



What's Next? Consumer Data Regulation in the U.S.

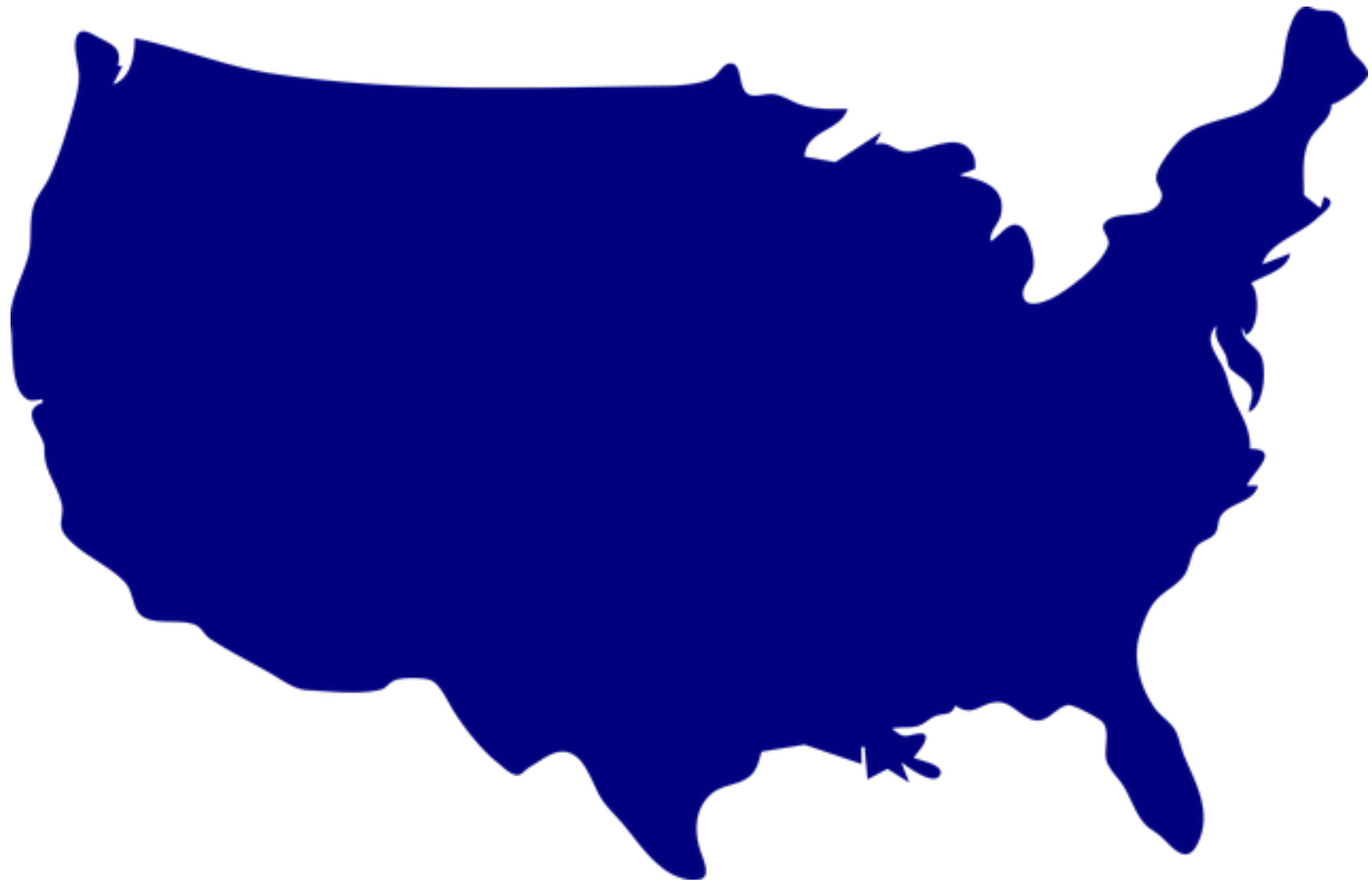
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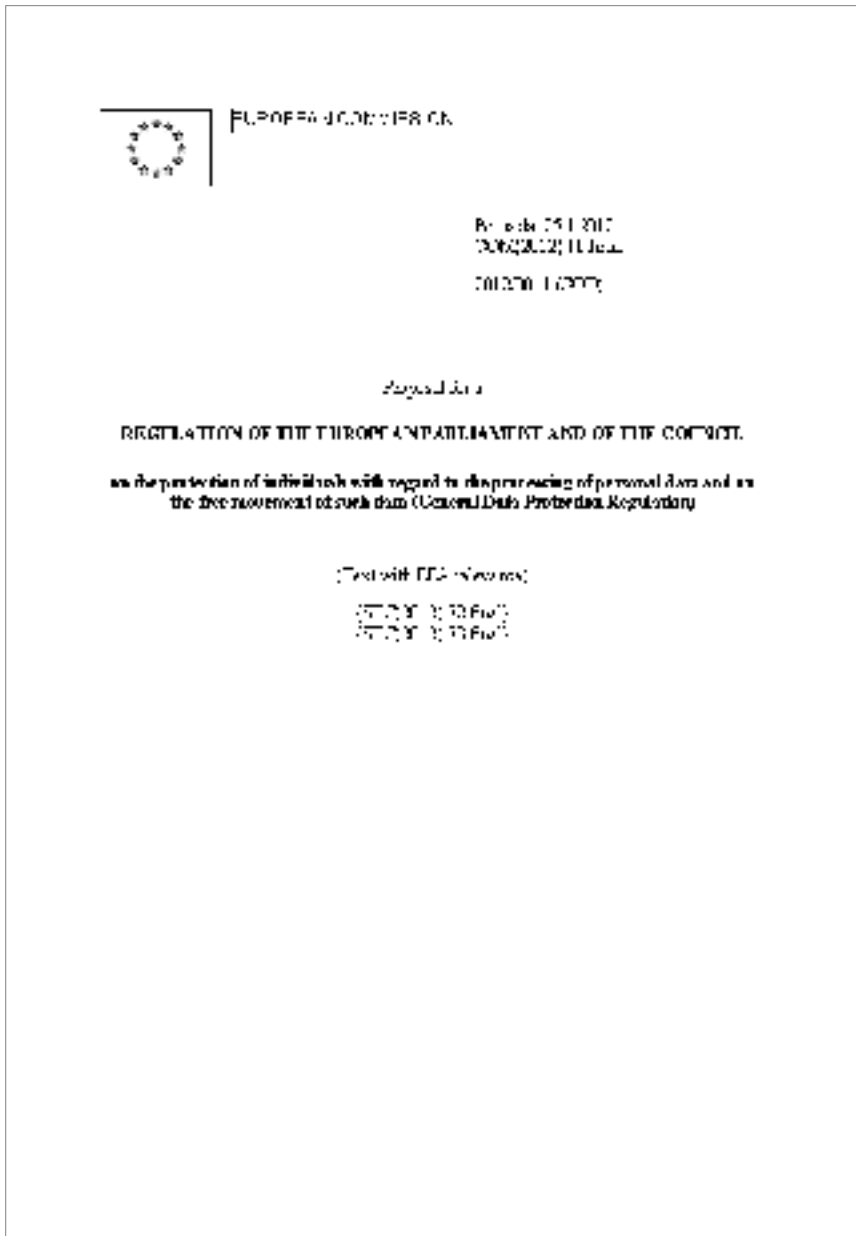
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EU General Data Protection Regulation

- Came into effect May 2018
- Broad scope
- Broad set of rights for individuals & substantive obligations for orgs
- New process and documentation obligations
- Expansive jurisdiction
- Restrictions on transfers of data to countries outside the EU / EEA
- Max penalties of 4% of company's annual worldwide revenue

Cross-Border Data Transfer Restrictions

- The GDPR restricts data exports from Europe (EU/EEA) to countries that have not been deemed “adequate” by the European Commission
- Several options to enable exports
 - Consent of the data subject
 - Model Contractual Clauses
 - Binding Corporate Rules
 - EU-U.S. Privacy Shield
- Switzerland has similar restrictions



EU-U.S. Privacy Shield



- Companies can choose to participate to enable them to move data from the EU
- Substantive requirements largely mirror requirements of EU data protection law
- Enforceable by FTC based on requirement to publicly declare adherence to Privacy Shield principles

Beyond Europe

- Global impact of GDPR
- Number of privacy laws around the world has grown dramatically in recent years
- Broad similarities based on principles, but significant differences in the details
- Wide variations in enforcement



Privacy Law in the United States

- Section 5 of the FTC Act & state equivalents
 - Prohibits unfair or deceptive trade practices
 - Turns every privacy notice, help file, marketing statement, etc. into a legally binding promise
 - FTC settlements and orders that create a sort-of “common law”
- Patchwork of state and federal sectoral and issue-specific laws. Examples:
 - Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (financial institutions)
 - HIPAA (health care providers)
 - CAN-SPAM Act (email marketing)
 - TCPA and Telemarketing Sales Rule (phone and SMS marketing)
 - Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA)
 - Fair Credit Reporting Act
 - Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA) (wiretaps and stored communications)
 - 50 state security breach notification laws
 - Many, many more
- Common Law Privacy Torts
- U.S. and State Constitutional privacy protections
 - Fourth Amendment prohibits unreasonable searches & seizures
 - First, Third and Fifth Amendments also implicate privacy
 - Cases building on “penumbra” of rights created by Bill of Rights and substantive due process doctrines
- Contract Law
 - PCI requirements
 - B2B agreements involving data sharing or handling
 - Terms of Use, Service Agreements, etc.
- Industry Self-Regulation
 - TRUSTe privacy seal
 - NAI and DAA rules for behavioral advertising
- Traditionally more of a balance between consumer protections and business needs than in Europe
 - But significant risk of enforcement, class action litigation, etc.

California Consumer Privacy Act



- 6 days in June: Bill introduced, passed unanimously, and signed by Governor
 - Comes into effect 1 January 2020
- Broad definition of personal information
- New obligations regarding notice, security breach
- New rights for individuals to access, port, and delete data, and to opt out of data sales
- Broad application
 - Not limited to CA-based companies.
 - Not limited to B2C businesses.
 - Not limited to online.

What's Next in the U.S.?

- New FTC Commissioners
- Possibility of more state AG enforcement
- Efforts to amend the California Consumer Privacy Act (and/or influence Attorney General rulemaking for certain aspects)
- More states following California's lead
- Prospects for Congressional action
 - In response to GDPR?
 - In response to state (California) activity?
 - Impact of 2018 and 2020 elections?





Questions?

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