

Does This Look Familiar??

WE ARE UPDATING OUR PRIVACY POLICY & TERMS

Overview



Overview

- Today we'll address all the things you may have heard about GDPR, and:
 - What it means for CU
 - What it means for the US and you
 - Actions you can take to improve data privacy

Background



Background

- Replaces the 1995 Data Privacy Directive.
- Following four years of preparation and debate, GDPR was approved by the European Parliament in April 2016 and the official texts were published in all of the official languages of the EU on May 2016.

Background

- Took effect internationally on May 25, 2018.
- The new regulation has a broader territorial scope and more significant fines (up to \$20 million) for violations than prior EU law.

Purpose



Purpose

- Embeds a privacy-centric focus and sets a new standard for data collection, storage, and usage among all companies that operate in the EU.
- Changes how companies handle consumer privacy and increases business accountability.
- Outlines and strengthens individual's rights to access and control their own data on the internet.



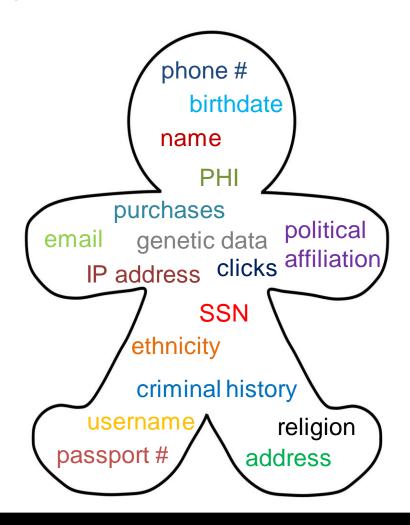


Privacy Rights

- Individuals may:
 - Withdraw consent for processing
 - Request a copy of all of their data
 - Request the ability to move their data to a different organization
 - Request that you delete information they consider no longer relevant
 - Object to automated decision-making processes, including profiling

- Data collected must be necessary for:
 - the performance of a contract
 - compliance with a legal obligation
 - protect the vital interests of data subject
 - performance of tasks in the public interest
 - purposes of legitimate interests

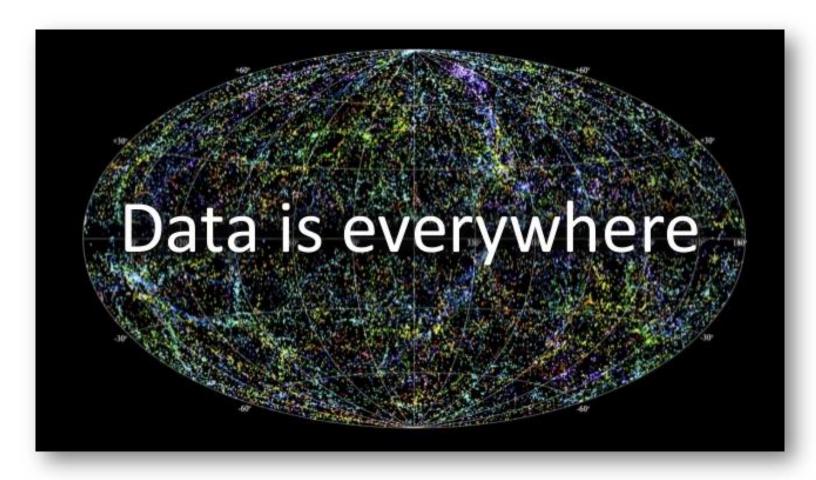
Personally Identifiable Information



Personally Identifiable Information

- Data from which a living individual is identifiable (by anyone) directly or indirectly.
 - Includes online identifiers, device identifiers, cookies IDs and IP addresses
- Special Categories: racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, or trade union membership, and the processing of genetic data, biometric data for the purpose of uniquely identifying a natural person, data concerning health or data concerning a natural person's sex life or sexual orientation

Scope



Scope

- EU Residents
 - It does not apply to EU citizens while they reside in the United States. However, it does apply to United States Citizens when they provide data to the University while temporarily located in the EU.

Global Impact

But how does it apply to CU?



@ marketoonist.com

Direct Impact

Data Processing Addendum

If you are subject to the European Union Data Protection Directive 95/46/EC, General Data Protection

Providering (2016/EC) or "CDDD") or giral are debute ("Data Debutation Laure"), the terms of this Data Debutation ("Data Debutation Laure"). If you are subject to the European Onion Data Protection Directive 30/40/EC, General Data Protection Laws"), the terms of this Data Regulation (2016/EC/679) or "GDPR"), or similar statute ("Data Protection Laws"), the terms of this Data Processing Addendum ("DPA") are incorporated by reference to the Master Agreement between you and Blackboard ("we", "us" and "our") (the "Agreement").

The following provisions shall apply whenever Customer Data are processed on your behalf: Data Processing Clauses

- 1.
- We shall process data and information provided by you or your Authorized End Users ("Customer Data") within the scope of the Agreement, for the purpose of service provision during the term of the Agreement, and pursuant to your documented instructions (unless required to process Blackboard's obligations Customer Data other than instructed by applicable law, in which case we will, before processing Customer Personal Data in accordance with that law, inform you unless that law prohibits us from doing so). You warrant your collection and sharing of Customer Data with us and our processing 1.1 of Customer Data solely in accordance with the Agreement shall comply with applicable law. We shall not compile copies or duplicates without your approval, except for copies made for backup or
 - Annex A of this DPA contains a list of the categories of Customer Data, the data subjects disaster recovery purposes. concerned, the nature and purpose of processing. 1.2

Direct Impact

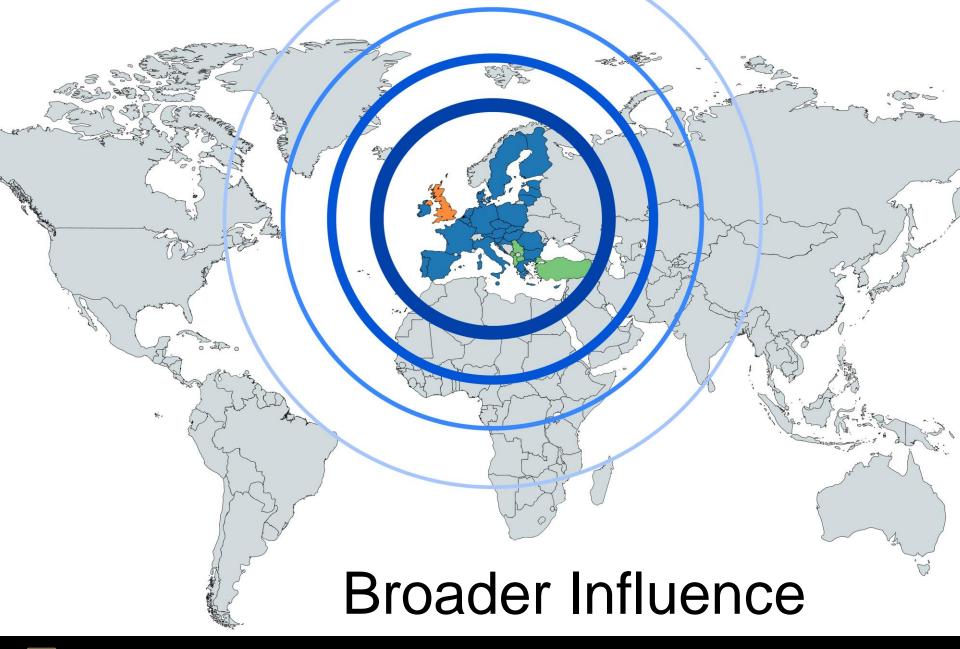
- Research: Grants and Human Subjects Research
- Administrative: Contracts with Service Providers

Indirect Impact



Indirect Impact

- Compliant data collection for EU residents
- Constituent Expectations
 - Ability to invoke Privacy Rights
- CU's Reputation
- Best Practice





Broader influence

- Extra-jurisdictional intent of GDPR the EU wants it to apply to organizations headquartered in other countries
- EU wants to be a leader in privacy law and set patterns for others to follow





Raising the bar for privacy

- Shifting focus from organizational obligations for breach response to individual privacy rights
- Designating an accountable role in orgs
- Significant fines possible
- Focus on topics like business need for data, informed consent and activity tracking

The California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018



The California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018

- Passed by legislature to avoid voter support for privacy ballot item
- Goes into effect Jan 2020
- Individual privacy rights focus like GDPR
- Similar, but diluted versions of rights
- Scoped to only larger private sector orgs
- Broad definition of PII

Colorado Consumer Privacy Law



Colorado Consumer Privacy Law

- Updated with HB1128 in May, 2018
- Effective 9/1/2018
- Defines PII for Colorado
- Breach notification requirements
- Data retention policy requirement
- Basic security and third-party security requirement

Other countries



Other countries

- Brazil LGPD: new GDPR-like law passed in 2018, effective in 2020
- Canada PIPEDA: passed in 2000
- Iceland strict privacy/consent law
- Philippines EU style law passed in 2012



Privacy Best Practices

Minimize collection

Inform individuals

3rd Party contracts

Secure data



Privacy Best Practices

Minimize collection

Inform individuals

3rd Party contracts

Secure data



Minimize Collection

- Do you need to collect personal information at all?
- What is the minimum amount of personal information needed for the business process?

3rd Party contracts
Secure data

Privacy Best Practices

Minimize collection

Inform individuals

3rd Party contracts

Secure data



Informed Data Collection

- Inform people why you are collecting personal information and how it will be used
- Collection of PII should always have an underlying business need
- Opting out of PII collection can also mean opting out of services

Inform individuals

3rd Party contracts

Secure data

Data retention



Privacy Best Practices

Minimize collection

Inform individuals

3rd Party contracts

Secure data



Third-Party Data Handling

- Know what data is going to be stored or handled by third parties
- Security review and contract terms through the Information Communication Technology (ICT)

Review Process

Minimize collection

Inform individuals

3rd Party contracts

Secure data



Privacy Best Practices

Minimize collection

Inform individuals

3rd Party contracts

Secure data



Secure Data

- Follow CU baseline security standards
- Work with information security office for guidance
- Contact <u>security@Colorado.edu</u> if you suspect any security

problems

Inform individuals

3rd Party contracts

Secure data



Privacy Best Practices

Minimize collection

Inform individuals

3rd Party contracts

Secure data



Data Retention

- Have a process to delete or redact personal information
- Adhere to any regulatory requirements
- Adhere to CU's data retention policy and schedule

Inform individuals

3rd Party contracts

Secure data



Resources

- Privacy@cu.edu (GDPR and privacy)
- <u>security@colorado.edu</u> (information <u>security</u>)
- University Counsel (<u>Sarah.Pritchard@cu.edu</u>)
- Ethics & Compliance

