

Update on State and Federal Legislative and Regulatory Developments in Cybersecurity and Breach Law

PART I: Federal Legislative and Regulatory Trends



## Speaker



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- Over Two Decades Of Privacy And Marketing Law Experience
- Certified Information Privacy Professional U.S.
- Counsels On Data Privacy And Security And Has Handled Data Breaches, Including Notifications And Attorney General Inquiries
- Has Written Articles On The Legal Issues Simultaneously Developing Along With Big Data, Cyber Security, Data Privacy And Ecommerce
- Has Been Named By American Lawyer As A Top Technology Lawyer

### Cybersecurity Act of 2015

#### We Have A New Cybersecurity Law!

- Included In Massive Government Omnibus Spending Bill, Signed By President On Dec. 18, 2015
- Department Of Homeland Security Leads/But Shares With Other Federal Agencies
- President May Appoint Another Federal Entity If Makes Appropriate
   Certification To Congress That Supplemental Agency Necessary
- Protection From Liability If Act In Accordance With The Law





#### Key Terms



- "Cyber Threat Indicator" Info
   Necessary To Describe Or Identify:
  - Malicious Reconnaissance
  - A Method Of Defeating A Security Control Or Exploitation Of A Vulnerability
  - A Security Vulnerability
  - Malicious Cyber Command And Control
  - Certain Others Situations, Including "Any Other Attribute Of A Cybersecurity Threat."
- "Defensive Measure" An Action, Device, Procedure, Technique Or Other Measure Applied To An Info System/Info On An Info System That Detects, Prevents, Or Mitigates A Known Or Suspected Cybersecurity Threat Or Security Vulnerability



### **Voluntary Process**

- There Is No Requirement To Share A Cyber Threat Indicator Or Defensive Measure
  - Voluntary Process:
    - Specifically, Federal Entities Cannot Require Private Entities To Provide Info.
    - Can't Condition Federal Grants, Contracts, On Provision Of Cyber Threat Indicators.
    - No Liability For Nonparticipation.



### Key Provisions I – Sharing Info with Federal Government

- Requires Dir. Of National Intelligence, Sec. Of Homeland Security, Sec. Of Defense, And The Attorney General, In Consultation With Heads Of Appropriate Federal Entities To Issue Procedures To Promote:
  - Sharing Of Cyber Threat Indicators And Defensive Measures
  - Periodic Sharing Through Outreach Of Cybersecurity Best Practices



- Procedures Should Ensure That Federal Government Has Capability To Share Cyber Threat Indicators And Defensive Measures In Real Time.
- Federal Entities Must Review and Remove Any Information Not Directly Related To A Cybersecurity Threat That Is Known To Be Personal Information.
- Include Procedures For Notifying Any U.S. Person Whose Personal Information Has Been Shared By A Federal Entity (In Violation Of Requirement Not To Share).



## Key Provisions II – Sharing Info with Private Companies



- Private Companies May Share With, Or Receive From, Any Other Non-Federal Entity Or The Federal Government A "Cyber Threat Indicator Or Defensive Measure."
- Required To "Utilize A Security Control To Protect Against Unauthorized Access To Or Acquisition Of Such Cyber Threat Indicator Or Defensive Measure."
- Prior To Sharing Should Remove Any Personal Information Or Other Information That Identifies A Specific Individual
- Antitrust Exemption Allows Two Or More Private Entities To Exchange Private Cyber Threat Indicator Or Defensive Measure Or Provide Assistance Relating To Prevention/Investigation/Mitigation Of A Cybersecurity Threat.

# Key Provisions III – Disclosures and Further Proceedings

#### Disclosures Limited

- Solely For Cybersecurity Purposes:
  - Of Identifying A Cybersecurity
     Threat/Vulnerability, Including The Source Of Such Threat;
  - Of Responding To, Preventing, Or Mitigating A Specific Threat Of Death, Serious Bodily Harm, Serious Economic Hard, Including Terrorist Act Or Use Of A Weapon Of Mass Destruction;
  - Of Responding To, Investigating, Prosecuting Or Otherwise Preventing/Mitigating A Serious Threat To A Minor; Or
  - Of Preventing, Investigating, Disrupting, Or Prosecuting An Offense Arising Out Of Certain Threats Including Fraud And Identify Theft.

#### Further Proceedings

- Certain Interim And Final Policies (60/180 Days).
- Guidelines Required To Limit Effect On Private Individuals And Civil Liberties By Federal Government.







# Key Provisions IV – Protections, Regulations & Congress



#### Key Protections

- No Waiver Of Privilege, Including Trade Secret Protection.
- Cyber Threat Indicator Or Defensive
   Measure Provided To The Federal
   Government = Commercial, Financial
   And Proprietary Info When So
   Designated.
- Exempt From FOIA-Type Laws.
- Increased Federal Agency Cybersecurity Regulations
- Congress Funding Cybersecurity
  - National Institute Of Standards And Technology – Cybersecurity Research Fully Funded Including \$31.5 Million For Expanded National Cybersecurity Center Of Excellence



#### Other Recent Initiatives

- FTC Settled Wyndham Lawsuit
  - Requires:
    - Wyndham Obtain Annual Security Audits
    - In The Event Wyndham Suffers Another Large Data Breach, Must Obtain An Assessment Of The Breach
- CFTC Proposed Amendments To Existing Cybersecurity Regulations
  - Includes 5 Types Of Essential Testing:
    - Vulnerability
    - Penetration
    - Controls
    - Security Incident Response Plan Testing
    - Enterprise Technology Risk Assessment
- FDA- Mobile Health Security Concerns With Hacking Of Devices
  - 2014- FDA Guidance Recommends That Device Companies Submit Documentation About Risks Identified And Controls In Place To Mitigate Cybersecurity Risks
  - Another Workshop On Cybersecurity Planned In January 2016
- SEC- Cybersecurity Risk Disclosures For Public Companies
  - Senate Bill Introduced To Mandate Disclosure Of Whether Any Member Of Board Is Cybersecurity Expert
- NY Dept. of Financial Services Potential New Regulations
  - Wants To Coordinate With State And Federal Agencies.







# Questions? Thank you!

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