Nebraska Data Privacy Act

Effective January 1, 2025

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Privacy Background

Global Privacy, Local Impacts

- Australian Privacy Act (1988), Australian Privacy Principles
- EU Data Protection Directive (1995)
- EU General Data Protection Regulation (2016)
- CA California Consumer Privacy Act (2018), California Privacy Rights Act (2020)

Privacy Background

Global Privacy, Local Impacts - Vertical and Horizontal Protections

- GLBA (Financial Data)
- FCRA (Financial Data)
- HIPAA/HITECH (Health Data)
- FERPA (Education Data)
- DPPA (Driver's License Data)
- COPPA (Children's Data)
- BIPA (Biometric Data)

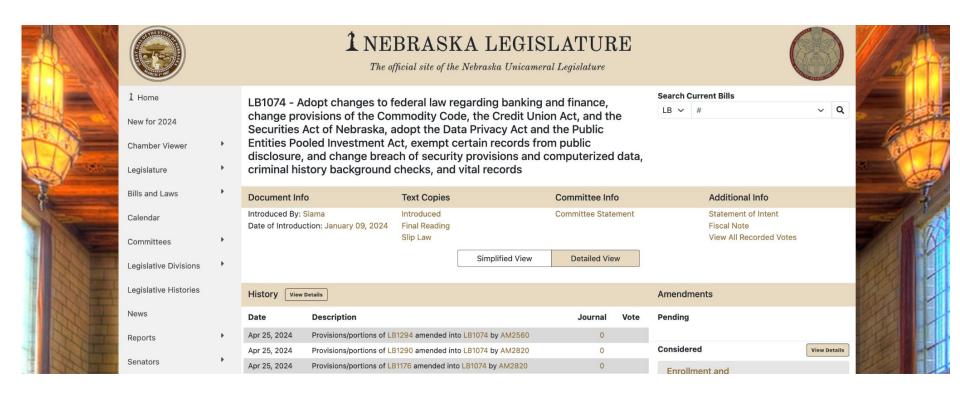
Privacy Background

Global Privacy, Local Impacts - U.S. States

- 2021, Colorado & Virginia
- 2022, Connecticut and Utah
- 2023, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Montana, Oregon, Tennessee,
 Texas
- 2024, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and...
- Nebraska, passed in 2024, effective January 1, 2025

Yet... How different, how similar, and how far do we have to go?

LB1074 - Nebraska Data Privacy Act (NDPA)



NDPA - Scope

- Applies to: (i) persons that conduct business in Nebraska or produce products or services consumed by Nebraska residents; (ii) process or engage in the sale of personal data; and (iii) are not a small business
- Unlike other states' privacy laws, not limited to entities by revenue thresholds or consumer data processing or sales requirements; just the "small business" exclusion
- Small businesses are, however, prohibited from selling sensitive data without consent

NDPA - Privacy Rights

- Confirm processing of personal data
- Access personal data
- Correct inaccurate personal data
- Delete personal data
- Port personal data
- Opt out of
 - targeted advertising
 - sale of personal data
 - profiling in furtherance of decisions that produce legal or similarly significant effects

NDPA - Additional Requirements

- Required to establish two or more secure and reliable methods to enable a consumer to submit a request to exercise consumer rights under the Data Privacy Act
- Required to:
- (i) respond to consumer rights requests within 45 days (with one 45-day extension); and
- (ii) establish an appeals process to respond to appeals within 60 days and
- (iii), if the appeal is denied, provide an online mechanism to contact the Nebraska AG to submit a complaint

NDPA - Sensitive Data

Controllers will be required to obtain consent before processing a consumer's sensitive data

Defines sensitive data as personal data that reveals racial or ethnic origin, religious beliefs, a mental or physical health diagnosis, sexual orientation, or citizenship or immigration status, genetic or biometric data processed to uniquely identify individuals, personal data collected from a known child, and precise geolocation data

NDPA - Data Protection Impact Assessments

Requires a Data Protection Impact Assessments ("DPIAs") for processing activities that involve targeted advertising, the sale of personal data, profiling (in limited circumstances), processing of sensitive data, or would otherwise present a heightened risk of harm to consumers

NDPA - Information Security

Scant details but ...

- Required to maintain reasonable and appropriate data security practices
- Does not enumerate specific safeguards (such as encryption or multifactor authentication)

NDPA - Enforcement

- The Nebraska Attorney General has exclusive authority to enforce the Act
- Controllers and processors
 have a 30-day right to cure that
 does not sunset

NDPA - Entity Exemptions

- State agencies and political subdivisions
- Financial institutions subject to the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA)
- Covered entities and business associates subject to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) and the HITECH Act
- Nonprofits
- Institutions of higher education
- Wholesale and retail suppliers of electricity, natural gas public utilities, and natural gas utilities owned or operated by cities or metropolitan utilities districts

NDPA - Data Exemptions



 Processing in the course of a purely personal or household activity

HIPAA

- Personal health information (PHI) under HIPAA
- Health records, patient-identifying information, human subjects research, data subject to Health Care Quality Improvement Act
- Data derived from any healthcare-related data that is de-identified according to HIPAA requirements
- Data for public health activities and purposes authorized by HIPAA

NDPA - Data Exemptions

- Data regulated by the federal:
 - Fair Credit Reporting Act
 - Driver's Privacy Protection Act
 - Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act
 - Farm Credit Act
- Data processed or maintained for:
 - Independent contractors for controllers, processors, and third parties and the administration of benefits to them
 - Emergency contact information
- Controllers and processors that comply with verifiable parental consent requirements under the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA) are deemed compliant with any obligation to obtain parental consent under the Act

Data Breach

Data Classifications

- Whose it is?
- What it is?
- Where it is?
- Why it is?



Definitions

- "7 (a) Consumer means an individual who is a resident of this state acting only in an individual or household context
- (b) Consumer does not include an individual acting in a commercial or employment context"

Definitions

"20 (a) Personal data means any information, including sensitive data, that is linked or reasonably linkable to an identified or identifiable individual, and includes pseudonymous data when the data is used by a controller or processor in conjunction with additional information that reasonably links the data to an identified or identifiable individual.

(b) Personal data does not include deidentified data or publicly available information;"

Definitions

"29 (a) Sale of personal data means the exchange of personal data for monetary or other valuable consideration by the controller to a third party"

Definitions

"(10) Dark pattern means a user interface designed or manipulated with the effect of substantially subverting or impairing user autonomy, decision-making, or choice, and includes any practice determined by the Federal Trade Commission to be a dark pattern as of January 1, 2024"

Do Any Exemptions Apply?

Consider the two main categories of exemptions under the CDPA: entity-level exemptions and data-level exemptions.

Exempt from classification

Rights

Right to access. Right to correct. Right to delete. Right to data portability. Right to opt out. Right to appeal.

 The NDPA fails to provide any exceptions to these rights. No out for hardships or impracticable nature of the request.

Obligations

Limits on collection. Limits on use. Technical safeguards. Data protection assessments. Data processing agreements. Privacy policy.

Data Breach - Parting Thoughts

Tabletop Your Incident Response

⇒ <u>Practice your crisis</u>, <u>don't crisis your crisis</u>

Third Party Management vs Customer Management

Classifying Data Movements

⇒ What it is, where it is, what's the risk?

Controls (internal vs external, audits, reviews, etc.)

⇒ Close the Loop

Insurance - Know Your Coverage

Risk = Probability X Impact

1. The NDPA was modelled after the Texas DPA, have you seen any enforcement actions tied to Texas that would indicate what enforcement might look like in Nebraska?

<u>WBW Call Response</u>: I've not looked into this, but expect that could be a useful exercise.

WBW Post Call Note: Texas' law went into effect July 1, 2024, so there has not been a large window for enforcement actions, but the Texas AG has indicated they intend to enforce this vigorously.

WBW Post Call Note: Texas Data Privacy and Security Act:

https://capitol.texas.gov/tlodocs/88R/billtext/pdf/HB00004F.pdf#navpanes=0

https://www.munsch.com/Newsroom/Blogs/172302/Texas-AG-Signals-Plans-to-Aggressively -Enforce-Texas-New-Data-Privacy-Security-Act

https://www.goodwinlaw.com/en/insights/publications/2024/06/alerts-practices-dpc-texas-new-privacy-law-goes-into-effect-enforcement

https://www.privacyworld.blog/2024/06/the-eyes-of-texas-are-upon-you-texas-privacy-enfor cement-heats-up/ (*NOTE: details enforcement as well of a Data Brokers law requiring registration by March 1, 2024*)

https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/consumer-protection/file-consumer-complaint/consumer-privacy-rights/identity-theft-enforcement-and-protection-act (*NOTE: Not DPA*, *but a similar ID protection law*)

2. What are the damages or penalties in the NDPA?

<u>WBW Call Response</u>: I had not looked all that closely at that, but under LB1074, Sec 24, the AG can level a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed seven thousand five hundred dollars for each violation.

<u>WBW Post Call Note</u>: Companies should watch the individual enforcement actions by the states. It is also likely that action by one state AG will result in compounded action by other states' AGs, and that any notices required as part of a Data Breach law (of which there are 50+) will also result in deeper inspection by the relevant AGs.

3. Is there a mechanism that covers multiple states DPAs?

WBW Call Response: Unfortunately, no. Companies are going to have to do their own due diligence on a state-by-state basis as these laws take effect to determine what is required for each states' operational compliance, the consumer rights and their exercise, and their approach to data mapping and management.

<u>WBW Post Call Note</u>: See the IAPP resource page for an updated outline of states DPA efforts:

https://iapp.org/resources/article/us-state-privacy-legislation-tracker/

Questions?

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Reach Out

