \$500 for each state resident who was not notified, up to a maximum of \$50,000, actual economic damages of up to \$500 and attorneys' costs and fees.

ARIZONA

Arizona law (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 44-7501) requires that a person doing business in the state that owns or licenses unencrypted computerized data including personal information conduct a reasonable investigation when it becomes aware of an incident of unauthorized acquisition and access to unencrypted or unredacted computerized data in order to promptly determine if there has been a breach of the security system. If the investigation determines a breach in the security system has occurred, notice must be given to the affected individuals. Notice is not required if the investigation determines a breach of the security of the system has not occurred or is not reasonably likely to occur. The law was effective December 31, 2006.

Written, electronic or telephonic notice must be given in the most expedient manner possible and without unreasonable delay, consistent with the needs of law enforcement or any measure necessary to determine the nature and scope of the breach, to identify affected individuals or to restore the reasonable integrity of the data system. As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$50,000, there are more than 100,000 affected persons

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or the person does not have enough contact information to provide notice, substitute notice may be provided via e-mail (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the person's website and notification to major statewide media.

"Personal information" is an individual's name in combination with any one or more of the following data elements, when the data element is not encrypted, redacted or otherwise rendered unreadable or unusable:

- Social Security number;
- Driver's license number or state identification license number; or
- Financial account number or credit or debit card number in combination with any required security code, access code or password that would permit access to the individual's financial account.

The Arizona law exempts persons subject to the privacy provisions of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act or effective July 31, 2016, covered entities and business associates under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act. The law also provides that a person that complies with notification requirements or security breach procedures pursuant to the requirements of the person's primary or functional regulator is deemed in compliance with these requirements.

Additionally, a person that maintains notification procedures as part of an information security policy for the treatment of personal information is deemed to be in compliance if the person provides notification in compliance with that policy and if the policy is otherwise consistent with the requirements of this section.

The State Attorney General is authorized to enforce the act. The Attorney General may bring an action to obtain actual damages for willful and knowing violations and a civil penalty of no more than \$10,000 per breach or series of breaches of a similar nature discovered in a single investigation.

ARKANSAS

Arkansas law (Ark. Code Ann. §§ 4-110-101 et seq.) requires that a person that acquires, owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information disclose a breach of the security of the system to any Arkansas resident whose unencrypted personal information was or is reasonably believed to have been acquired by an unauthorized person. Notice is not required if after reasonable investigation the person determines there is no reasonable likelihood of harm to customers. The law was effective August 12, 2005.

Written or electronic notice must be given in the most expedient time and manner possible and without unreasonable delay, consistent with the needs of law enforcement or

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any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and to restore the reasonable integrity of the system. As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$250,000, there are more than 500,000 affected individuals or the person does not have enough information to provide written or electronic notice, substitute notice may be provided via e-mail (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the person's website and notification to major statewide media.

“Personal information” is an individual's name in combination with one or more of the following data elements when either the name or the data element is not encrypted or redacted:

- Social Security number;
- Driver's license or state identification card number;
- Account number or credit or debit card number in combination with any required security code, access code or password that would permit access to an individual's financial account; or
- Medical information.

The act does not apply to persons regulated by state or federal law that provides “greater protection” to personal information and at least as thorough disclosure requirements for breaches of personal information as under Arkansas law.

A person that maintains notification procedures as part of an information security policy for the treatment of personal information is deemed to be in compliance with the notification requirements of the law if the person provides notification in accordance with that policy on breach of security and if the notification is consistent with the timing requirements of the law.

A violation of the act constitutes a Class A misdemeanor, punishable by up to one year in prison and a fine of up to \$1,000. The State Attorney General also is authorized to seek an injunction against any business in violation of the act.

CALIFORNIA

California law (Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1798.29, 1798.80 et seq.) requires a person conducting business in California that owns or licenses computerized data including personal information to disclose any breach of the security of the system to any resident of California whose unencrypted or encrypted personal information was, or is reasonably believed to have been, acquired by an unauthorized person and, in the case of encrypted personal information, the encryption key or security credential was, or is reasonable believed to have been acquired by an unauthorized person and that the encryption key or security credential could render the encrypted personal information readable or useable. A “breach of the security of the system”

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means unauthorized acquisition of computerized data that compromises the security, confidentiality, or integrity of personal information maintained by the person. An “encryption key” and a “security credential” mean the confidential key or process designed to render the data useable, readable, and decipherable. The law was effective July 1, 2003.

Written or electronic notice must be given upon discovery or notification of the breach in the most expedient time possible and without unreasonable delay consistent with the needs of law enforcement or any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and to restore the reasonable integrity of the system. The notice must include, at a minimum, the following information: (a) the name and contact information of the person or business reporting the breach; (b) a list of the types of “personal information” that were, or are reasonably believed to have been, affected by the breach; (c) actual or estimated date of the breach, and date notice was given; (d) whether notice was delayed as a result of a law enforcement investigation; (e) general description of the nature of the breach; and (f) if the breach exposed a social security number, driver’s license number, or California identification card number, the toll-free telephone numbers and addresses of the major credit reporting agencies. As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$250,000, there are more than 500,000 affected individuals or the person does not have enough information to provide written or electronic notice, substitute notice may be provided via e-mail (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the person’s website and notification to major statewide media and the Office of Privacy Protection within the State and Consumer Services Agency.

Where a breach of security involves the release of personal information for an online account and no other personal information, a business may comply with the notice requirement by providing the security breach notification in electronic or other form that directs the person to change his or her password and security question or answer, or take other steps appropriate to protect the online account and all other online accounts for which the person uses the same user name or email address and password or security question and answer. Where the breach involves login credentials for an email account, notice of the breach may not be provided to that email address, but must instead be provided by another method permitted under the law or by clear and conspicuous notice delivered to the resident online when the resident is connected to the online account from an IP address or other online location that the business knows the resident customarily uses to access the account.

“Personal information” is an individual’s name in combination with any one or more of the following data elements, when either the name or the data elements are not encrypted or redacted:

- Social Security number;
- Driver’s license number or California identification card number;

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- Account number or credit or debit card number in combination with any required security code, access code or password that would permit access to an individual's financial account;
- Medical information (medical history, mental or physical condition, or medical treatment or diagnosis by a health care professional);
- Health insurance information (policy or subscriber identification number, unique identifier, information in an application and claims history);
- Information or data collected through the use or operation of an automated license plate recognition system; or
- A username or email address in combination with a password or security question and answer that would permit access to an online account.

If notice is required to over 500 California residents, a sample of the notification must be submitted electronically to the State Attorney General. A person that maintains notification procedures as part of an information security policy for the treatment of personal information is deemed to be in compliance with the notification requirements of the law if the person provides notification in accordance with that policy on breach of security and if the notification is consistent with the timing requirements of the law.

If a person or business that provides notification of the breach is the source of the breach, then the person or business must provide free identity theft and mitigation services to the subject of the breach for at least a year.

Any customer injured by a violation may institute a civil action to recover damages. Additionally, a person that violates the act may be enjoined from future violations.

COLORADO

Colorado law (Col. Rev. Stat. § 6-1-716) requires that a person conducting business in the state, that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information conduct a prompt investigation when it becomes aware of a breach of the security of the system to determine the likelihood that unencrypted personal information has been or will be misused. Notice must be given as soon as possible to the affected Colorado residents unless the investigation determines the misuse of information about a Colorado resident has not occurred and is not reasonably likely to occur. The law was effective September 1, 2006.

Written, telephonic or electronic notice must be given in the most expedient time possible and without unreasonable delay, consistent with the legitimate needs of law enforcement and consistent with any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and to restore the reasonable integrity of the system. As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$250,000, there are more than 250,000 affected Colorado residents or the person does not have sufficient contact information to provide notice,

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substitute notice may be provided via e-mail (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the person's website and notification to major statewide media.

"Personal information" is an individual's name in combination with any one or more of the following data elements, when the data elements are not encrypted, redacted or the name or element otherwise rendered unreadable or unusable:

- Social Security number;
- Driver's license number or identification card number; or
- Account number or credit or debit card number, in combination with any required security code, access code or password that would permit access to a resident's financial account.

A person that is regulated by state or federal law and that maintains procedures for a breach of security pursuant to the requirements of its primary or functional state or federal regulator is deemed to be in compliance with these requirements. Additionally, a person that maintains notification procedures as part of an information security policy for the treatment of personal information is deemed to be in compliance if the person provides notification in accordance with that policy and if the notification is otherwise consistent with the timing requirements of this law.

If the person must notify more than 1,000 Colorado residents, the person must notify, without unreasonable delay, all nationwide consumer reporting agencies of the anticipated date of notification and the approximate number of residents who are to be notified. This requirement, however, does not apply to a person subject to Title V of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act.

The State Attorney General is authorized to enforce the act. The Attorney General may bring an action to address violations, recover direct economic damages resulting from a violation and for other relief.

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut law (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 36a-701b) requires that a person conducting business in the state that owns, licenses or maintains computerized data that includes personal information, including health insurance companies and care centers, provide notice of a breach of the security of the system to any Connecticut resident whose unencrypted personal information was breached or is reasonably believed to have been breached. Notice is not required if after reasonable investigation and consultation with law enforcement the person determines there is no reasonable likelihood of harm to customers. The law was effective January 1, 2006.

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Notice must be given without unreasonable delay, but not later than 90 days after the discovery of the breach, unless a shorter time is required under federal law, consistent with the needs of law enforcement or any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach, identify the individuals affected and restore the reasonable integrity of the data system. Notice may be written, electronic or telephonic. As an alternative, substitute notice may be provided via e-mail (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the person's website and notification to major statewide media if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$250,000, there are more than 500,000 affected individuals or the person does not have enough information to provide written, telephonic or electronic notice.

“Personal information” is an individual's name in combination with one or more of the following data elements when either the name or the data element is not encrypted or otherwise rendered unreadable or unusable:

- Social Security number;
- Driver's license or state identification card number; or
- Account number or credit or debit card number in combination with any required security code, access code or password that would permit access to an individual's financial account.

A person that maintains notification procedures (1) as part of an information security policy for the treatment of personal information, in which the notification is consistent with the timing requirements of the law, or (2) pursuant to the rules, regulations, procedures or guidelines established by the person's primary or functional federal regulator, is deemed to be in compliance with the notification requirements of the law.

If notice is required, person also must provide notice to the State Attorney General at the same time notice is provided to State residents.

The person must offer the victims of the breach appropriate identity theft prevention services, and if applicable, identity theft mitigation services at no cost for a period of not less than 12 months. The company must provide all information necessary for the victim to enroll in the identity protection services and must include information on how the resident can place a credit freeze on his/her credit file.

A violation of the act constitutes an unfair trade practice and is enforced by the State Attorney General. Any customer injured by a violation may institute a civil action to recover damages and may recover reasonable attorney's fees and costs. Additionally, any person that violates the act may be enjoined from future violations.

DELAWARE

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Delaware law (Del. Code Ann. tit. 6, §§ 12B-101 et seq.) requires that an individual conducting business in the state that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information about a Delaware resident conduct a reasonable and prompt investigation when it becomes aware of a breach of security of the system to determine the likelihood that personal information has been or will be misused. If the investigation determines the misuse of information has occurred or is reasonably likely to occur, notice must be given as soon as possible to the affected Delaware resident. The law was effective June 28, 2005.

Notice must be given in the most expedient time possible and without unreasonable delay, consistent with the needs of law enforcement or any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and restore the reasonable integrity of the data system. Notice may be written, electronic or telephonic. As an alternative, substitute notice may be provided via e-mail (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the individual's website and notification to major statewide media if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$75,000, there are more than 100,000 affected individuals or the individual does not have enough information to provide written, telephonic or electronic notice.

“Personal information” is a Delaware resident's name in combination with one or more of the following data elements when either the name or the data element is not encrypted:

- Social Security number;
- Driver's license or Delaware Identification Card number; or
- Account number or credit or debit card number in combination with any required security code, access code or password that would permit access to a resident's financial account.

An individual that is regulated by state or federal law and that maintains procedures for a breach of the security of the system pursuant to the laws, rules, regulations, guidance or guidelines established by its primary or functional regulator is in compliance with the act if the individual or commercial entity notifies affected residents in accordance with the maintained procedures. Additionally, an individual that maintains notification procedures as part of an information security policy for the treatment of personal information is deemed to be in compliance with the notification requirements of the law if the individual or commercial entity provides notification in accordance with that policy on breach of security and if the notification is consistent with the timing requirements of the Delaware law.

The State Attorney General is authorized to bring an action to address violations of the act, to ensure compliance and to recover direct economic damages resulting from a violation.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

District of Columbia law (D.C. Code Ann. §§ 28-3851 et seq.) requires that a person or entity conducting business in the district that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information disclose the unauthorized acquisition of computerized or other electronic data, or any equipment or device storing such data, that compromises the security, confidentiality, or integrity of the personal information to any D.C. resident whose unsecured personal information was or is reasonably believed to have been acquired by an unauthorized person. The act was effective July 1, 2007.

Written or electronic notice must be made in the most expedient time possible, without unreasonable delay, and consistent with the needs of law enforcement. As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$50,000, there are more than 100,000 affected individuals, or the person or business does not have sufficient contact information to give notice as provided above, substitute notice may be provided through electronic mailing (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the business's website, and notification to major local and, if applicable, national media.

“Personal information” is an individual's name, phone number, or address in combination with one or more of the following data elements when the data has not been rendered secure so as to be unusable by an unauthorized third party:

- Social Security number;
- Driver's license number or D.C. Identification Card number;
- Credit or debit card number; or
- Any other number or code or combination of numbers or codes that would permit access to an individual's financial account.

A person that maintains notification procedures as part of an information security policy for the treatment of personal information, in which the notification is consistent with the timing requirements of the law or pursuant to the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, is deemed to comply with the notification requirements of the law.

In the event that more than 1,000 residents must be notified, the person or entity must also notify the nationwide consumer reporting agencies of the timing, distribution and content of the notice.

Any resident injured by a violation of this act may institute an action to recover actual damages, the costs of the action, and reasonable attorney's fees. The Attorney General may enforce the act by seeking temporary or permanent injunctive relief, damages, a civil penalty not to exceed \$100 for each violation, costs of the action and reasonable attorney's fees.

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FLORIDA

The Florida Information Protection Act of 2014 (Fla. Stat. Ann. §501.171) became effective on July 1, 2014, and repealed and replaced Fla. Stat. Ann. § 817.5681. Florida Law requires that a person conducting business in the state that maintains computerized data that includes personal information disclose a breach of the security of the system to any Florida resident whose unencrypted personal information was or is reasonably believed to have been acquired by an unauthorized person. Notice is not required if after reasonable investigation the person determines there is no reasonable likelihood of harm to customers. The determination must be documented in writing and the documentation maintained for five years.

Written or electronic notice must be given within 30 days following the determination of the breach, consistent with the needs of law enforcement or any measures necessary to determine the presence, nature and scope of the breach and to restore the reasonable integrity of the system. As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$250,000, there are more than 500,000 affected individuals or the person does not have enough information to provide written or electronic notice, substitute notice may be provided via e-mail (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the data collector's website and notification to major statewide media.

“Personal information” is an individual's name in combination with one or more of the following data elements when either the name or the data element is not encrypted:

- Social Security number;
- Driver's license or state identification card number;
- Account number or credit or debit card number in combination with any required security code, access code or password that would permit access to an individual's financial account;
- Information regarding medical history, mental or physical condition, or medical treatment or diagnosis by a health care professional;
- Insurance policy number or subscriber identification number and any unique identifier used by a health insurer to identify the individual; or
- Online account information, such as user names and e-mail addresses in combination with a password or security questions and answers that would permit access to an online account.

A person that maintains notification procedures (1) as part of an information security policy for the treatment of personal information, in which the notification is consistent with the timing requirements of the law or (2) pursuant to the rules, regulations, procedures or guidelines established by the person's primary or functional federal regulator, is deemed to be in compliance with the notification requirements of the law. If a person must notify more

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than 1,000 persons at a single time, the person must notify all nationwide consumer reporting agencies of the timing, distribution and content of the notices.

Any person who fails to provide notice in the required 30-day period is subject to a fine of \$1,000 for each day the breach goes undisclosed and after 30 days a \$50,000 fine for each 30-day period, with a maximum of \$500,000. If notification is not made within 180 days, an administrative fine of up to \$500,000 per breach may be imposed.

If the statute is violated, the statute requires that information be produced to Florida's attorney general if it is requested. This information could include forensic information about the breach, police reports, incident reports, copies of policies regarding breaches and steps that are being taken to rectify the breach.

Failure to provide notice shall be treated as an unfair or deceptive trade practice, but does not give rise to a private cause of action.

GEORGIA

Georgia law (Ga. Code Ann. §§ 10-1-910 et seq.) requires an "information broker" that maintains computerized data to provide notice of any breach of the security of the system to any Georgia resident whose unencrypted personal information, was or is reasonably believed to have been, acquired by an unauthorized person. The law was effective May 5, 2005.

An "information broker" is a person or entity who, for monetary fees or dues, engages in the business of collecting, assembling, evaluating, compiling, reporting, transmitting, transferring or communicating information concerning individuals for the primary purpose of furnishing personal information to nonaffiliated third parties.

Written, telephonic or electronic notice must be provided in the most expedient time possible and without unreasonable delay, consistent with the needs of law enforcement or any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and to restore the reasonable integrity, security and confidentiality of the system. Substitute notice may be provided via e-mail, conspicuous posting on the information broker's website and notification to major statewide media if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$50,000, there are more than 100,000 affected individuals or the information broker does not have enough information to provide written or electronic notice. In the event that more than 10,000 residents must be notified at one time, the information broker must also notify the nationwide consumer reporting agencies of the timing, distribution and content of the notice.

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“Personal information” is an individual’s name in combination with one or more of the following data elements when either the name or data elements are not encrypted or redacted:

- Social Security number;
- Driver’s license or state identification card number;
- Account number or credit or debit card number if the number could be used without additional identifying information, access codes or passwords;
- Account passwords or personal identification numbers or other access codes; or
- Any of these data elements when not in connection with a person’s name if the information would be sufficient to perform or attempt identity theft from the person whose name was compromised.

An information broker that maintains notification procedures as part of an information security policy is deemed to be in compliance with the notification requirements of the law if the information broker provides notification in accordance with that policy and consistent with the timing requirements of the law.

Violations are punishable by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than 10 years or a fine not to exceed \$100,000 or both. Violators may be ordered to make restitution to the victims.

G U A M

Guam law (9 Guam Code Ann. § 48.10 et seq.) requires that any business or person that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information shall disclose any breach of the security of the system following discovery or notification of a breach to any resident of Guam, whose unencrypted and unredacted personal information was or is reasonably believed to have been accessed and acquired by an unauthorized person and that causes, or the individual or entity reasonably believe has or will cause identity theft or other fraud to any resident of Guam.

Written, telephonic, or electronic notice must be given without unreasonable delay, unless otherwise advised by law enforcement. If cost of the notice will exceed \$10,000, the affected class of residents exceeds 5,000 or there is not sufficient contact information or consent to provide the notices above, substitute notice can be provided by any two of the following: e-mail, conspicuous posting of the notice on the business’ website, or notice to major Guam media.

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Personal information includes name in combination with one or more of the following when neither encrypted nor redacted:

- Social Security number
- Driver's license number or Guam identification card number
- Financial account number, or credit card or debit card number in combination with any required security code, access code or password

An entity shall be deemed in compliance if it maintains its own notification procedures as a part of an information privacy or security policy for the treatment of personal information, as long as it notifies residents of Guam in accordance with its procedures in the event of a security breach. A financial institution that is in compliance with the Federal Interagency Guidance on Response Programs for Unauthorized Access to Customer Information and Customer Notice complies with this requirement. An entity that complies with the requirements of its primary Federal regulator shall be in compliance with this section as well.

The office of the Attorney General has exclusive authority to bring actions for damages for a violation or may impose a civil penalty of up to \$150,000 per breach.

HAWAII

Hawaii law (Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 487N-1 et seq.) requires that any business that owns, licenses, maintains or possesses personal information of Hawaii residents or any business conducting business in Hawaii that owns or licenses personal information in any form (whether computerized, paper or otherwise) must provide notice of a breach of unencrypted and unredacted records or data containing personal information to the affected person, where illegal use of the information has occurred or is reasonably likely to occur or that creates a material risk of harm to the person. Any incident of unauthorized access to and acquisition of encrypted records or data containing personal information along with the confidential process or key constitutes a security breach. The law was effective January 1, 2007.

Written, electronic or telephonic notice must be given without unreasonable delay, consistent with the needs of law enforcement and any measures necessary to determine sufficient contact information, the scope of the breach and to restore the reasonable integrity, security and confidentiality of the system. If cost of the notice would exceed \$100,000, the class of affected persons exceeds 200,000, the business does not have enough contact information or consent to provide written, electronic or telephonic notice, substitute notice may be provided via e-mail, a conspicuous posting on the website of the business and notification to major statewide media for only those persons without sufficient contact information or for unidentifiable affected persons. Notice must include:

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- General description of the incident;
- Type of personal information that was subject to the unauthorized access and acquisition;
- General acts of the business to protect from future unauthorized access;
- A telephone number for further information and assistance; and
- Advice directing the affected person to review account statements and monitor free credit reports.

“Personal information” is an individual’s name in combination with one or more of the following data elements when either the name or data elements are not encrypted:

- Social Security number;
- Driver’s license or Hawaii identification card number; or
- Account number, credit or debit card number, access code or password that would permit access to an individual’s financial account.

If notice must be provided to more than 1,000 people, the business also must notify the State of Hawaii’s office of consumer protection and the nationwide consumer reporting agencies of the timing, distribution and content of the notice.

A financial institution that is in compliance with the Federal Interagency Guidance Response Programs for Unauthorized Access to Consumer Information and Customer Notice is deemed to be in compliance with this requirement. A violation of the act constitutes an unfair or deceptive trade practice under Hawaiian law.

IDAHO

Idaho law (Idaho Code §§ 28-51-104 et seq.) requires that a person conducting business in the state that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information disclose a breach of the security of the computerized data system to any Idaho resident whose unencrypted personal information was or is reasonably believed to have been misused. Notice is not required if after reasonable and prompt investigation the person determines there is no reasonable likelihood the personal information has been or will be misused. The law was effective July 1, 2006.

Written, electronic or telephonic notice must be given in the most expedient time possible and without unreasonable delay, consistent with the needs of law enforcement or any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach, to identify individuals affected, and to restore the reasonable integrity of the system. As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$25,000, there are more than 50,000 affected individuals or the person does not have enough information to provide notice, substitute notice may be

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provided via e-mail (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the person's website and notification to major statewide media.

“Personal information” is an individual's name in combination with one or more of the following data elements when either the name or the data element is not encrypted:

- Social Security number;
- Driver's license number or state identification card number; or
- Account number, or credit or debit card number, in combination with any required security code, access code or password that would permit access to a resident's financial account.

A person that maintains notification procedures as part of an information security policy for the treatment of personal information is deemed to be in compliance with the notification requirements of the law if the data collector provides notification to Idaho residents in accordance with that policy and if the notification is consistent with the timing requirements of the law. A person regulated by state or federal law and that maintains procedures for a breach of security of the system pursuant to the requirements established by law or its primary or functional state or federal regulator is deemed in compliance with the Idaho law if it complies with the maintained procedures when a security breach occurs.

A primary regulator may bring a civil action to enforce compliance with the notice requirements of the Idaho law and to enjoin further violations. Any intentional failure to provide notice under the Idaho law is subject to a fine of not more than \$25,000 per breach of the security of the system.

ILLINOIS

Illinois law (815 Ill. Comp. Stat. 530/5 et seq.) requires that a “data collector” that owns or licenses personal information concerning an Illinois resident disclose a breach of the security of the system data to any Illinois resident whose unencrypted personal information is compromised. The data collector also must disclose to the consumer the personal information that was obtained as a result of the breach. A “data collector” is any entity that handles, collects, disseminates or otherwise deals with nonpublic personal information. The law was effective January 1, 2006.

Written or electronic notice must be given in the most expedient time possible and without unreasonable delay, consistent with the needs of law enforcement or any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and to restore the reasonable integrity, security and confidentiality of the system. The security breach notices must contain, at a minimum, the following information: (a) toll-free number and addresses for consumer reporting agencies; (b) toll-free number, address, and website for the FTC; and (c) statement

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that the individual can obtain information from these sources about fraud alerts and security freezes.

As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$250,000, there are more than 500,000 affected individuals or the data collector does not have enough information to provide written or electronic notice, substitute notice may be provided via e-mail (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the data collector's website and notification to major statewide media.

"Personal information" is an individual's name in combination with one or more of the following data elements when either the name or the data element is not encrypted or redacted:

- Social Security number;
- Driver's license or state identification card number; or
- Account number or credit or debit card number in combination with any required security code, access code or password that would permit access to an individual's financial account.

A data collector that maintains notification procedures as part of an information security policy for the treatment of personal information is deemed to be in compliance with the notification requirements of the law if the data collector provides notification in accordance with that policy and if the notification is consistent with the timing requirements of the law.

Any data collector who violates the act may be enjoined, subject to restitution, and subject to revocation, forfeiture or suspension of any license, charter, franchise, certificate or other evidence of authority of any person to do business in Illinois. Additionally, a civil fine of up to \$50,000 may be imposed, in addition to a fine of up to \$10,000 for each violation against a person over 65 years old.

INDIANA

Indiana law (Ind. Code Ann. §§ 24-4.9-2-2 et seq.) requires that a data base owner disclose a breach of the security of data that compromises the security, confidentiality or integrity of personal information to any Indiana resident whose unencrypted personal information was or may have been acquired by an unauthorized person or whose encrypted personal information was or may have been acquired by an unauthorized person with access to the encryption key, if the data base owner knows, should know or should have known the unauthorized acquisition has resulted or could result in identity deception, identity theft, or fraud affecting the Indiana resident. The law was effective July 1, 2006.

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Written, electronic mail, or telephonic notice or notice by facsimile must be given in the most expedient time possible and without unreasonable delay, consistent with the needs of the State Attorney General or law enforcement, or any measures necessary to discover the scope of the breach or restore the integrity of a computer system. As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$250,000 or there are more than 500,000 affected individuals, substitute notice may be provided by conspicuous posting on the data base owner's website and notification to major media in the geographic area where the affected state residents reside.

“Personal information” is an individual’s:

- Social Security number that is not encrypted or redacted or
- name in combination with one or more of the following data elements when the data element is not encrypted or redacted:
 - Driver’s license number;
 - State identification card number;
 - Credit card number; or
 - Financial account number or debit card number in combination with a security code, password or access code that would permit access to the person’s account

Financial institutions that comply with the disclosure requirements of the federal banking agencies’ guidance issued on March 7, 2005 are deemed in compliance with the act. Additionally, a data base owner that maintains its own notification procedures as part of an information privacy policy or security policy is not required to make a disclosure under the law if the data base owner’s policy is at least as stringent as the disclosure requirements under this law. A data base owner that maintains as part of an information privacy policy, security policy or compliance plan under certain federal laws, including the Fair Credit Reporting Act or USA PATRIOT Act, is not required to make a disclosure under Indiana law if the data owner’s policy requires that Indiana residents be notified of a security breach without unreasonable delay and the data base owner complies with that policy.

If a data base owner must notify more than 1,000 consumers, the data base owner must disclose to each nationwide consumer reporting agency information necessary to assist in preventing fraud, including personal information of the affected Indiana residents.

Additionally, if the data base owner is required to provide notice to an Indiana resident, the data base owner also must disclose the breach to the State Attorney General.

The State Attorney General is authorized to bring an action to obtain an injunction, a civil penalty of not more than \$150,000 per deceptive act and reasonable costs.

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IOWA

Iowa law (Iowa Code Ann. §§ 715C.1 et seq.) requires that any person that owns or licenses computerized data that includes a state resident's personal information that is used in the course of the person's business, vocation, occupation or volunteer activities that was subject to an unauthorized acquisition that compromises the security, confidentiality or integrity of the information must provide notice to the state resident. Notice is not required if after an appropriate investigation or after consulting with law enforcement, the person determines that no reasonable likelihood of financial harm to the consumers has resulted or will result from the breach, and this determination must be documented in writing and maintained for five years. The law was effective July 1, 2008.

Written or electronic notice must be given in the most expedient manner possible and without unreasonable delay, consistent with the needs of law enforcement or measures necessary to sufficiently determine contact information for the affected consumers, the scope of the breach, and restore the reasonable integrity, security, and confidentiality of the data. As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$250,000, more than 350,000 persons are affected, or there is not sufficient contact information for the affected consumers, substitute notice may be provided by electronic mail, conspicuous posting on the person's website, and notification to major statewide media.

Written notice must be given to the director of the consumer protection division of the office of the Attorney General when there is a breach requiring notification of more than 500 residents.

Notice must include a description of the breach of security, the approximate date of the breach, the type of personal information obtained as a result of the breach, contact information for consumer reporting agencies, and advice to the consumer to report suspected incidents of identity theft to local law enforcement or the State Attorney General.

"Personal information" is an individual's name in combination with one or more of the following data elements when the data element is not encrypted, redacted or otherwise altered in such a manner that the name or data element is unreadable:

- Social Security number;
- Driver's license number or other unique identification number created or collected by a government body;
- Financial account number, credit or debit card number, or unique electronic identifier or routing code in combination with any required security code, access code or password that would permit access to an individual's financial account; or
- Unique biometric data, such as a fingerprint, retina or iris image, or other unique physical representation or digital representation of biometric data.

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Persons who comply with a state or federal law or the requirements of the person's primary or functional regulator that provide greater protection to personal information and at least as thorough disclosure requirements and persons subject to and who comply with regulations promulgated under Title V of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act are not subject to these requirements.

Violations of the law are considered unlawful and deceptive practices. The State Attorney General is authorized obtain damages on behalf of injured persons, a temporary or permanent injunction, disgorgement of funds and/or a civil penalty of up to \$40,000 per violation.

KANSAS

Kansas law (Kan. Stat. Ann. §§ 50-7a01 et seq.) requires a person conducting business in the state that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information conduct a reasonable and prompt investigation when it becomes aware of any breach of security of the system to determine the likelihood that personal information has been or will be misused. If the investigation determines the misuse of information has occurred or is reasonably likely to occur, notice must be given as soon as possible to the affected Kansas residents. The law was effective July 1, 2006.

Written or electronic notice must be given in the most expedient time possible and without unreasonable delay, consistent with the needs of law enforcement or any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and restore the reasonable integrity of the system. As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$100,000, there are more than 5,000 affected individuals or the person does not have enough information to provide notice, substitute notice may be provided via e-mail (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the person's website and notification to major statewide media.

"Personal information" is an individual's name linked to one or more of the following data elements when the data element is not encrypted or redacted:

- Social Security number;
- Driver's license number or state identification number; or
- Financial account number or credit or debit card number, alone or in combination with any required security code, access code or password that would permit access to an individual's financial account.

A person that is regulated by state or federal law and maintains procedures for a breach of security pursuant to the requirements of its primary or functional regulator is deemed to be in compliance with these requirements. Additionally, a person that maintains notification procedures as part of an information security policy for the treatment of personal information is deemed to be in compliance with these requirements if the person provides

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notification in accordance with that policy and if the notification is consistent with the timing requirements of this law.

If the person must notify more than 1,000 consumers at one time, the business must notify, without unreasonable delay, all nationwide consumer reporting agencies of the timing, distribution and content of the notices.

The State Attorney General or, for insurance companies licensed to do business in Kansas, the insurance commissioner is authorized to enforce the act. The Attorney General may bring an action at law or equity to address violations and for other appropriate relief.

KENTUCKY

Kentucky law (Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 365) requires that an information holder, which is defined as a person or a business entity conducting business in Kentucky, disclose any breaches of data to Kentucky residents whose unencrypted data may have been accessed by an unauthorized person. If there is a breach then the holder has to notify the owner or licensee of the information that the information was accessed by an unauthorized person.

Unless law enforcement deems that the disclosure of the breach should be delayed because it would hinder a criminal investigation the owner or licensee of the information must be notified as expediently as possible. The following methods are acceptable methods of notification:

- Written notice,
- Electronic notice,
- Substitute notice (such as email, conspicuous posting, or notification to major statewide media) is allowed only if the information holder demonstrates that the cost of providing notice would exceed \$ 250,000, or that the affected class of subject persons to be notified exceeds 500,000, or the information holder does not have sufficient contact information.

If a breach involves more than 1,000 people then all credit reporting agencies and credit bureaus that compile and maintain files on consumers on a nationwide basis should be notified.

Businesses that are subject to the provisions of Title V of the Graham Leach Bliley Act, the Federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, or any agency of the Commonwealth of Kentucky or any of its political subdivisions are excluded from the provisions of the statute.

LOUISIANA

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Louisiana law (La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 3071 et seq.; La. Admin. Code tit. 16, § 701) requires that a person that conducts business in the state or owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information disclose a breach of the security of the system to any Louisiana resident whose unencrypted personal information was or is reasonably believed to have been acquired by an unauthorized person. Notice is not required if after reasonable investigation the person determines there is no reasonable likelihood of harm to customers. The act was effective January 1, 2006.

Written or electronic notice must be given in the most expedient time possible and without unreasonable delay, consistent with the needs of law enforcement or any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach, prevent further disclosures and to restore the reasonable integrity of the system. As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$250,000, there are more than 500,000 affected individuals or the person does not have enough information to provide written or electronic notice, substitute notice may be provided via e-mail (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the person's website and notification to major statewide media.

“Personal information” is an individual's name in combination with one or more of the following data elements when either the name or the data element is not encrypted or redacted:

- Social Security number;
- Driver's license number; or
- Account number or credit or debit card number in combination with any required security code, access code or password that would permit access to an individual's financial account.

Financial institutions that are subject to and in compliance with the federal banking agencies' guidance issued on March 7, 2005 are deemed in compliance with the act. Additionally, a person that maintains notification procedures as part of an information security policy for the treatment of personal information is deemed to be in compliance with the notification requirements of the law if the person provides notification in accordance with that policy on breach of security and if the notification is consistent with the timing requirements of the Louisiana law.

Regulations require that notice to Louisiana citizens is required, the person or agency must provide written notice detailing the breach to the Consumer Protection Section of the Attorney General's Office, including the names of all affected Louisiana citizens, within 10 days of the distribution of notice to Louisiana citizens. Failure to provide timely notice to the Attorney General may be punishable by a fine not to exceed \$5,000 per violation.

A person may institute an action to recover actual damages resulting from the failure to disclose a breach in a timely matter.

MAINE

Maine law (Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 10, §§ 1346 et seq.) requires an “information broker” that maintains computerized data to conduct a reasonable and prompt investigation when it becomes aware of a breach of security of the system involving unauthorized acquisition, release or use of an individual’s computerized data that compromises the security, confidentiality or integrity of personal information and provide notice to state residents if the investigation determines a state resident’s personal information has been or is reasonably believed to have been acquired by an unauthorized person. An “information broker” is a person who, for monetary fees or dues, engages in the business of collecting, assembling, evaluating, compiling, reporting, transmitting, transferring or communicating information concerning individuals for the primary purpose of furnishing personal information to nonaffiliated third parties.

A person other than an information broker who maintains computerized data must conduct a reasonable and prompt investigation when it becomes aware of a breach of security of the system involving unauthorized acquisition, release or use of an individual’s computerized data that compromises the security, confidentiality or integrity of personal information and provide notice to a state resident if misuse of the state resident’s personal information has occurred or if it is reasonably possible misuse will occur.

Written or electronic notice must be made as expeditiously as possible and without unreasonable delay, consistent with the needs of law enforcement or any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and to restore the reasonable integrity, security and confidentiality of the data in the system. Notification must be made within seven business days after law enforcement determines that notification will not compromise a criminal investigation. As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$5,000, there are more than 1,000 affected individuals or the person does not have enough information to provide written or electronic notice, substitute notice may be provided via e-mail (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the person’s website and notification to major statewide media.

“Personal information” is an individual’s name in combination with one or more of the following data elements when either the name or the data element is not encrypted or redacted:

- Social Security number;
- Driver’s license or state identification card number;
- Account number or credit or debit card number if circumstances exist wherein such a number could be used without additional identifying information, access codes or passwords;

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- Account passwords or personal identification numbers or other access codes; or
- Any of the above data elements when not in connection with the individual's name if the information, if compromised, would be sufficient to permit a person to fraudulently assume or attempt to assume the identity of the person whose information was compromised.

Persons that comply with security breach notification requirements of federal or Maine law, rules, regulations, procedures or guidelines are deemed to be in compliance under this law as long as the notification procedures are at least as protective as under this law.

If a person must notify more than 1,000 persons at a single time, the person must notify, without unreasonable delay, all nationwide consumer reporting agencies and include the date of the breach, estimated number of affected persons, and date the persons were or will be notified of the breach. Additionally, when notice of a breach is required, the person must notify the appropriate state regulators within the Department of Professional and Financial Regulation, or if the person is not regulated by the department, the State Attorney General.

A person who violates this act is subject to a fine of up to \$500 per violation up to \$2,500 per day. In addition, injunctive relief may be obtained.

MARYLAND

Maryland law (Md. Code Ann. §§ 14-3504 et seq.) requires that a business that owns or licenses computerized data to conduct a reasonable and prompt investigation of when it discovers or is notified of a breach of the security of the system to determine the likelihood that the individual's unencrypted or unredacted personal information has been or will be misused. If misuse of the individual's personal information has occurred, or is reasonably likely to occur, the business must notify the individual of the breach. The act was effective January 1, 2008.

Written, telephonic, or electronic notice must be given as soon as reasonably practicable after the business discovers or is notified of the breach, consistent with the needs of law enforcement or any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach, to identify individuals affected or to restore the reasonable integrity of the system. As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$100,000, there are more than 175,000 affected individuals, or the business does not have sufficient contact information to give notice as provided above, substitute notice may be provided through electronic mailing (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the business's website, and notification to statewide media.

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“Personal information” is an individual’s name in combination with one or more of the following data elements when the name or the data elements are not encrypted, redacted, or otherwise protected:

- Social Security number;
- Driver’s license number;
- Financial account number, including credit or debit card number in combination with any required security code, access code or password that would permit access to an individual’s financial account; or
- An individual taxpayer identification number

Prior to giving notice to the individual, the business must provide notice to the Office of the Attorney General. Notice to the individual shall include:

- A description of the categories of information that were, or are reasonably believed to have been, acquired;
- The business’s address and telephone number, toll-free telephone numbers if maintained, and addresses for major consumer reporting agencies; and
- Toll-free telephone numbers, addresses, and website addresses for the FTC and the Office of the Attorney General with a statement that an individual can obtain information from these sources about avoiding identity theft.

Businesses that comply with the rules, regulations, procedures, or guidelines established by the primary or functional federal or State regulator of the business are deemed in compliance with this statute. Businesses that comply with the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act and other federal guidelines are also deemed in compliance with this statute.

If a business must give notice to 1,000 or more individuals, the business must also notify, without unreasonable delay, all nationwide consumer reporting agencies of the timing, distribution and content of the notices.

A violation of this statute is considered an unfair or deceptive trade practice.

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts law (Mass. Gen Laws ch. 93H, §§ 1 et seq.) requires that a person or agency that owns or licenses data that includes personal information provide notice to any Massachusetts resident, the Attorney General, and the director of consumer affairs and business relations, when it knows or has reason to know of an unauthorized acquisition or unauthorized use of unencrypted data or encrypted data and the confidential process or key capable of compromising the security, confidentiality or integrity of personal information,

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maintained by the person that creates a substantial risk of identity theft against a Massachusetts resident. The law was effective October 31, 2007.

Written or electronic notice must be given as soon as practicable and without unreasonable delay, consistent with the needs of law enforcement. As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice exceeds \$250,000 or there are more than 500,000 affected individuals, substitute notice may be provided via e-mail (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the person's website and publication in or broadcast through major statewide media.

Notice to the Attorney General and Director of the Office of Consumer Affairs and Business Regulation must include the nature of the breach or unauthorized acquisition or use, the number of residents affected by the incident at the time of notification, any steps taken or planned to be taken relating to the incident. Such person also shall provide notice to the consumer reporting agencies and state agencies identified by the Director of Consumer Affairs and Business Regulation.

Notice to the resident must include the consumer's right to obtain a police report, the procedure for requesting a security freeze, and any fees required to be paid to any consumer reporting agencies, but may not include the nature of the breach or unauthorized use or acquisition or the number of residents affected.

"Personal information" means name combined with one or more of the following:

- Social Security number;
- Driver license number or state-issued identification card number; or
- Financial account number or credit or debit card number, with or without any required security code, access code, PIN or password that would permit access to any of the resident's financial accounts.

Persons who maintain procedures for responding to a security breach pursuant to federal laws, rules, regulation, guidance or guidelines relating to protection and privacy of personal information are deemed to be in compliance with this law if the person provides notification in accordance with that policy and notifies the Attorney General and Director of the Office of Consumer Affairs and Business Regulation of, at a minimum, the steps taken or planned to be taken relating to the breach.

The Attorney General is authorized to bring an action for appropriate relief for violation of this law.

MICHIGAN

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Michigan law (Mich. Comp. Laws §§ 445.63 et seq.) requires that a person that owns or licenses data that are included in a database disclose a breach of security to any Michigan resident whose unencrypted and unredacted personal information was accessed and acquired by an unauthorized person, or whose encrypted personal information was accessed and acquired by a person with unauthorized access to the encryption key, unless the person determines that the security breach has not or is not likely to cause substantial loss or injury or identity theft to one or more residents of Michigan. The law was effective July 2, 2007.

Written, electronic or telephonic notice must be given without unreasonable delay, consistent with the needs of law enforcement or any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and to restore the reasonable integrity of the database. As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$250,000 or there are more than 500,000 affected individuals, substitute notice may be provided via e-mail (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the person's website and notification to major statewide media.

Notice must include a description of the security breach, the type of personal information that was the subject of unauthorized access or use, what the person has done to protect the data from further breaches (if applicable), a telephone number where a recipient may obtain assistance or additional information and a reminder for recipients to remain vigilant for incidents of fraud or identity theft. A person may provide any required notice pursuant to an agreement with another person, so long as it does not conflict with the Michigan requirements.

“Personal information” is an individual's name linked to one or more of the following:

- Social Security number;
- Driver license number or state personal identification card number; or
- Demand deposit or other financial account number, or credit or debit card number, in combination with any required security code, access code or password that would permit access to any of the resident's financial accounts.

If the person must notify more than 1,000 Michigan residents, the person must notify, without unreasonable delay, all nationwide consumer reporting agencies of the number of notices provided to Michigan residents and the timing of the notices. Persons subject to Title V of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act are exempt from this requirement.

Financial institutions subject to and in compliance with the federal banking agencies' guidance issued on March 7, 2005 or persons subject to and in compliance with HIPAA regulations regarding unauthorized access to customer information are deemed in compliance with the act.

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Persons who knowingly fail to provide a required notice may be subject to a civil fine of not more than \$250 per failure, to a maximum of \$750,000. The State Attorney General or other prosecuting attorney may bring an action to recover a civil fine.

MINNESOTA

Minnesota law (Minn. Stat. Ann. §§ 325E.61, 325E.64) requires that a person conducting business in the state that owns or licenses computerized data disclose a breach of the security of the system to any Minnesota resident whose unencrypted personal information was or is reasonably believed to have been acquired by an unauthorized person. The law was effective January 1, 2006. Furthermore, any person or entity conducting business in Minnesota that accepts access devices, such as credit, debit, or stored value cards, in connection with a transaction must not retain the card security code data or the full contents of any track of magnetic stripe data, subsequent to the authorization of the transaction and may not retain PIN data subsequent to 48 hours after authorization of the transaction.

Written or electronic notice must be given in the most expedient time possible and without reasonable delay, consistent with the needs of law enforcement or any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach, to identify individuals affected and to restore the reasonable integrity of the system. As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$250,000, there are more than 500,000 affected individuals or the person does not have enough information to provide written or electronic notice, substitute notice may be provided via e-mail (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the person's website and notification to major statewide media.

“Personal information” is an individual's name in combination with one or more of the following data elements when either the name or the data element is not encrypted:

- Social Security number;
- Driver's license number or Minnesota identification card number; or
- Account number or credit or debit card number in combination with any required security code, access code or password that would permit access to an individual's financial account.

The act specifically exempts financial institutions as defined in Title V of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act and entities subject to the privacy and security provisions of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996. If a person must notify more than 500 persons at one time, then within 48 hours the person must notify all nationwide consumer reporting agencies of the timing, distribution and content of the notices.

A person that maintains notification procedures as part of an information security policy for the treatment of personal information is deemed to be in compliance with the

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notification requirements of the law if the person provides notification in accordance with that policy on breach of security and if the notification is consistent with the timing requirements of the law.

The State Attorney General is authorized to enforce the act and seek an injunction.

If a person or entity who violates the provisions on retaining access device data and a security breach occurs is liable for damages to the financial institution that issued the access device and shall reimburse the financial institution for its costs in undertaking actions as a result of the breach in order to protect cardholder information or to continue to provide services to cardholders.

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi law (Miss. Code Ann. § 75-24-29) requires that a person conducting business in Mississippi that owns, licenses or maintains electronic files, media, databases or computerized data containing personal information provide notice to any Mississippi resident of any unauthorized acquisition of their personal information. Notice is not required if after an appropriate investigation the person reasonably determines that the breach will not likely result in harm to the affected individuals. The law was effective July 1, 2011.

Notice must be given without unreasonable delay, consistent with the needs of law enforcement and the completion of an investigation by the person to determine the nature and scope of the incident, identify affected individuals or restore the reasonable integrity of the data system. Notice may be written, telephonic or electronic. As an alternative, substitute notice may be provided via e-mail, conspicuous posting on the person's website, and notification to major state-wide media if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$5,000 or there are more than 5,000 affected individuals or the person does not have enough information.

“Personal information” is an individual's name in combination with one or more of the following data elements, when either the name or data elements were not encrypted or rendered unreadable or unusable:

- Social Security number;
- Driver's license number or state identification card number;
- Account number or credit or debit card number in combination with any required security code, access code or password that would permit access to an individual's financial account.

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Financial institutions that notify affected individuals and otherwise comply with the requirements under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act set by their primary or functional federal regulator are deemed in compliance with the law. A person that maintains notification procedures as part of an information security policy for the treatment of personal information is deemed to be in compliance with the law if the person provides notification in accordance with the timing requirements of the law and the person's own policies.

The State Attorney General is authorized to enforce the law. The act specifies that it does not create a private right of action.

MISSOURI

Missouri law (Mo. Ann. Stat. § 407.1500) requires that any person that owns or licenses personal information of Missouri residents provide notice to the affected consumer of a breach of security if, after an appropriate investigation by the person or after consultation with relevant law enforcement agencies, the person determines that a risk of identity theft or other fraud to any consumer is reasonably likely to occur as a result of the breach. A determination that a risk of identity theft or other fraud is not reasonably likely to occur as a result of the breach must be documented in writing and retained for five years. The law was effective August 28, 2009.

Written, electronic or telephonic notice must be made without reasonable delay and consistent with the needs of law enforcement and consistent with any measures necessary to determine sufficient contact information and to determine the scope of the breach and restore the reasonable integrity, security and confidentiality of the data system. As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$100,000, there are more than 150,000 affected consumers, or the person does not have sufficient contact information or consent to provide the foregoing notice to the consumer or the consumer is unidentifiable, substitute notice may be provided through e-mail notice (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting of a notice or link on the person's Internet web site and notification to major statewide media.

"Personal information" is an individual's name in combination with one or more of the following data elements, when any of the data elements is not encrypted, redacted or otherwise rendered unreadable or unusable:

- Social Security number;
- Driver's license number or other unique identification number created or allocated by a government body;
- Financial account number or credit or debit card number, or unique electronic identifier or routing code in combination with any required security code, access code or password that would permit access to an individual's financial account;

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- Medical information; or
- Health insurance information.

The notice shall include a description of the following, at a minimum:

- the incident in general terms;
- type of personal information that was obtained as a result of the breach;
- a telephone number that affected consumers may call for further information and assistance, if one exists;
- contact information for consumer reporting agencies; and
- advice that directs affected consumers to remain vigilant by reviewing account statements and monitoring free credit reports.

Financial institutions that comply with the federal banking agencies' guidance issued on March 29, 2005 or other persons in compliance with the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act or requirements of their primary or functional federal or state regulators are deemed in compliance with this law. Additionally, a person that maintains notification procedures as part of an information security policy for the treatment of personal information that are consistent with the timing requirements of this law is deemed to be in compliance with the notification requirements of the law if the person provides notification of a breach to affected consumers in accordance with its procedures.

In the event that more than 1,000 consumers must be notified at one time, the person shall notify the State Attorney General's office and all nationwide consumer reporting agencies of the timing, distribution and content of the notice.

The State Attorney General has exclusive authority to bring an action to obtain actual damages for willful and knowing violations of the law and may seek a civil penalty of up to \$150,000 per breach or series of similar breaches discovered in a single investigation.

MONTANA

Montana law (Mont. Code Ann. § 30-14-1704) requires that a person conducting business in Montana that owns or licenses computerized data including personal information disclose a breach of the security of the system to any Montana resident whose unencrypted personal information was or is reasonably believed to have been acquired by an unauthorized person. "Breach of security" is the unauthorized acquisition of computerized data that materially compromises the security, confidentiality or integrity of personal information maintained and causes or is reasonably believed to cause loss or injury to a Montana resident. The law was effective March 1, 2006.

Notice must be given without unreasonable delay, consistent with the needs of law enforcement or any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and to restore

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the reasonable integrity of the data system. Notice may be written, electronic or telephonic. As an alternative, substitute notice may be provided via e-mail (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the person's website or notification to major statewide media if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$250,000, there are more than 500,000 affected individuals or the person does not have enough information to provide written or electronic notice.

“Personal information” is an individual's name in combination with one or more of the following data elements, when either the name or the data elements are not encrypted:

- Social Security number or taxpayer identification number;
- Driver's license number or state identification card number; or
- Account number or credit or debit card number in combination with any required security code, access code or password that would permit access to an individual's financial account.
- Medical record information; or
- An identity protection personal identification number issued by the United States Internal Revenue Service.

If a person discloses a security breach to any individual pursuant to the act and gives notice to the individual that suggests, indicates or implies that the individual may obtain a copy of his or her file from a consumer reporting agency, the person must coordinate with the consumer reporting agency as to the timing, content and distribution of notice to the individual.

A person that maintains notification procedures as part of an information security policy for the treatment of personal information is deemed to be in compliance with the notification requirements of the law if the person provides notification in accordance with that policy on breach of security and if the notification is consistent with the timing requirements of the law.

If notification is provided to Montana residents, a copy of the notification must be electronically submitted to the Attorney General's Consumer Protection Office along with a statement providing the date and method of distribution of the notification, but excluding any information that personally identifies any individual. If notification is made to more than one individual, a single copy of the notification must be submitted that indicates the number of Montana residents who received notification.

Violators are subject to a fine of up to \$10,000 and an injunction against future violations.

NEBRASKA

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Nebraska law (Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 87-801 et seq.) requires a person that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information to conduct a reasonable and prompt investigation when it becomes aware of a breach of the security of the system to determine the likelihood that personal information has been or will be used for an unauthorized purpose. If the investigation determines use of information about a Nebraska resident has occurred or is reasonably likely to occur, notice must be given as soon as possible and without unreasonable delay to the affected Nebraska resident. The law was effective July 13, 2006.

Written, telephonic or electronic notice must be given as soon as possible and without unreasonable delay, consistent with the needs of law enforcement and any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and restore the reasonable integrity of the system. As an alternative, substitute notice may be provided via e-mail (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the person's website and notification to major statewide media if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$75,000, there are more than 100,000 affected Nebraska residents or the person does not have enough information to provide notice. The law includes special substitute notice provisions for small businesses.

“Personal information” means either:

- a Nebraska resident's name in combination with one or more of the following data elements when either the name or data elements are not encrypted, redacted or otherwise altered such that the name or data elements are unreadable:
- Social Security number;
- Motor vehicle operator's license or state identification card number;
- Account number or credit or debit card number, in combination with any required security code, access code or password;
- Unique electronic identification number or routing code, in combination with any required security code, access code or password; or
- Unique biometric data, such as a fingerprint, voice print, or retina or iris image or other unique physical representation; or
- A user name or email address, in combination with a password or security question and answer, that would permit access to an online account.

Effective July 20, 2016, if notice is required to be provided to a Nebraska resident, the person must also notify the State Attorney General.

A person that is regulated by state or federal law and maintains procedures for a breach of security pursuant to the requirements of its primary or functional regulator is deemed to be in compliance with this section if the person notifies affected Nebraska residents and, effective July 20, 2016, the Attorney General, in accordance with the maintained procedure. Additionally, a person that maintains notification procedures as part of an information security policy for the treatment of personal information is deemed to be in

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compliance if the person provides notification to Nebraska residents and, effective July 20, 2016, the Attorney General, in accordance with that policy and if the notification is consistent with the timing requirements of this law.

The State Attorney General is authorized to issue subpoenas and seek and economic damages for each affected Nebraska resident injured by violations of the law.

NEVADA

Nevada law (Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 603A.020 et seq.) requires that a “data collector” that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information disclose a material breach of the security of the system data to any Nevada resident whose unencrypted personal information was or is reasonably believed to have been acquired by an unauthorized person. A “data collector” includes any corporation, financial institution or other business entity that handles, collects, disseminates or otherwise deals with nonpublic personal information. The law was effective January 1, 2006.

Written or electronic notice must be given in the most expedient time possible and without unreasonable delay, consistent with the needs of law enforcement or any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and to restore the reasonable integrity of the system data. As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$250,000, there are more than 500,000 affected individuals or the data collector does not have enough information to provide written or electronic notice, substitute notice may be provided via e-mail (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the data collector’s website and notification to major statewide media.

“Personal information” is an individual’s name in combination with one or more of the following data elements when either the name or the data element is not encrypted:

- Social Security number or employer identification number;
- Driver’s license or identification card number; or
- Account number or credit or debit card number in combination with any required security code, access code or password that would permit access to an individual’s financial account.

The notification provisions specifically exempt data collectors subject to the privacy and security provisions of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act. In the event that 1,000 persons must be notified at one time, the data collector shall also notify all nationwide consumer reporting agencies of the timing, distribution and content of the notices.

A data collector that maintains notification procedures as part of an information security policy for the treatment of personal information is deemed to be in compliance with

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the notification requirements of the law if the data collector provides notification in accordance with that policy on breach of security and if the notification is consistent with the timing requirements of the law.

Nevada law requires data collectors doing business in Nevada that accept payment cards in connection with the sale of goods or services to comply with the current version of the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI-DSS). Data collectors doing business in Nevada that are not subject to the PCI-DSS must encrypt personal information that is either transmitted electronically or contained on a data storage device that is moved beyond the logical or physical controls of the data collector. A data collector will not be liable for damages for a breach of the security of the system data if it complies with these requirements, unless the breach is caused by gross negligence or intentional misconduct of the data collector, its officers, employees or agents.

The act provides that any data collector who provides notification pursuant to the act may institute an action for damages, including the costs of notification, against a person that unlawfully obtained or benefited from personal information obtained from records maintained by the data collector, or a court may order restitution upon convicting such a person. The State Attorney General is authorized to enforce the act and seek an injunction.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire law (N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 359-C:19 et seq.) requires a person doing business in the state who owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information, to determine the likelihood that personal information has been or will be misused when it becomes aware of a security breach. If misuse has occurred or is reasonably likely to occur, or if a determination cannot be made, the person shall notify the affected individuals. The law was effective January 1, 2007.

Written, electronic, or telephonic notice or notice given pursuant to the person's internal notification procedures as part of an information security policy must be given as soon as possible. Delayed notice is permitted if notification would impede a criminal investigation or jeopardize national or homeland security. As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$5,000, the affected class exceeds 1,000 persons, or there is insufficient contact information or no consent to make written, electronic or telephonic notice, substitute notice may be given by providing e-mail notice (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the person's business website and notification to major statewide media.

Notice must include a description of the incident, approximate date of the breach, type of personal information obtained as a result of the breach and the telephonic contact information for the person giving notice.

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“Personal information” is an individual’s name in combination with one or more of the following data elements, when either the name or the data elements are not encrypted:

- Social Security number;
- Driver’s license number or other government identification number; or
- Account number, credit card number, or debit card number, in combination with any required security code, access code, or password that would permit access to an individual’s financial account.

Any person which maintains procedures for security breach notification pursuant to state and federal laws shall be deemed to be in compliance with this subdivision if it acts in accordance with such laws.

Financial institutions must notify their primary regulator and all other persons must notify the New Hampshire Attorney General’s office of timing and distribution of the notices. Additionally, if a person must notify more than 1,000 consumers, the person must notify all nationwide consumer reporting agencies of the timing, distribution and content of the notices.

Any person injured by any violation under this subsection may bring an action for actual damages and equitable relief, costs and attorney’s fees. The court must award at least two times the actual damages for willful or knowing violations, but no more than treble damages. The New Hampshire Attorney General is authorized to enforce this law.

NEW JERSEY

New Jersey law (N.J. Stat. Ann. §§ 56:8-161 et seq.) requires that a business conducting business in the state that maintains computerized records that include personal information disclose a breach of the security of the system to any New Jersey resident whose unencrypted personal information was or is reasonably believed to have been accessed by an unauthorized person. Notice is not required if the business establishes that misuse of the information is not reasonably possible. Any such determination must be documented in writing and the documentation maintained for five years. The act was effective January 1, 2006.

Written or electronic notice must be given in the most expedient time possible and without unreasonable delay, consistent with the needs of law enforcement or any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and to restore the reasonable integrity of the system. As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$250,000, there are more than 500,000 affected individuals or the business does not have enough information to provide written or electronic notice, substitute notice may be provided via e-mail (if e-mail

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addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the business' website and notification to major statewide media.

“Personal information” is an individual's name in linked with one or more of the following data elements:

- Social Security number;
- Driver's license or state identification card number;
- Account number or credit or debit card number in combination with any required security code, access code or password that would permit access to an individual's financial account.

A business that maintains notification procedures as part of an information security policy for the treatment of personal information is deemed to be in compliance with the notification requirements of the New Jersey law if the business provides notification in accordance with that policy on breach of security and if the notification is consistent with the requirements of the law.

A business that must disclose a breach must report the breach of security and any information pertaining to the breach to the Division of State Police in the Department of Law and Public Safety prior to notifying customers. Additionally, if a business must notify more than 1,000 consumers at one time, the business must notify, without unreasonable delay, all nationwide consumer reporting agencies of the timing, distribution and content of the notices.

The State Attorney General is authorized to enforce the act and seek an injunction and civil penalties of not more than \$10,000 for the first offense and not more than \$20,000 for the second and each subsequent offense. Additionally, any person injured by violation of the act may institute an action for treble damages.

NEW YORK

New York law (N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 899-aa) requires a person conducting business in the state that owns or licenses computerized data to provide notice of any breach of the security of the system to any New York resident whose unencrypted private information was or is reasonably believed to have been acquired by an unauthorized person. The law was effective December 7, 2005.

In determining whether information has been acquired or is believed to have been acquired, a person may consider indications that (1) the information is in the physical possession and control of an unauthorized person, such as a lost or stolen computer or device containing information, (2) the information has been downloaded or copied or (3) the

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information was used by an unauthorized person, such as fraudulent accounts opened or instances of identity theft reported.

Notice must be given without unreasonable delay, consistent with the needs of law enforcement or any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and restore the reasonable integrity of the system. Notice may be written, electronic (if the individual expressly consented to receiving notice in electronic form) or telephonic, provided that a log of electronic and telephonic notice must be kept.

As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$250,000, there are more than 500,000 affected individuals or the person does not have enough information to provide written, electronic or telephonic notice, substitute notice may be provided via e-mail (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the person's website and notification to major statewide media.

Notice must include contact information for the person making the notification and a description of the categories of information that were affected by the breach, including specification as to which of the elements of personal information and private information are believed to have been acquired.

"Private information" is "personal information" in combination with one or more of the following data elements when either the personal information or the data element is not encrypted or encrypted with an encryption key that has also been acquired:

- Social Security number;
- Driver's license or non-driver identification card number; or
- Account number or credit or debit card number in combination with any required security code, access code or password that would permit access to an individual's financial account.

"Personal information" is any information concerning a natural person that, because of name, number, personal mark or other identifier, can be used to identify that person.

If a person must notify more than 5,000 New York residents at a single time, the person must notify consumer reporting agencies of the timing, distribution and content of the notice and the approximate number of affected persons. The Attorney General is charged with maintaining a list of consumer reporting agencies.

Additionally, when notice to any New York residents is required, the State Attorney General, the Consumer Protection Board and the State Office of Cyber Security and Critical Infrastructure Coordination must be notified of the timing, distribution and content of the notice and the approximate number of affected individuals. Notification to the state Attorney General may be done via an online form found on the Attorney General's website.

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The State Attorney General is authorized to enforce the act and seek an injunction. Additionally, the court may award damages, including consequential financial losses, to a person entitled to notice if notification was not provided pursuant to the act. If the court determines that a person violated the act knowingly or recklessly, then it may impose a civil penalty of the greater of \$5,000 or \$10 per instance of failed notification up to \$150,000.

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina law (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-65) requires that a business that owns or licenses personal information of residents of North Carolina or that conducts business in the state and owns or licenses personal information of consumers in any form (computerized, paper or otherwise) disclose a breach of the security of the system to any affected person whose personal information was acquired by an unauthorized person and where illegal use of the personal information has occurred or is reasonably likely to occur or creates a material risk of harm. The act was effective December 1, 2005.

Notice must be given without unreasonable delay, consistent with the needs of law enforcement or any measures necessary to determine sufficient contact information, determine the scope of the breach and restore the reasonable integrity, security and confidentiality of the data system. Notice may be written, electronic or telephonic. As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$250,000 or there are more than 500,000 affected individuals, or if the business does not have enough information to provide written or electronic notice or is unable to identify particular affected persons, substitute notice may be provided via e-mail (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the business' website and notification to major statewide media.

Notice must be clear and conspicuous and include:

- A description of the incident in general terms;
- A description of the type of personal information that was subject to the unauthorized access and acquisition;
- A description of the general acts of the business to protect the personal information from further unauthorized access;
- A telephone number for the business that the consumer may call for further information and assistance, if one exists;
- Advice that directs the consumer to remain vigilant by reviewing account statements and monitoring free credit reports;
- The toll-free numbers and addresses for the major consumer reporting agencies; and

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- The toll-free numbers, addresses, and website addresses for the Federal Trade Commission and the North Carolina Attorney General's Office, along with a statement that the individual can obtain information from these sources about preventing identity theft.

“Personal information” is an individual's name in combination with one or more of the following where the record or data is unencrypted or unredacted:

- Social Security or employer taxpayer identification number;
- Driver's license, state identification card or passport number;
- Account number or credit or debit card number;
- Personal Identification Code;
- Electronic identification numbers, electronic mail names or addresses, Internet account numbers, or Internet identification names;
- Any other numbers or information that can be used to access a person's account or financial resources;
- Digital signature;
- Biometric data; or
- Fingerprints.

Financial institutions that are subject to and in compliance with the federal banking agencies' guidance issued on March 7, 2005 are deemed in compliance with the act.

If a business must notify more than 1,000 consumers at one time, the business must notify, without unreasonable delay, the Consumer Protection Division of the Attorney General's Office and all nationwide consumer reporting agencies of the timing, distribution and content of the notice.

Additionally, if a business is required to provide notice pursuant to the North Carolina law, the business also must provide notice to the Consumer Protection Division of the Attorney General's Office of the nature of the breach, the number of consumers affected, steps taken to investigate the breach, steps taken to prevent a similar breach in the future, and information regarding the timing, distribution and content of the notice being sent to affected individuals.

The State Attorney General is authorized to enforce the act and seek an injunction and a civil penalty of \$5,000 for each violation. Additionally, any person injured by violation of the act may institute an action for treble damages.

NORTH DAKOTA

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North Dakota law (N.D. Cent. Code §§ 51-30-01 et seq.) requires that a person conducting business in North Dakota that owns or licenses computerized data including personal information disclose a breach of the security of the system to any North Dakota resident whose unencrypted personal information was or is reasonably believed to have been acquired by an unauthorized person. The law was effective June 1, 2005.

Written or electronic notice must be given in the most expedient time possible and without unreasonable delay, consistent with the needs of law enforcement or any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and to restore the integrity of the data system. As an alternative, substitute notice may be provided via e-mail (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the person's website and notification to major statewide media if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$250,000, there are more than 500,000 affected individuals or the person does not have enough information to provide written or electronic notice.

“Personal information” is an individual's name in combination with any of the following data elements, when the name and the data elements are not encrypted:

- Social Security number;
- Driver's license number or state identification card number;
- Account number or credit or debit card number in combination with any required security code, access code or password that would permit access to an individual's financial accounts;
- Date of birth;
- Maiden name of the individual's mother;
- Medical information;
- Health insurance information;
- Identification number assigned to the individual by the individual's employer in combination with any required security code, access code, or password; or
- Digitized or other electronic signature.

The act specifically exempts financial institutions that are subject to and in compliance with the federal banking agencies' guidance issued on March 7, 2005. Additionally, a person that maintains notification procedures as part of an information security policy for the treatment of personal information is deemed to be in compliance with the notification requirements of the law if the person provides notification in accordance with that policy on breach of security and if the notification is consistent with the timing requirements of the law.

Where a breach of security affects more than 250 individuals, notice of the breach must be provided to the Attorney General by mail or email.

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The State Attorney General is authorized to enforce the act and seek an injunction and civil penalties.

OHIO

Ohio law (Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 1349.19) requires that a person that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information disclose a breach of the security of the system which causes or reasonably is believed will cause a material risk of identity theft or other fraud to any Ohio resident whose unencrypted or unredacted personal information was, or is reasonably believed to have been, accessed or acquired by an unauthorized person. The law was effective February 17, 2006.

Written, electronic or telephonic notice must be given in the most expedient time possible but in no event later than 45 days following the person's discovery or notification of the breach, consistent with the needs of law enforcement or any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach, including which residents' personal information was accessed and acquired, and to restore the integrity of the data system. As an alternative, substitute notice may be provided via e-mail (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the person's website and notification to major statewide media if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$250,000, there are more than 500,000 affected individuals or the person does not have enough information to provide written or electronic notice. Businesses with 10 employees or fewer may provide substitute notice where the cost of providing the notices will exceed \$10,000.

"Personal information" is an individual's name in combination with and linked to one or more of the following data elements when the data elements are not encrypted, redacted or altered by any method or technology rendering the data unreadable:

- Social Security number;
- Driver's license number or state identification card number;
- Account number or credit or debit card number, in combination with and linked to any required security code, access code, or password that would permit access to an individual's financial account.

The law specifically exempts financial institutions that are required by and are in compliance with federal law or regulations to notify customers of an information security breach. In the event that 1,000 persons must be notified at one time, the person shall also notify all nationwide consumer reporting agencies of the timing, distribution and content of the notices.

The State Attorney General is authorized to bring a civil action against violators of the law, including for a temporary restraining order, preliminary or permanent injunction,

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costs and civil penalties in the amount of \$1,000 per day for up to 60 days of noncompliance, \$5,000 per day after 60 days of noncompliance and \$10,000 per day after 90 days of noncompliance.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma law (Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 24, §§ 161 et seq.) requires that any person that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information provide notice of any unauthorized access and acquisition of unencrypted and unredacted computerized data (or if encrypted, the breach involves a person with access to the encryption key) that compromises the security or confidentiality of personal information maintained by the person as part of a database of personal information regarding multiple individuals and that causes, or that the person reasonably believes has caused or will cause, identity theft or other fraud to any Oklahoma resident. The law was effective November 1, 2008.

Written, electronic or telephone notice must be provided without unreasonable delay, consistent with the needs of law enforcement and consistent with any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and restore the reasonable integrity of the system. As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$50,000, there are more than 100,000 affected state residents, or the person does not have sufficient contact information, substitute notice may be provided by any two of the following: e-mail notice (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the person's website or notification to statewide media.

“Personal information” is an individual's name in combination with and linked to one or more of the following data elements when the data elements are not encrypted or redacted:

- Social Security number;
- Driver's license number or state identification card number;
- Account number or credit or debit card number, in combination with any required security code, access code, or password that would permit access to an individual's financial account.

Financial institutions that comply with the federal banking agencies' guidance issued on March 7, 2005 or other entities in compliance with requirements of their primary or functional federal regulators are deemed in compliance with the act. Additionally, any entity that maintains notification procedures as part of an information privacy or security policy for the treatment of personal information that are consistent with the timing requirements of this act is deemed to be in compliance with the notification requirements of the law if the entity provides notification of a breach to state residents in accordance with its procedures.

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The State Attorney General is authorized to enforce violations of the act as unlawful practices under the Oklahoma Consumer Protection Act. The Attorney General or a district attorney may bring an action for actual damages or a civil penalty of not more than \$150,000 per breach or series of breaches of a similar nature discovered in a single investigation. Violations by state-chartered or licensed financial institutions are enforceable solely by the state regulator of the institution.

OREGON

Oregon law (Or. Rev. Stat. § 646A.604) requires that any person that owns or licenses personal information that the person uses in the course of the person's business, vocation, occupation or volunteer activities provide notice of any unauthorized acquisition of computerized data that materially compromises the security, confidentiality or integrity of personal information maintained by a person to any Oregon resident whose personal information was included in the information that was breached, if after an appropriate investigation the person reasonably determines the consumers are unlikely to suffer harm. The person must document the determination in writing and maintain the documentation for at least five years. The law was effective October 1, 2007.

Written, electronic (if the customary method of communication with the consumer is electronic means or the notice is provided consistent with the E-SIGN Act) or telephone notice must be provided in the most expeditious manner possible without unreasonable delay, consistent with the needs of law enforcement where the law enforcement agency determines notice would impede a criminal investigation and makes a written request to delay notification, and consistent with any measures necessary to determine sufficient contact information for the affected consumers, scope of the breach and restore the reasonable integrity, security and confidentiality of the personal information

Notice must include:

- General description of the breach;
- The approximate date of the breach;
- Type of personal information that was subject to the breach;
- Contact information for the person or entity subject to this law;
- Contact information for national consumer reporting agencies; and
- Advice to the consumer to report suspected identity theft to law enforcement, the Attorney General and the FTC.

As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$250,000, there are more than 350,000 affected consumers, or the person does not have sufficient contact information, substitute notice may be provided via conspicuous posting on the person or entity's website and notification to statewide media.

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“Personal information” means an individual’s name in combination with any of the following data elements, if encryption, redaction or other methods have not rendered the data elements unusable, or where they are encrypted but the encryption key has been acquired:

- A consumer’s Social Security number;
- A consumer’s driver’s license number or state identification card number;
- A consumer’s passport number or other United States issued identification number;
- A consumer’s financial account number, or credit card number or debit card number, in combination with any required security code, access code, or password that would permit access to a consumer’s financial account;
- Data from automatic measurements of a consumer’s physical characteristics, such as an image of a fingerprint, retina or iris, that are used to authenticate the consumer’s identity in the course of a financial transactions or other transaction;
- A consumer’s health insurance policy number or health insurance subscriber identification number in combination with any other unique identifier that a health insurer uses to identify the consumer; or
- Any information about a consumer’s medical history or mental or physical condition or about a health care professional’s medical diagnosis or treatment of the consumer.
- Any of the above data elements when not combined with the individual’s first initial or first name and last name if:
 - Encryption, redaction or other methods have not rendered the data element or combination of data elements unusable; and
 - The data element or combination of data elements would enable a person to commit identity theft against the consumer.

A person that complies with notification requirements or security breach procedures that provide greater protection to personal information and at least as thorough disclosure requirements pursuant to rules, regulations, procedures, guidance or guidelines established by that person’s primary or functional federal regulator or a state or federal law is deemed in compliance with this law. Additionally, any person that complies with Title V of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act as existed on October 1, 2007, is deemed in compliance. Also exempts a health plan, health care clearinghouse, or healthcare provider that provides notice under applicable Oregon law as it existed on January 1, 2016 and that provides a copy of the consumer notice to the Attorney General.

Notice must be provided to the Attorney General in the same manner and containing the same information as required in the notice to affected consumers, either in writing or electronically, if notice is provided to more than 250 Oregon residents.

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If a person must notify more than 1,000 consumers at one time, the entity must notify, without unreasonable delay, all nationwide consumer reporting agencies of the timing, distribution and number of notices as well as the police report number assigned to the breach, if any. No delay of notification to consumers is permitted in order to notify consumer reporting agencies.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania law (73 Pa. Cons. Stat. §§ 2301 et seq.) requires that an entity that maintains, stores or manages computerized data that includes personal information provide notice of any breach of the security of the system to any Pennsylvania resident whose unencrypted and unredacted personal information was or is reasonably believed to have been accessed and acquired by an unauthorized person. An entity also must provide notice of a breach if encrypted information is accessed and acquired in unencrypted form, if the security breach is linked to a breach of the security of the encryption or involves a person with access to the encryption key. The law was effective June 22, 2006.

Written, electronic or telephonic notice must be provided without unreasonable delay, consistent with the needs of law enforcement or any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and to restore the reasonable integrity of the system. As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$100,000, there are more than 175,000 affected individuals or the entity does not have sufficient contact information, substitute notice may be provided via e-mail (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the entity's website and notification to major statewide media.

“Personal information” means an individual's name in combination with and linked to any of the following data elements, when the data elements are not encrypted or redacted:

- Social Security number;
- Driver's license number or state identification card number;
- Financial account number or credit or debit card number, in combination with any required security code, access code, or password that would permit access to an individual's financial account.

Financial institutions subject to and in compliance with the federal banking agencies' guidance issued on March 7, 2005 or other entities in compliance with requirements of their primary or functional federal regulators are deemed in compliance with the act. Additionally, any entity that maintains notification procedures as part of an information privacy or security policy for the treatment of personal information is deemed to be in compliance with the notification requirements of the law if the entity provides notification in accordance with its policies and if the notification is consistent with the timing requirements of the law.

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If an entity must notify more than 1,000 persons at one time, the entity must notify, without unreasonable delay, all nationwide consumer reporting agencies of the timing, distribution and number of notices.

Violations of this law are deemed to be unfair or deceptive acts or practices, and the Pennsylvania Attorney General has exclusive authority to bring an action under state law.

PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico law (10 P.R Laws Ann. §§ 4051 et seq.) and regulations of the Consumer Affairs Department require persons who own or are custodians of a database for commercial use that includes all or part of a personal information archive to notify citizens of Puerto Rico of any violation of the security of the system whose personal information was not protected with cryptographical codes beyond a password. The law was effective January 19, 2006 and the regulations became effective August 23, 2006.

Written or electronic notice must be given in the most expedient manner, consistent with the needs of law enforcement or any measures necessary to reinstate security to the system. As an alternative, substitute notice may be provided via an informative brochure sent through a postal or electronic mail list, conspicuous posting on the person's website and notification to press media, including a daily newspaper of general circulation if the cost would exceed \$100,000, there are more than 100,000 affected persons, the person does not have enough information to locate the affected persons or identifying them would be too expensive due to the number affected or the economic situation of the company or entity.

The notice must include the needs of any current investigation or court case, nature of the situation, number of clients potentially affected, if criminal complaints have been filed, measures being taken, an estimate of time and cost required to rectify the situation and, if known, how the security breach occurred and what information was breached.

“Personal information archive” is an individual's name in combination with any of the following data elements, when it can be accessed without a cryptographic code:

- Social Security number;
- Driver's license number, electoral card or any official identification;
- Numbers of banking or financial accounts, with or without access passwords;
- Names of users and access passwords to computer systems;
- Medical information protected by HIPAA;
- Tax information; or
- Labor evaluations.

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Persons must notify the Department of Consumer Affairs within 10 days after a system security violation is detected. The Department will make a public announcement on the next working day if the person was unable to identify the affected individuals.

The law will not be interpreted in prejudice of information and security policies the company or entity had in place prior to the effective date of the law that offer equivalent or greater protection to the security of information.

The Secretary of Consumer Affairs may impose fines from \$500 to a maximum of \$5,000 per violation. The law also permits consumers to bring an action for violations.

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island law (R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 11-49.2-3 et seq.; R.I. Code R. 02-030-107, 16-000-008) requires that a person conducting business in the state that owns, collects, processes, maintains, acquires, uses or licenses personal information disclose any disclosure of personal information, or any breach of the security of the system, which poses a significant risk of identity theft to any Rhode Island resident whose personal information was or is reasonably believed to have been acquired by an unauthorized person in an unencrypted manner or in hard copy. Notice is not required if after reasonable investigation and consultation with law enforcement the person determines there is no significant risk of identity theft. The law was effective March 1, 2006.

Written or electronic notice must be given in the most expedient time and manner possible. Effective July 2, 2016, notice must be provided no later than 45 calendar days after confirmation of the breach and ability to ascertain the information to fulfill the notice requirements and shall be consistent with the needs of law enforcement. As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$25,000, there are more than 50,000 affected individuals or the person does not have enough information to provide written or electronic notice, substitute notice may be provided via e-mail (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the person's website and notification to major statewide media. Effective July 2, 2016, delayed notification is permitted if federal, state or local law enforcement determines that the notification will impede a criminal investigation and notifies the person in writing.

Effective July 2, 2016, notice must include:

- A general and brief description of the incident and the number of affected individuals
- The type of information subject to the breach
- Date of breach, estimated date of breach, or date range of breach
- Date that the breach was discovered

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- Clear and concise description of any remediation services offered to affected individuals including toll free numbers and websites to contact the credit reporting agencies, remediation service providers, the Attorney General
- Clear and concise description of the consumer's ability to file or obtain a police report, how a consumer requests a security freeze and the information required to request a security freeze, and the fees that a consumer reporting agency may require

“Personal information” is an individual's name in combination with one or more of the following data elements when either the name or the data element is not encrypted:

- Social Security number;
- Driver's license or state identification card number;
- Account number or credit or debit card number in combination with any required security code, access code or password that would permit access to an individual's financial account;
- Effective July 2, 2016, medical information (defined as any information regarding an individual's medical history, mental or physical condition, or medical treatment or diagnosis by a healthcare professional or provider);
- Effective July 2, 2016, health insurance information (defined as health insurance policy number or subscriber identification number, any unique identifier used by a health insurer to identify the individual);
- Effective July 2, 2016, email address with any required security code, access code, or password that would permit access to an individual's personal, medical, insurance or financial account.

A person that (a) maintains notification procedures as part of an information security policy for the treatment of personal information in which the notification is consistent with the timing requirements of the law; (b) is in compliance with rules, regulations, procedures or guidelines established by the person's primary or functional and notifies consumers accordingly is deemed in compliance with the law; or (c) is in compliance with the federal interagency guidelines under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act or HIPAA is deemed in compliance with the law.

Effective July 2, 2016, in the event that more than 500 Rhode Island residents are to be notified, notice must be provided (without delaying notice to residents) to the Attorney General and the major credit reporting agencies as to the timing, content, and distribution of the notices and the approximate number of affected individuals.

A person that recklessly violates the act is subject to a fine of not more than \$100 per occurrence. A person that knowingly or willfully violates the act is subject to a fine of not more than \$200 per occurrence.

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SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina law (S.C. Code Ann. § 39-1-90) requires that a person conducting business in the state that owns or licenses computerized data containing personal information that is not rendered unusable through encryption, redaction or other means notify state residents if their personal information was, or is reasonably believed to have been, acquired by an unauthorized person, when illegal use of the information has occurred or is reasonably likely to occur or use of the information creates a material risk of harm to the resident. The law was effective July 1, 2009.

Written, electronic or telephonic notice must be given in the most expedient time possible and without unreasonable delay, consistent with the needs of law enforcement or measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and restore the reasonable integrity of the data system. As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$250,000, there are more than 500,000 affected residents, or the person has insufficient contact information to provide written, electronic or telephonic notice, substitute notice may be provided through e-mail (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the person's website or notification to major statewide media.

“Personal information” means name in combination with and linked to any one or more of the following data elements, when the data elements are not encrypted or redacted:

- Social Security number;
- Driver's license number or state identification card number;
- Financial account number, or credit or debit card number in combination with any required security code, access code or password that would permit access to a resident's financial account; or
- Other numbers or information which may be used to access a person's financial accounts or numbers or information issued by a government or regulatory entity that uniquely will identify an individual.

A person that maintains notification procedures as part of an information security policy for the treatment of personal identifying information in which the notification is consistent with the timing requirements of the law is deemed to be in compliance with the notification requirements of the law. Additionally, a financial institution that is in compliance with the federal banking agencies' guidance issued on March 7, 2005 is deemed in compliance with the law. Banks or financial institutions subject to and in compliance with the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act privacy and security provisions are not subject to the law.

If a business must provide notice to more than 1,000 persons at one time, the business must notify the Consumer Protection Division of the Department of Consumer Affairs and

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all nationwide consumer reporting agencies of the timing, distribution and content of the notice.

Residents may bring actions for damages in the case of willful and knowing violations, or in the case of negligent violations, actual damages, or may seek an injunction to enforce compliance and recover attorney's fees and costs, if successful. Knowing and willful violations are also subject to administrative fines of \$1,000 per resident whose information was accessible by reason of the breach, the amount to be decided by the Department of Consumer Affairs.

TENNESSEE

Tennessee law (Tenn. Code Ann. § 47-18-2107) requires that an "information holder" disclose a breach of the security of the system to any Tennessee resident whose personal information, encrypted or unencrypted, was or is reasonably believed to have been acquired by an unauthorized person, including an employee of the information holder who obtained the information and intentionally used it unlawfully. An "information holder" includes any person or business conducting business in Tennessee that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information. The law was effective July 1, 2005.

Written or electronic notice must be given within a time consistent with the legitimate needs of law enforcement. Effective July 1, 2016, notice must be provided immediately, but no later than 45 days from discovery or notification of the breach or from the date that law enforcement states that notice will not compromise or impede an investigation. As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$250,000, there are more than 500,000 affected individuals or the information holder does not have enough information to provide written or electronic notice, substitute notice may be provided via e-mail (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the information holder's website and notification to major statewide media.

"Personal information" is an individual's name in combination with one or more of the following data elements when either the name or the data element is not encrypted:

- Social Security number;
- Driver's license number; or
- Account number or credit or debit card number in combination with any required security code, access code or password that would permit access to an individual's financial account.

The act specifically exempts financial institutions subject to Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act or HIPAA. In the event that 1,000 persons must be notified at one time, the information

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holder shall also notify all nationwide consumer reporting agencies of the timing, distribution and content of the notices.

An information holder that maintains notification procedures as part of an information security policy for the treatment of sensitive personal information is deemed to be in compliance with the notification requirements of the law if the information holder provides notification in accordance with that policy on breach of security and if the notification is consistent with the timing requirements of the law.

A customer who is injured by a violation of the act may institute a civil action to recover damages or enjoin the information holder from further violation.

TEXAS

Texas law (Tex. Bus. & Com. Code Ann. §§ 521.002, 521.003) requires that a person conducting business in the state that owns or licenses computerized data that includes sensitive personal information disclose a breach of the security of the system that compromises the security, confidentiality or integrity of sensitive personal information, including data that is encrypted if the person accessing the data has the decryption key, to any individual, who is a resident of a state that requires notice of a security breach, whose sensitive personal information was or is reasonably believed to have been acquired by an unauthorized person. Notice of the security breach may be provided under Texas law or under the law of the state in which the affected individual is a resident. The law was effective September 1, 2005.

Written or electronic notice must be given as quickly as possible, consistent with the needs of law enforcement or any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and to restore the reasonable integrity of the system. As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$250,000, there are more than 500,000 affected individuals or the person does not have enough information to provide written or electronic notice, substitute notice may be provided via e-mail (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the person's website or notification to major statewide media.

“Sensitive personal information” is an individual's name in combination with one or more of the following data elements when the name and the data element are not encrypted:

- Social Security number;
- Driver's license or government-issued identification number; or
- Account number or credit or debit card number in combination with any required security code, access code or password that would permit access to an individual's financial account.

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“Sensitive personal information” also includes information that identifies an individual and relates to:

- The physical or mental health or condition of the individual;
- The provision of health care to the individual; or
- Payment for the provision of health care to the individual.

A person that maintains notification procedures as part of an information security policy for the treatment of sensitive personal information is deemed to be in compliance with the notification requirements of the law if the person provides notification in accordance with that policy on breach of security and if the notification is consistent with the timing requirements of the law. If a person must notify more than 10,000 individuals at a single time, the person must notify all nationwide consumer reporting agencies of the timing, distribution and content of the notices.

Any person who violates the act is subject to a fine of at least \$2,000 but not more than \$50,000 for each violation. A person who fails to take reasonable action to comply with the breach notification provision is liable for a civil penalty of up to \$100 per individual per day, up to a maximum of \$250,000 for all individuals to whom notification is due after a single breach. The State Attorney General may bring action to recover civil penalties and also is authorized to seek an injunction against any person to restrain the violation of the act.

U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

U.S. Virgin Islands law (14 V.I. Code Ann. §§ 2208, 2209) requires any person or business that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information to disclose any breach of the security of the system to any resident of the Virgin Islands whose unencrypted personal information was, or is reasonably believed to have been, acquired by an unauthorized person and compromises the security, confidentiality or integrity of personal information maintained by the person or business. The law was effective October 17, 2005.

Written or electronic notice must be made in the most expedient time possible and without unreasonable delay, consistent with the needs of law enforcement or measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and restore the reasonable integrity of the data system. As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$100,000, the affected class of persons to be notified exceeds 50,000 or the person or business does not have sufficient contact information to provide written or electronic notice, substitute notice may be provided via e-mail (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the website of the person or business and notification to major territory-wide media.

“Personal information” is an individual’s name in combination with any one or more of the following data elements, when either the name or the data elements are not encrypted:

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- Social Security number;
- Driver's license number; or
- Account number or credit or debit card number, in combination with any required security code, access code or password that would permit access to an individual's financial account.

A person or business that maintains its own notification procedures as part of an information security policy for the treatment of personal information is deemed to be in compliance with the notification requirements of the law if the person or business provides notification in accordance with that policy on breach of security and if the notification is consistent with the timing requirements of the law.

Customers may pursue civil actions for violations of the law to recover damages, and any business that violates this law may be enjoined, in addition to other remedies available under law.

UTAH

Utah law (Utah Code Ann. §§ 13-44-101 et seq.) requires that a person who owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information notify state residents if a reasonable and prompt investigation of a breach of system security reveals that the misuse of personal information for identity theft or fraud purposes has occurred, or is reasonably likely to occur. The law was effective January 1, 2007.

Written notice by first-class mail, electronic notice, telephonic notice or notice by publication in a newspaper of general circulation must be given in the most expedient time possible without unreasonable delay, consistent with the needs of law enforcement or measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and restore the reasonable integrity of the system.

“Personal information” means a person's name in combination with one or more of the following data elements when either the name or data element is unencrypted or not protected by another method that renders the data unreadable or unusable:

- Social Security number;
- Financial account number or credit or debit card number, and any required security code, access code or password that would permit access to the person's account;
- Driver's license number or state identification card number.

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The law specifically exempts persons who are regulated by state or federal law and required to maintain security breach procedures if the person notifies affected Utah residents in accordance with the other applicable law.

The State Attorney General is authorized to bring a civil action against violators, including for injunctive relief or a civil fine of no greater than \$2,500 for a violation(s) concerning a specific consumer and no greater than \$100,000 in the aggregate for related violations concerning more than one consumer.

VERMONT

Vermont law (Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 9, §§ 2430, 2435) requires that any “data collector” that owns or licenses computerized personally identifiable information that includes personal information concerning a consumer provide notice of the unauthorized acquisition of electronic data, or a reasonable belief of an unauthorized acquisition of electronic data, that compromises the security, confidentiality or integrity of a consumer’s personally identifiable information maintained by the data collector. Notice need not be given if the data collector establishes that misuse is not reasonably possible and provides notice of this determination and an explanation to the State Attorney General or the Department of Financial Regulation, as applicable. The law was effective January 1, 2007.

A “data collector” is an entity that for any purpose, whether by automated collection or otherwise, handles, collects, disseminates, or otherwise deals with nonpublic personal information.

Written, electronic or telephonic notice must be given in the most expedient time possible and without reasonable delay, but not later than 45 days after the discovery or notification, consistent with the needs of law enforcement agency or any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and restore the reasonable integrity, security and confidentiality of the data system. As an alternative, if the cost of notice would exceed \$5,000, the number of persons to be provided written or telephonic notice exceeds 5,000, or the data collector does not have adequate information to provide notice, substitute notice may be given by conspicuous posting on the data collector’s website and notification to major statewide media. Notice must include, if known to the data collector:

- General description of the incident;
- Type of personally identifiable information that was subject to the security breach;
- General acts of the data collector to protect the personally identifiable information from future unauthorized access or acquisition;
- A telephone number the consumer may call for further information and assistance (toll-free if available);

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- Advice directing the affected person to review account statements and monitor free credit reports; and
- The approximate date of the security breach.

“Personally identifiable information” is an individual’s name in combination with one or more of the following data elements when either the name or data elements are not encrypted, redacted or otherwise rendered unreadable or unusable:

- Social Security number;
- Motor vehicle operator’s license number or nondriver identification card number;
- Financial account number or credit or debit card number, if the numbers can be used without additional identifying information, access codes, or passwords; or
- Account passwords or personal identification numbers or other access codes for a financial account.

If the data collector must notify more than 1,000 persons at one time, the data collector must notify the nationwide consumer reporting agencies of the timing, distribution and content of the notice. Entities licensed or regulated by the Department of Financial Regulation are exempt from this requirement.

Data collectors must provide notice of the breach to the State Attorney General’s Office or Department of Financial Regulation (as applicable) with specified information within 14 business days of discovery or when the data collector notifies consumers, whichever is sooner. Entities licensed or registered with the Department of Financial Regulation must notify the Department of Financial Regulation.

A financial institution that is subject to the federal banking agencies’ guidance issued on March 7, 2005 or National Credit Union Administration guidance issued on April 14, 2005 on unauthorized access to customer information is exempt from the law.

The State Attorney General is authorized to investigate, enforce, prosecute, obtain and impose remedies for a violation of the law or regulations promulgated thereunder. The Department of Financial Regulation has authority over entities licensed or registered with that department.

VIRGINIA

Virginia law (Va. Code Ann. § 18.2-186.6) requires that a person that owns or licenses computerized data including personal information disclose a breach of the security of the system to the State Attorney General and any Virginia resident whose unencrypted and unredacted personal information was or is reasonably believed to have been accessed and acquired by an unauthorized person and causes, or the person reasonably believes has caused or will cause, identity theft or another fraud. A breach must be disclosed if encrypted

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information is accessed or acquired in an unencrypted form, or the breach involves a person with access to an encryption key and the person believes the breach has caused or will cause identity theft or other fraud to state residents. The law was effective July 1, 2008.

Written, telephonic or electronic notice must be given without unreasonable delay, consistent with the needs of law enforcement or to determine the scope of the breach and restore the reasonable integrity of the system. As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$50,000, there are more than 100,000 affected residents or the entity does not have sufficient contact information to provide written, telephonic or electronic notice, substitute notice may be provided via e-mail (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the entity's website, and notice to major statewide media.

Notices must contain a description of:

- the incident in general terms;
- the type of personal information that was subject to the unauthorized access and acquisition;
- the general acts of the entity to protect the personal information from further unauthorized access;
- a telephone number that the person may call for further information and assistance, if one exists; and
- advice that directs the person to remain vigilant by reviewing account statements and monitoring free credit reports.

“Personal information” means an individual's name in combination with and linked to any one or more of the following data elements, when the data elements are not encrypted or redacted:

- Social Security number;
- Driver's license number or state identification card number; or
- Financial account, or credit or debit card number, in combination with any required security code, access code, or password that would permit access to a resident's financial accounts.

A person that maintains notification procedures as part of an information privacy or security policy for the treatment of personal information consistent with the timing requirements of the law is deemed to be in compliance with the notification requirements of the law if the person provides notification in accordance with that policy. Persons subject to and in compliance with Title V of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act and persons that comply with the rules, regulations or guidelines of their primary or functional state or federal regulators are deemed in compliance with this law.

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If more than 1,000 persons must be notified at one time, the person must notify the nationwide consumer reporting agencies and the State Attorney General of the timing, distribution and content of the notices.

The State Attorney General may impose civil penalties of up to \$150,000 per breach or series of similar breaches and may bring an action to address violations. Individuals may also bring an action. Violations by state-chartered financial institutions are enforceable solely by the entity's primary state regulator. Violations by persons regulated by the Bureau of Insurance are enforced exclusively by the State Corporation Commission.

WASHINGTON

Washington law (Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 19.255.010) requires that a person conducting business in Washington that owns or licenses data including personal information disclose a breach of the security of the system to any Washington resident whose personal information was, or is reasonably believed to have been, acquired by an unauthorized person, and the personal information was not secured (encrypted). Notice is not required if the breach is not reasonably likely to subject consumers to risk of harm. Notice must be disclosed if the information acquired and accessed is not secured during a security breach or if the confidential process, encryption key, or other means to decipher the secured information was acquired by an unauthorized person. The law was effective July 24, 2005.

Written or electronic notice must be given in the most expedient time possible and without unreasonable delay and not more than 45 calendar days, consistent with the needs of law enforcement (if the person contacts law enforcement and the agency determines notice would impede a criminal investigation) or any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and to restore the integrity of the data system. As an alternative, substitute notice may be provided via e-mail (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the person's website and notification to major statewide media if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$250,000, there are more than 500,000 affected individuals or the person does not have enough information to provide written or electronic notice.

Notification must be written in plain language and must include at a minimum:

- The name and contact information of the reporting person or business subject to the law
- A list of the types of personal information that were or are reasonably believed to have been subject to the breach; and
- The toll free telephone numbers and addresses of the major credit reporting agencies if the breach exposed personal information

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“Personal information” is an individual’s name in combination with any of the following data elements:

- Social Security number;
- Driver’s license number or state identification card number; or
- Account number or credit or debit card number in combination with any required security code, access code or password that would permit access to an individual’s financial account.

A person that maintains notification procedures as part of an information security policy for the treatment of personal information, a covered entity under HIPAA, or a financial institution under the authority of a federal banking regulator is deemed to be in compliance with the notification requirements of the law if the person provides notification in accordance with the laws of the regulator or policy on breach of security and if the notification is consistent with the timing requirements of the law.

Processors and businesses may be liable for failure to take reasonable care to protect against unauthorized access to credit card and debit card account information (defined as (a) full, unencrypted magnetic stripe information, (b) full, unencrypted account information on an identification device, or (c) primary account number plus cardholder name, expiration date or service code) in its possession or under its control, if the failure is found to be the proximate cause of the breach, and will be liable to financial institutions for reasonable actual costs and attorney’s fees, as applicable, related to reissuance of cards to mitigate potential damages to Washington cardholders as a result of the breach. Vendors are liable to financial institutions for the foregoing damages to the extent proximately caused by the vendor’s negligence and the claim is not limited or foreclosed by another provision of law or contract to which the financial institution is a party.

Processors, businesses and vendors are not liable for a security breach, however, if the card account information was encrypted or the entity was certified compliant through an annual security assessment no more than one year prior to the breach with the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standards (PCI-DSS) adopted by the Payment Card Industry Security Standards Council and in force at the time of the breach.

If notification is required to more than 500 Washington residents, a sample copy of the customer notification excluding personally identifiable information and the number of Washington consumers affected by the breach, or an estimate if the exact number is not known. Notice must be provided to the Attorney General in the most expedient time possible, but no more than 45 days after the breach was discovered, unless delayed at request of law enforcement or necessary to determine scope of the breach and restore the integrity of the data system.

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A customer who is injured by violation of the act may institute a civil action to recover damages. Additionally, any business that violates the act may be enjoined. The Attorney General may bring an action to enforce this section as an unfair and deceptive trade practice.

WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia law (W. Va. Code Ann. §§ 46A-2A-101 et seq.) requires that an individual or entity disclose a breach of the security of a computerized system to any West Virginia resident whose unencrypted or unredacted personal information was or is reasonably believed to have been accessed and acquired by an unauthorized person and that causes, or that the individual or entity reasonably believes has caused or will cause, identity theft or other fraud to any resident of this state. Notice of the breach must be given if information is accessed or acquired in unencrypted form or if the breach involves a person with access to the encryption key and the individual or entity reasonably believes that such breach has caused or will cause identity theft or fraud to any resident of this state. The law was effective June 6, 2008.

Written, telephonic or electronic notice must be provided without unreasonable delay, consistent with the needs of law enforcement or any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and restore the reasonable integrity of the system. As an alternative, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$50,000, there are more than 100,000 affected residents, or the individual or entity does not have sufficient contact information to provide written, telephonic or electronic notice, substitute notice may be provided consisting of any two of the following: e-mail (if e-mail addresses are known), conspicuous posting on the individual or entity's website, or notice to major statewide media.

The notice must include:

- To the extent possible, description of the categories of information reasonably believed to have been accessed or acquired by an unauthorized person, including social security, driver's license or state identification number and financial data
- Telephone number or website address to contact the entity or its agent and from whom the individual may learn (a) the types of information the entity maintained about that individual or individuals in general, and (b) whether the entity maintained information about that individual
- Toll-free contact numbers and addresses for the major credit reporting agencies and information on how to place a fraud alert or security freeze

"Personal information" means name linked to any one or more of the following data elements when the data elements are neither encrypted nor redacted:

- Social security number;

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- Driver's license or state identification card number; or
- Account number, or credit or debit card number in combination with any required security or access code or password that would permit access to a resident's financial accounts.

Financial institutions that respond to a breach in accordance with the federal banking agencies' guidance issued on March 7, 2005 are deemed in compliance with the act. Entities that maintain their own notification procedures as part of an information privacy or security policy are deemed in compliance with the law if the entity provides notification in accordance with that policy and consistent with the timing requirements of this law. Entities that comply with the notification requirements or procedures pursuant to those established by the entity's primary or functional regulator also are deemed in compliance with this law.

If an entity is required to notify more than 1,000 persons, entities other than those subject to Title V of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, must notify without unreasonable delay all nationwide consumer reporting agencies of the timing, distribution and content of the notices.

The State Attorney General is authorized to enforce the law and seek civil penalties in the event a court finds the defendant engaged in repeated and willful violations, not to exceed \$150,000 per breach or series of breaches of a similar nature discovered in one investigation. Violations by a licensed financial institution are enforceable exclusively by the institution's primary regulator.

WISCONSIN

Wisconsin law (Wis. Stat. Ann. § 134.98) requires that an entity whose principal place of business is located in Wisconsin or an entity that maintains or licenses personal information in Wisconsin make reasonable efforts to notify an individual (wherever located) if the entity knows the individual's personal information has been acquired by a person whom the entity has not authorized to acquire it and there is a material risk of identity theft or fraud to the subject. An entity whose principal place of business is not located in Wisconsin must make reasonable efforts to notify each Wisconsin resident if the entity knows personal information pertaining to a state resident has been acquired by a person whom the entity has not authorized to acquire it and there is a material risk of identity theft or fraud to the subject. The law was effective March 31, 2006.

An "entity" is defined as a person, other than an individual, that conducts business in Wisconsin and maintains personal information in the ordinary course of business, licenses personal information in Wisconsin, maintains a depository account for a state resident or lends money to a state resident.

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Written notice, notice by a method the entity has previously employed to communicate with the subject, or, if the entity cannot determine the mailing address and has not previously communicated with the subject, notice by a method reasonably calculated to provide actual notice to the subject must be given within a reasonable time consistent with the needs of law enforcement, not to exceed 45 days after the entity learns of the acquisition of personal information. Upon written request by a person receiving the notice, the entity shall identify the personal information acquired.

“Personal information” means an individual’s name in combination with, and linked to any of the following data elements if the element is not publicly available and is not encrypted, redacted or altered in a manner that renders the element unreadable:

- Social Security number;
- Driver’s license number or state identification card number;
- Financial account number, including a credit or debit card account number, or any security code, access code or password that would permit access to an individual’s financial account;
- DNA profile;
- Unique biometric data, including fingerprint, voice print, retina or iris image, or any other unique physical representation.

If an entity must notify 1,000 or more individuals as the result of a single incident, the entity shall without unreasonable delay notify the nationwide consumer reporting agencies of the timing, distribution and content of the notices.

The law specifically exempts entities subject to, and in compliance with the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act or persons with a contractual obligation to such an entity if the entity or person has in effect a policy concerning breaches of information security.

WYOMING

Wyoming law (Wyo. Stat. Ann. §§ 40-12-501, 40-12-502) requires that an individual or commercial entity conducting business in the state that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal identifying information to provide clear and conspicuous notice to a state resident of the unauthorized acquisition of computerized data that is not redacted that materially compromises the security, confidentiality or integrity of the information and causes or is reasonably believed to cause loss or injury to a state resident. Notice is required if after a reasonable and prompt investigation of a breach of the security of the system the person determines the misuse of personal identifying information has occurred or is reasonably likely to occur. The law was effective July 1, 2007.

Notice must include at a minimum:

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- The types of personal identifying information that were or are reasonably believed to have been the subject of the breach
- The general description of the breach incident
- The approximate date of the breach of security, if that information is reasonably possible to determine at the time notice is provided
- In general terms, the actions taken by the individual or commercial entity to protect the system containing the personal identifying information from further breaches
- Advice that directs the person to remain vigilant by reviewing account statements and monitoring credit reports
- Whether notification was delayed as a result of a law enforcement investigation, if that information is reasonably possible to determine at the time the notice is provided

Written or electronic notice must be given in the most expedient time possible and without unreasonable delay, consistent with the needs of law enforcement and any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and restore the reasonable integrity of the system. Notice must include a toll-free phone number that the individual can use to contact the person collecting the data or his agent and from which the individual may learn the toll-free phone numbers and addresses for the major credit reporting agencies.

As an alternative, substitute notice may be provided via conspicuous posting on the person's website and notification to major statewide media, including a toll-free phone number where the individual can learn whether or not the individual's personal data is included in the breach, if the cost of providing notice would exceed \$10,000 for Wyoming-based persons or businesses and \$250,000 for all other businesses operating but not based in Wyoming, there are more than 10,000 affected individuals, for Wyoming-based persons or businesses, and 500,000 for all other business operating but not based in Wyoming, or the person does not have enough information to provide written or electronic notice.

"Personal identifying information" is an individual's name in combination with any of the following data elements, when either the name or data elements are not redacted, meaning no more than the last five digits of the data elements are accessible:

- Social security number;
- Driver's license number or Wyoming identification card number;
- Account number or credit or debit card number in combination with any required security code, access code or password that would permit access to an individual's financial account;
- Tribal identification card; or
- Federal or state government issued identification card.

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A financial institution that maintains notification procedures in accordance with the federal banking agencies' interagency guidelines for establishing information security standards are deemed in compliance with the law if the financial institution notifies Wyoming consumers in accordance with the federal guidelines. A covered entity that is subject to and complies with HIPAA is also deemed compliant with the law.

The Wyoming Attorney General is authorized to bring an action in law or equity to address violations.

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