

1 Introduced by Committee on Commerce and Economic Development

2 Date:

3 Subject: Commerce and trade; consumer protection; data brokers

4 Statement of purpose of bill as introduced: This bill proposes to adopt
5 consumer protection provisions relating to data security and consumer privacy.

6 An act relating to data brokers and consumer protection

7 It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:

8 Sec. 1. FINDINGS AND INTENT

9 (a) The General Assembly finds the following:

10 (1) Providing consumers with more information about data brokers,
11 their data collection practices, and the right to opt out.

12 (A) While many different types of business collect data about
13 consumers, a “data broker” is in the business of aggregating and selling data
14 about consumers with whom the business does not have a direct relationship.

15 (B) A data broker collects many hundreds or thousands of data points
16 about consumers from multiple sources, including: Internet browsing history;
17 online purchases; public records; location data; loyalty programs; and
18 subscription information. The data broker then scrubs the data to ensure
19 accuracy; analyzes the data to assess content; and packages the data for sale to
20 a third party.

1 (C) Data brokers provide information that is critical to services
2 offered in the modern economy, including: targeted marketing and sales;
3 credit reporting; background checks; government information; risk mitigation
4 and fraud detection; people search; decisions by banks, insurers, or others
5 whether to provide services; ancestry research; and voter targeting and strategy
6 by political campaigns.

7 (D) While data brokers offer many benefits, there are also risks
8 associated with the widespread aggregation and sale of data about consumers,
9 including risks related to consumers’ ability to know and control information
10 held and sold about them and risks arising from the unauthorized or harmful
11 acquisition and use of consumer information.

12 (E) There are important differences between “data brokers” and
13 businesses with whom consumers have a direct relationship.

14 (i) Consumers who have a direct relationship with traditional and
15 e-commerce businesses may have some level of knowledge about and control
16 over the collection of data by those business, including: the choice to use the
17 business’s products or services; the ability to review and consider data
18 collection policies; the ability to opt out of certain data collection practices; the
19 ability to identify and contact customer representatives; the ability to pursue
20 contractual remedies through litigation; and the knowledge necessary to
21 complain to law enforcement ~~if other methods fail.~~

1 (ii) By contrast, consumers may not be aware that data brokers
2 exist, who the companies are, or what information they collect, and **may have**
3 **little recourse to address grievances may not be aware of available recourse.**

4 (F) The State of Vermont has the legal authority and duty to exercise
5 its traditional “Police Powers” to ensure the public health, safety, and welfare,
6 which includes both the right to regulate businesses that operate in the State
7 and engage in activities that affect Vermont consumers as well as the right to
8 require disclosure of information to protect consumers from harm.

9 (G) To provide consumers with necessary information about data
10 brokers, Vermont should adopt a narrowly tailored definition of “data broker”
11 and require data brokers to register annually with the Secretary of State and
12 provide information about their data collection activities, opt out policies,
13 purchaser credentialing practices, and security breaches.

14 (2) Ensuring that data brokers have adequate security standards.

15 (A) News headlines in the past several years demonstrate that large
16 and sophisticated businesses, governments, and other public and private
17 institutions are constantly subject to cyberattacks, which have compromised
18 sensitive personal information of literally billions of consumers worldwide.

19 (B) While neither government nor industry can prevent every
20 security breach, the State of Vermont has the authority and the duty to enact
21 legislation to protect its consumers where possible.

1 (C) One approach to protecting consumer data has been to require
2 government agencies and certain regulated businesses to adopt an “information
3 security program” that has “appropriate administrative, technical, and physical
4 safeguards to ensure the security and confidentiality of records” and “to protect
5 against any anticipated threats or hazards to their security or integrity which
6 could result in substantial harm.” *Federal Privacy Act*; 5 U.S.C. § 552a.

7 (D) The requirement to adopt such an information security program
8 currently applies to “financial institutions” subject to the Gramm-Leach-Bliley
9 Act, 15 U.S.C. § 6801 et seq; to certain entities regulated by the Vermont
10 Department of Financial Regulation pursuant to rules adopted by the
11 Department; to persons who maintain or transmit health information regulated
12 by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act; and to various
13 types of businesses under laws in at least 13 other states.

14 (E) Vermont can better protect its consumers from data broker
15 security breaches and related harm by requiring data brokers to adopt an
16 information security program with appropriate administrative, technical, and
17 physical safeguards to protect sensitive personal information.

18 (3) Prohibiting the acquisition of personal information through
19 fraudulent means or with the intent to commit wrongful acts.

1 (A) One of the dangers of the broad availability of sensitive personal
2 information is that it can be used with malicious intent to commit wrongful
3 acts, such as stalking, harassment, fraud, discrimination, and identity theft.

4 (B) While various criminal and civil statutes prohibit these wrongful
5 acts, there is currently no prohibition on acquiring data for the purpose of
6 committing such acts.

7 (C) Vermont should create new causes of action to prohibit the
8 acquisition of personal information through fraudulent means, or for the
9 purpose of committing a wrongful act, to enable authorities and consumers to
10 take action **before harm occurs.**

11 (4) Removing financial barriers to protect consumer credit information.

12 (A) In one of several major security breaches that have occurred in
13 recent years, the names, Social Security numbers, birth dates, addresses,
14 driver’s license numbers, and credit card numbers of over 145 million
15 Americans were exposed, including over 247,000 Vermonters.

16 (B) In response to concerns about data security, identity theft, and
17 consumer protection, the Vermont Attorney General and the Department of
18 Financial Regulation have outlined steps a consumer should take to protect his
19 or her identity and credit information. **One important step a consumer can take**
20 is to **place a security freeze on his or her credit file with each of the national**
21 credit reporting agencies.

1 (C) Under State law, when a consumer places a security freeze, a
2 credit reporting agency issues a unique personal identification number or
3 password to the consumer. The consumer must provide the PIN or password,
4 and his or her express consent, to allow a potential creditor to access his or her
5 credit information.

6 (D) Except in cases of identity theft, current Vermont law allows a
7 credit reporting agency to charge a fee of up to \$10.00 to place a security
8 freeze, and up to \$5.00 to lift temporarily or remove a security freeze.

9 (E) Vermont should exercise its authority to eliminate these fees to
10 eliminate any financial barrier to protecting consumer credit information.

11 (b) Intent.

12 (1) Providing consumers with more information about data brokers,
13 their data collection practices, and the right to opt out. It is the intent of the
14 General Assembly to provide Vermonters with access to more information
15 about the data brokers that collect consumer data and their collection
16 practices by:

17 (A) adopting a narrowly tailored definition of “data broker” that:

18 (i) includes only those businesses that aggregate and sell the
19 personal information of consumers with whom they do not have a direct
20 relationship; and

1 (ii) excludes businesses that collect information from their own
2 customers, employees, users, or donors, including: banks and other financial
3 institutions; utilities; insurers; retailers and grocers; restaurants and hospitality
4 businesses; social media websites and mobile “apps;” search websites; and
5 businesses that provide services for consumer-facing businesses and
6 maintain a direct relationship with those consumers, such as website, “app,”
7 and e-commerce platforms; and

8 (B) requiring a data broker to register annually with the Secretary of
9 State and make certain disclosures in order to provide consumers, policy
10 makers, and regulators with relevant information about its business practices.

11 (2) Ensuring that data brokers have adequate security standards. It is the
12 intent of the General Assembly to protect against potential cyber threats by
13 requiring data brokers to adopt an information security program with
14 appropriate technical, physical, and administrative safeguards.

15 (3) Prohibiting the acquisition of personal information with the intent to
16 commit wrongful acts. It is the intent of the General Assembly to protect
17 Vermonters from potential harm by creating new causes of action that prohibit
18 the acquisition or use of personal information for the purpose of stalking,
19 harassment, fraud, identity theft, or discrimination.

20 (4) Removing financial barriers to protect consumer credit information.
21 It is the intent of the General Assembly to remove any financial barrier for

1 Vermonters who wish to place a security freeze on their credit report by
2 prohibiting credit reporting agencies from charging a fee to place or remove a
3 freeze.

4 Sec. 2. 9 V.S.A. chapter 62 is amended to read:

5 CHAPTER 62. PROTECTION OF PERSONAL INFORMATION

6 Subchapter 1. General Provisions

7 § 2430. DEFINITIONS

8 ~~The following definitions shall apply throughout this chapter unless~~
9 ~~otherwise required~~ As used in this chapter:

10 (1) “Business” means a sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation,
11 association, limited liability company, or other group, however organized and
12 whether or not organized to operate at a profit, including a financial institution
13 organized, chartered, or holding a license or authorization certificate under the
14 laws of this State, any other state, the United States, or any other country, or
15 the parent, affiliate, or subsidiary of a financial institution, but ~~in no case shall~~
16 ~~it~~ does not include the State, a State agency, or any political subdivision of the
17 State.

18 (2) “Consumer” means an individual residing in this State.

19 (3)(A) “Data broker” means a business that collects and licenses or sells
20 to one or more third parties the personal information of a consumer with whom
21 the business does not have a direct relationship.

1 (B) For purposes of this definition a consumer has a direct
2 relationship with a business if the consumer is a past or present:

3 (i) customer, client, subscriber, or user of the business’s goods or
4 services;

5 (ii) employee, contractor, or agent of the business; or

6 (iii) donor to the business.

7 (C) The term “data broker” does not include a vendor acting solely
8 on behalf of the State, a State agency, or a political subdivision of the State.

9 (4)(A) “Data broker security breach” means an unauthorized acquisition
10 or a reasonable belief of an unauthorized acquisition of more than one element
11 of personal information maintained by a data broker when the personal
12 information is not encrypted, redacted, or protected by another method that
13 renders the information unreadable or unusable by an unauthorized person.

14 (B) “Data broker security breach” does not include good faith but
15 unauthorized acquisition of personal information by an employee or agent of
16 the data broker for a legitimate purpose of the data broker, provided that the
17 personal information is not used for a purpose unrelated to the data broker’s
18 business or subject to further unauthorized disclosure.

19 (C) In determining whether personal information has been acquired
20 or is reasonably believed to have been acquired by a person without valid
21 authorization, a data broker may consider the following factors, among others:

1 (i) indications that the personal information is in the physical
2 possession and control of a person without valid authorization, such as a lost or
3 stolen computer or other device containing personal information;

4 (ii) indications that the personal information has been downloaded
5 or copied;

6 (iii) indications that the personal information was used by an
7 unauthorized person, such as fraudulent accounts opened or instances of
8 identity theft reported; or

9 (iv) that the personal information has been made public.

10 ~~(3)(5)~~ “Data collector” may include the State, State agencies, political
11 ~~subdivisions of the State, public and private universities, privately and publicly~~
12 ~~held corporations, limited liability companies, financial institutions, retail~~
13 ~~operators, and any other entity that,~~ means a person who, for any purpose,
14 whether by automated collection or otherwise, handles, collects, disseminates,
15 or otherwise deals with nonpublic personal information personally identifiable
16 information, and includes the State, State agencies, political subdivisions of the
17 State, public and private universities, privately and publicly held corporations,
18 limited liability companies, financial institutions, and retail operators.

19 ~~(4)(6)~~ “Encryption” means use of an algorithmic process to transform
20 data into a form in which the data is rendered unreadable or unusable without
21 use of a confidential process or key.

1 ~~(5)(7)~~(A) “Personally identifiable information” means ~~an individual’s a~~
2 consumer’s first name or first initial and last name in combination with any
3 one or more of the following digital data elements, when either the name or the
4 data elements are not encrypted or redacted or protected by another method
5 that renders them unreadable or unusable by unauthorized persons:

6 (i) Social Security number;

7 (ii) motor vehicle operator’s license number or nondriver
8 identification card number;

9 (iii) financial account number or credit or debit card number, if
10 circumstances exist in which the number could be used without additional
11 identifying information, access codes, or passwords;

12 (iv) account passwords or personal identification numbers or other
13 access codes for a financial account.

14 (B) “Personally identifiable information” does not mean publicly
15 available information that is lawfully made available to the general public from
16 federal, State, or local government records.

17 (8) “Personal information” means one or more of the following digital
18 data elements about a consumer:

19 (A) name;

20 (B) address;

1 (C) name or address of a member of his or her immediate family or
2 household;

3 (D) a personal identifier, including a Social Security number, other
4 government-issued identification number, or biometric record;

5 (E) an indirect identifier, including date of birth, place of birth, or
6 mother’s maiden name; or

7 (F) other information that, alone or in combination, is linked or
8 linkable to the consumer that would allow a reasonable person to identify the
9 consumer with reasonable certainty.

10 ~~(6)~~(9) “~~Records~~ Record” means any material on which written, drawn,
11 spoken, visual, or electromagnetic information is recorded or preserved,
12 regardless of physical form or characteristics.

13 ~~(7)~~(10) “Redaction” means the rendering of data so that it is unreadable
14 or is truncated so that no more than the last four digits of the identification
15 number are accessible as part of the data.

16 ~~(8)~~(11)(A) “Security breach” means unauthorized acquisition of,
17 ~~electronic data~~ or a reasonable belief of an unauthorized acquisition of,
18 ~~electronic data that compromises the security, confidentiality, or integrity of a~~
19 ~~consumer’s~~ personally identifiable information maintained by ~~the~~ a data
20 collector.

1 (B) “Security breach” does not include good faith but unauthorized
2 acquisition of personally identifiable information by an employee or agent of
3 the data collector for a legitimate purpose of the data collector, provided that
4 the personally identifiable information is not used for a purpose unrelated to
5 the data collector’s business or subject to further unauthorized disclosure.

6 (C) In determining whether personally identifiable information has
7 been acquired or is reasonably believed to have been acquired by a person
8 without valid authorization, a data collector may consider the following
9 factors, among others:

10 (i) indications that the information is in the physical possession
11 and control of a person without valid authorization, such as a lost or stolen
12 computer or other device containing information;

13 (ii) indications that the information has been downloaded or
14 copied;

15 (iii) indications that the information was used by an unauthorized
16 person, such as fraudulent accounts opened or instances of identity theft
17 reported; or

18 (iv) that the information has been made public.

19 § 2433. ACQUISITION OF PERSONAL INFORMATION; PROHIBITIONS

20 (a) Prohibited acquisition and use.

1 (1) A person shall not acquire personal information through fraudulent
2 means.

3 (2) A person shall not acquire or use personal information for the
4 purpose of:

5 (A) stalking or harassing another person;

6 (B) committing a fraud, including identity theft, financial fraud, or e-
7 mail fraud; or

8 (C) engaging in unlawful discrimination, including employment
9 discrimination and housing discrimination.

10 (b) Enforcement.

11 (1) A person who violates a provision of this section commits an unfair
12 and deceptive act in commerce in violation of section 2453 of this title.

13 (2) The Attorney General has the same authority to adopt rules to
14 implement the provisions of this section and to conduct civil investigations,
15 enter into assurances of discontinuance, bring civil actions, and take other
16 enforcement actions as provided under chapter 63, subchapter 1 of this title.

17 Subchapter 2. Security Breach Notice Act

18 § 2435. NOTICE OF SECURITY BREACHES

19 (a) This section shall be known as the Security Breach Notice Act.

1 (b) Notice of breach.

2 (1)(A) Except as set forth in subsection (d) of this section, ~~any a~~ data
3 collector that owns or licenses ~~computerized~~ personally identifiable
4 information ~~that includes personal information~~ concerning a consumer shall
5 notify the consumer ~~that there has been~~ of a security breach following
6 discovery or notification to the data collector of the breach.

7 (B) ~~Notice~~ A data collector shall provide notice of the security breach
8 ~~shall be made~~ to consumers pursuant to subdivision (1)(A) of this subsection
9 (b) in the most expedient time possible and without unreasonable delay, ~~but not~~
10 ~~later than 45 days after the discovery or notification,~~ consistent with the
11 ~~legitimate needs of the law enforcement agency, as provided in subdivisions~~
12 ~~(3) and (4) of this subsection (b), or with any~~ measures necessary to determine
13 the scope of the security breach and restore the reasonable integrity, security,
14 and confidentiality of the data system, but not later than 45 days after the
15 discovery or notification of the breach, unless a law enforcement agency, as
16 ~~provided in subdivisions (3) and~~ requests a delay pursuant to subdivision (4) of
17 this subsection (b).

18 (2) ~~Any~~ A data collector that maintains or possesses ~~computerized data~~
19 ~~containing~~ personally identifiable information ~~of a consumer~~ that the data
20 collector does not own or license, ~~or any a~~ data collector that acts or conducts
21 business in Vermont that maintains or possesses ~~records or data containing~~

1 personally identifiable information that the data collector does not own or
2 license, shall notify the owner or licensee of the information of any security
3 breach immediately following discovery of the breach, consistent with the
4 legitimate needs of law enforcement as provided in ~~subdivisions (3) and~~
5 subdivision (4) of this subsection (b).

6 (3) A data collector ~~or other entity subject to this subchapter~~ shall
7 provide notice of a security breach to the Attorney General or to the
8 Department of Financial Regulation, as applicable, as follows:

9 (A) A data collector ~~or other entity~~ regulated by the Department of
10 Financial Regulation under Title 8 or this title shall provide notice of a breach
11 to the Department. All other data collectors or ~~other entities subject to this~~
12 ~~subchapter~~ shall provide notice of a breach to the Attorney General.

13 (B)(i) The data collector shall notify the Attorney General or the
14 Department, as applicable, of the date of the security breach and the date of
15 discovery of the breach and shall provide a preliminary description of the
16 breach within 14 business days, consistent with the legitimate needs of ~~the a~~
17 law enforcement agency as provided in ~~this subdivision (3) and~~ subdivision (4)
18 of this subsection (b), of the data collector's discovery of the security breach or
19 when the data collector provides notice to consumers pursuant to this section,
20 whichever is sooner.

1 (ii) Notwithstanding subdivision (B)(i) of this subdivision (b)(3), a
2 data collector ~~who~~ that, prior to the date of the security breach, on a form and
3 in a manner prescribed by the Attorney General, had sworn in writing to the
4 Attorney General that it maintains written policies and procedures to maintain
5 the security of personally identifiable information and respond to a breach in a
6 manner consistent with Vermont law shall notify the Attorney General of the
7 date of the security breach and the date of discovery of the breach and shall
8 provide a description of the breach prior to providing notice of the breach to
9 consumers pursuant to subdivision (1) of this subsection (b).

10 (iii) If the date of the security breach is unknown at the time notice
11 is sent to the Attorney General or to the Department, the data collector shall
12 send the Attorney General or the Department the date of the breach as soon as
13 it is known.

14 (iv) Unless otherwise ordered by a court of this State for good
15 cause shown, a notice provided under this subdivision (3)(B), or any later
16 supplemental information provided by the data collector, other than notice to
17 consumer or the number of Vermont consumers affected, shall not be disclosed
18 to any person other than the Department, the authorized agent or representative
19 of the Attorney General, a State's Attorney, or another law enforcement officer
20 engaged in legitimate law enforcement activities without the consent of the
21 data collector.

1 (C)(i) When the data collector provides notice of the security breach
2 to consumers pursuant to subdivision (1) of this subsection (b), the data
3 collector shall notify the Attorney General or the Department, as applicable, of
4 the number of Vermont consumers affected, if known to the data collector, and
5 shall provide a copy of the notice provided to consumers under subdivision (1)
6 of this subsection (b).

7 (ii) The data collector may send to the Attorney General or the
8 Department, as applicable, a second copy of the consumer notice, from which
9 is redacted the type of personally identifiable information that was subject to
10 the security breach, and which the Attorney General or the Department shall
11 use for any public disclosure of the breach.

12 (4)(A)(i) The notice to a consumer required by this subsection shall be
13 delayed upon request of a law enforcement agency.

14 (ii) A law enforcement agency may request the delay if it believes
15 that notification may impede a law enforcement investigation, or a national or
16 Homeland Security investigation, or jeopardize public safety or national or
17 Homeland Security interests.

18 (iii) ~~In the event~~ If law enforcement ~~makes the request for~~ requests
19 a delay in a manner other than in writing, the data collector shall document
20 ~~such~~ the request contemporaneously in writing, including the name of the law

1 enforcement officer making the request and the officer's law enforcement
2 agency engaged in the investigation.

3 (iv) A law enforcement agency shall promptly notify the data
4 collector in writing when the law enforcement agency no longer believes that
5 notification may impede a law enforcement investigation, or a national or
6 Homeland Security investigation, or jeopardize public safety or national or
7 Homeland Security interests.

8 (v) The data collector shall provide notice required by this section
9 without unreasonable delay upon receipt of a written communication, which
10 includes facsimile or electronic communication, from the law enforcement
11 agency withdrawing its request for delay.

12 (B)(i) A Vermont law enforcement agency with a reasonable belief
13 that a security breach has or may have occurred at a specific business shall
14 notify the business in writing of its belief.

15 (ii) The agency shall also notify the business that additional
16 information on the security breach may need to be furnished to the Office of
17 the Attorney General or the Department of Financial Regulation and shall
18 include the website and telephone number for the Office and the Department in
19 the notice required by this subdivision.

20 (iii) Nothing in this subdivision (B) shall alter the responsibilities
21 of a data collector under this section or provide a cause of action against a law

1 enforcement agency that fails, without bad faith, to provide the notice required
2 by this subdivision.

3 (5) The notice to a consumer shall be clear and conspicuous. The notice
4 shall include a description of each of the following, if known to the data
5 collector:

6 (A) the incident in general terms;

7 (B) the type of personally identifiable information that was subject to
8 the security breach;

9 (C) the general acts of the data collector to protect the personally
10 identifiable information from further security breach;

11 (D) a telephone number, toll-free if available, that the consumer may
12 call for further information and assistance;

13 (E) advice that directs the consumer to remain vigilant by reviewing
14 account statements and monitoring free credit reports; and

15 (F) the approximate date of the security breach.

16 (6) A data collector may provide notice of a security breach to a
17 consumer by one or more of the following methods:

18 (A) Direct notice, which may be by one of the following methods:

19 (i) written notice mailed to the consumer's residence;

20 (ii) electronic notice, for those consumers for whom the data
21 collector has a valid e-mail address if:

1 (I) the data collector’s primary method of communication with
2 the consumer is by electronic means, the electronic notice does not request or
3 contain a hypertext link to a request that the consumer provide personal
4 information, and the electronic notice conspicuously warns consumers not to
5 provide personal information in response to electronic communications
6 regarding security breaches; or

7 (II) the notice is consistent with the provisions regarding
8 electronic records and signatures for notices in 15 U.S.C. § 7001; or

9 (iii) telephonic notice, provided that telephonic contact is made
10 directly with each affected consumer and not through a prerecorded message.

11 (B)(i) Substitute notice, if:

12 (I) the data collector demonstrates that the cost of providing
13 written or telephonic notice to affected consumers would exceed \$5,000.00;

14 (II) the class of affected consumers to be provided written or
15 telephonic notice exceeds 5,000; or

16 (III) the data collector does not have sufficient contact
17 information.

18 (ii) A data collector shall provide substitute notice by:

19 (I) conspicuously posting the notice on the data collector’s
20 website if the data collector maintains one; and

21 (II) notifying major statewide and regional media.

1 (c) ~~In the event~~ If a data collector provides notice to more than 1,000
2 consumers at one time pursuant to this section, the data collector shall notify,
3 without unreasonable delay, all consumer reporting agencies that compile and
4 maintain files on consumers on a nationwide basis, as defined in 15 U.S.C.
5 § 1681a(p), of the timing, distribution, and content of the notice. This
6 subsection shall not apply to a person who is licensed or registered under Title
7 8 by the Department of Financial Regulation.

8 (d)(1)(A) Notice of a security breach pursuant to subsection (b) of this
9 section is not required if the data collector establishes that misuse of ~~personal~~
10 personally identifiable information is not reasonably possible and the data
11 collector provides notice of ~~the~~ its determination ~~that the misuse of the~~
12 ~~personal information is not reasonably possible~~ pursuant to ~~the requirements of~~
13 this subsection (d).

14 (B)(i) If the data collector establishes that misuse of the ~~personal~~
15 personally identifiable information is not reasonably possible, the data
16 collector shall provide notice of its determination ~~that misuse of the personal~~
17 ~~information is not reasonably possible~~ and a detailed explanation ~~for said~~
18 ~~determination~~ to the Vermont Attorney General or to the Department of
19 Financial Regulation, ~~in the event that the data collector is a person or entity~~
20 ~~licensed or registered with the Department under Title 8 or this title~~ as
21 applicable.

1 (ii) The data collector may designate its notice and detailed
2 explanation to the Vermont Attorney General or the Department of Financial
3 Regulation as “trade secret” if the notice and detailed explanation meet the
4 definition of trade secret contained in 1 V.S.A. § 317(c)(9).

5 (2) If a data collector established that misuse of ~~personal information~~
6 personally identifiable information was not reasonably possible under
7 subdivision (1) of this subsection (d) and subsequently obtains facts indicating
8 that misuse of the ~~personal information~~ personally identifiable information has
9 occurred or is occurring, the data collector shall provide notice of the security
10 breach pursuant to subsection (b) of this section.

11 (e) ~~Any~~ A waiver of the provisions of this subchapter is contrary to public
12 policy and is void and unenforceable.

13 (f) Except as provided in subdivision (3) of this subsection (f), a financial
14 institution that is subject to the following guidances, and any revisions,
15 additions, or substitutions relating to an interagency guidance, shall be exempt
16 from this section:

17 (1) The Federal Interagency Guidance Response Programs for
18 Unauthorized Access to Consumer Information and Customer Notice, issued
19 on March 7, 2005, by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System,
20 the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Office of the Comptroller of
21 the Currency, and the Office of Thrift Supervision.

1 (2) Final Guidance on Response Programs for Unauthorized Access to
2 Member Information and Member Notice, issued on April 14, 2005, by the
3 National Credit Union Administration.

4 (3) A financial institution regulated by the Department of Financial
5 Regulation that is subject to subdivision (1) or (2) of this subsection (f) shall
6 notify the Department as soon as possible after it becomes aware of ~~an incident~~
7 ~~involving unauthorized access to or use of personally identifiable information a~~
8 security breach.

9 (g) Enforcement.

10 (1) With respect to all data collectors ~~and other entities subject to this~~
11 ~~subchapter~~, other than a person or entity licensed or registered with the
12 Department of Financial Regulation under Title 8 or this title, the Attorney
13 General and State’s Attorney shall have sole and full authority to investigate
14 potential violations of this subchapter and to enforce, prosecute, obtain, and
15 impose remedies for a violation of this subchapter or any rules or regulations
16 made pursuant to this chapter as the Attorney General and State’s Attorney
17 have under chapter 63 of this title. The Attorney General may refer the matter
18 to the State’s Attorney in an appropriate case. The Superior Courts shall have
19 jurisdiction over any enforcement matter brought by the Attorney General or a
20 State’s Attorney under this subsection.

1 requester, and delivered by mail, facsimile, or electronic transmission, or
2 delivered in person to the town clerk or clerk of court. The request must
3 specify the ~~personal~~ information to be redacted, information that identifies the
4 document that contains the ~~personal~~ information to be redacted, and unique
5 information that identifies the location within the document that contains the
6 Social Security number, employer taxpayer identification number, driver's
7 license number, State identification number, passport number, checking
8 account number, savings account number, credit card number, or debit card
9 number, or personal identification number (PIN) code or passwords to be
10 redacted. The request for redaction shall be considered a public record with
11 access restricted to the town clerk, the clerk of court, their staff, or upon order
12 of the court. The town clerk or clerk of court shall have no duty to inquire
13 beyond the written request to verify the identity of a person requesting
14 redaction and shall have no duty to remove redaction for any reason upon
15 subsequent request by an individual or by order of the court, if impossible to
16 do so. No fee will be charged for the redaction pursuant to such request. Any
17 person who requests a redaction without proper authority to do so shall be
18 guilty of an infraction, punishable by a fine not to exceed \$500.00 for each
19 violation.

20 * * *

1 account number, credit card number, debit card number, or any other financial
2 information.

3 (4)(A) “Record” means any material, regardless of the physical form, on
4 which information is recorded or preserved by any means, including in written
5 or spoken words, graphically depicted, printed, or electromagnetically
6 transmitted.

7 (B) “Record” does not include publicly available directories
8 containing information an individual has voluntarily consented to have
9 publicly disseminated or listed, such as name, address, or telephone number.

10 (b) A business shall take all reasonable steps to destroy or arrange for the
11 destruction of a customer’s records within its custody or control containing
12 ~~personal~~ confidential information ~~which that~~ is no longer to be retained by the
13 business by shredding, erasing, or otherwise modifying the ~~personal~~
14 confidential information in those records to make it unreadable or
15 indecipherable through any means for the purpose of:

16 (1) ensuring the security and confidentiality of customer ~~personal~~
17 confidential information;

18 (2) protecting against any anticipated threats or hazards to the security
19 or integrity of customer ~~personal~~ confidential information; and

1 (A) the name and primary physical, e-mail, and Internet addresses of
2 the data broker;

3 (B) if the data broker permits a consumer to opt out of the data
4 broker’s collection of personal information, opt out of its databases, or opt out
5 of certain sales of data:

6 (i) the method for requesting an opt out;

7 (ii) if the opt out applies to only certain activities or sales, which
8 ones; and

9 (iii) whether the data broker permits a consumer to authorize a
10 third party to perform the opt out on the consumer’s behalf;

11 (C) a statement specifying the data collection, databases, or sales
12 activities from which a consumer may not opt out;

13 (D) a statement whether the data broker implements a purchaser
14 credentialing process;

15 (E) the number of data broker security breaches that the data broker
16 has experienced during the prior year, and if known, the total number of
17 consumers affected by the breaches;

18 (F) where the data broker has actual knowledge that it possesses the
19 personal information of minors, a separate statement detailing the data
20 collection practices, databases, sales activities, and opt out policies that are
21 applicable to the personal information of minors; and

1 (G) any additional information or explanation the data broker
2 chooses to provide concerning its data collection practices.

3 (b) A data broker that fails to register pursuant to subsection (a) of this
4 section is liable to the State for:

5 (1) a civil penalty of \$50.00 for each day, not to exceed a total of
6 \$10,000.00 for each year, it ~~transacts business in this State without registering~~
7 ~~fails to register~~ pursuant to this section;

8 (2) an amount equal to the fees due under this section during the period it
9 ~~transacted business in this State without registering~~ failed to register pursuant
10 to this section; and

11 (3) other penalties imposed by law.

12 (c) The Attorney General may maintain an action in the Civil Division of
13 the Superior Court to collect the penalties imposed in this section and to
14 ~~restrain a data broker not in compliance with this chapter from doing business~~
15 ~~within this State~~ seek appropriate injunctive relief.

16 § 2447. DATA BROKER DUTY TO PROTECT PERSONAL

17 INFORMATION; STANDARDS; TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

18 (a) Duty to protect personally identifiable information.

19 (1) A data broker shall develop, implement, and maintain a
20 comprehensive information security program that is written in one or more

1 readily accessible parts and contains administrative, technical, and physical
2 safeguards that are appropriate to:

3 (A) the size, scope, and type of business of the data broker obligated
4 to safeguard the personally identifiable information under such comprehensive
5 information security program;

6 (B) the amount of resources available to the data broker;

7 (C) the amount of stored data; and

8 (D) the need for security and confidentiality of personally identifiable
9 information.

10 (2) A data broker subject to this subsection shall adopt safeguards in the
11 comprehensive security program that are consistent with the safeguards for
12 protection of personally identifiable information and information of a similar
13 character set forth in other State rules or federal regulations applicable to the
14 data broker.

15 (b) Information security program; minimum features. A comprehensive
16 information security program shall at minimum have the following features:

17 (1) designation of one or more employees to maintain the program;

18 (2) identification and assessment of reasonably foreseeable internal and
19 external risks to the security, confidentiality, and integrity of any electronic,
20 paper, or other records containing personally identifiable information, and a

1 process for evaluating and improving, where necessary, the effectiveness of the
2 current safeguards for limiting such risks, including:

3 (A) ongoing employee training, including training for temporary and
4 contract employees;

5 (B) employee compliance with policies and procedures; and

6 (C) means for detecting and preventing security system failures;

7 (3) security policies for employees relating to the storage, access, and
8 transportation of records containing personally identifiable information outside
9 business premises;

10 (4) disciplinary measures for violations of the comprehensive
11 information security program rules;

12 (5) measures that prevent terminated employees from accessing records
13 containing personally identifiable information;

14 (6) supervision of service providers, by:

15 (A) taking reasonable steps to select and retain third-party service
16 providers that are capable of maintaining appropriate security measures to
17 protect personally identifiable information consistent with applicable law; and

18 (B) requiring third-party service providers by contract to implement
19 and maintain appropriate security measures for personally identifiable
20 information;

1 (7) reasonable restrictions upon physical access to records containing
2 personally identifiable information and storage of the records and data in
3 locked facilities, storage areas, or containers;

4 (8)(A) regular monitoring to ensure that the comprehensive information
5 security program is operating in a manner reasonably calculated to prevent
6 unauthorized access to or unauthorized use of personally identifiable
7 information; and

8 (B) upgrading information safeguards as necessary to limit risks;

9 (9) regular review of the scope of the security measures:

10 (A) at least annually; or

11 (B) whenever there is a material change in business practices that
12 may reasonably implicate the security or integrity of records containing
13 personally identifiable information; and

14 (10)(A) documentation of responsive actions taken in connection with
15 any incident involving a breach of security; and

16 (B) mandatory post-incident review of events and actions taken, if
17 any, to make changes in business practices relating to protection of personally
18 identifiable information.

19 (c) Information security program; computer system security requirements.

20 A comprehensive information security program required by this section shall at
21 minimum, and to the extent technically feasible, have the following elements:

1 (1) secure user authentication protocols, as follows:

2 (A) an authentication protocol that has the following features:

3 (i) control of user IDs and other identifiers;

4 (ii) a reasonably secure method of assigning and selecting
5 passwords or use of unique identifier technologies, such as biometrics or token
6 devices;

7 (iii) control of data security passwords to ensure that such
8 passwords are kept in a location and format that do not compromise the
9 security of the data they protect;

10 (iv) restricting access to only active users and active user
11 accounts; and

12 (v) blocking access to user identification after multiple
13 unsuccessful attempts to gain access; or

14 (B) an authentication protocol that provides a higher level of security
15 than the features specified in subdivision (1)(A) of this subsection (c).

16 (2) secure access control measures that:

17 (A) restrict access to records and files containing personally
18 identifiable information to those who need such information to perform their
19 job duties; and

20 (B) assign to each person with computer access unique identifications
21 plus passwords, which are not vendor-supplied default passwords, that are

1 reasonably designed to maintain the integrity of the security of the access
2 controls or a protocol that provides a higher degree of security;

3 (3) encryption of all transmitted records and files containing personally
4 identifiable information that will travel across public networks and encryption
5 of all data containing personally identifiable information to be transmitted
6 wirelessly or a protocol that provides a higher degree of security;

7 (4) reasonable monitoring of systems for unauthorized use of or access
8 to personally identifiable information;

9 (5) encryption of all personally identifiable information stored on
10 laptops or other portable devices or a protocol that provides a higher degree of
11 security;

12 (6) for files containing personally identifiable information on a system
13 that is connected to the Internet, reasonably up-to-date firewall protection and
14 operating system security patches that are reasonably designed to maintain the
15 integrity of the personally identifiable information or a protocol that provides a
16 higher degree of security;

17 (7) reasonably up-to-date versions of system security agent software that
18 must include malware protection and reasonably up-to-date patches and virus
19 definitions, or a version of such software that can still be supported with up-to-
20 date patches and virus definitions and is set to receive the most current security

1 updates on a regular basis or a protocol that provides a higher degree of
2 security; and

3 (8) education and training of employees on the proper use of the
4 computer security system and the importance of personally identifiable
5 information security.

6 (d) Enforcement.

7 (1) A person who violates a provision of this section commits an unfair
8 and deceptive act in commerce in violation of section 2453 of this title.

9 (2) The Attorney General has the same authority to adopt rules to
10 implement the provisions of this chapter and to conduct civil investigations,
11 enter into assurances of discontinuance, and bring civil actions as provided
12 under chapter 63, subchapter 1 of this title.

13 Sec. 3. 9 V.S.A. § 2480b is amended to read:

14 § 2480b. DISCLOSURES TO CONSUMERS

15 (a) A credit reporting agency shall, upon request and proper identification
16 of any consumer, clearly and accurately disclose to the consumer all
17 information available to users at the time of the request pertaining to the
18 consumer, including:

19 (1) any credit score or predictor relating to the consumer, in a form and
20 manner that complies with such comments or guidelines as may be issued by
21 the Federal Trade Commission;

1 (2) Under Vermont law, no one may access your credit report without
2 your permission except under the following limited circumstances:

3 (A) in response to a court order;

4 (B) for direct mail offers of credit;

5 (C) if you have given ongoing permission and you have an existing
6 relationship with the person requesting a copy of your credit report;

7 (D) where the request for a credit report is related to an education
8 loan made, guaranteed, or serviced by the Vermont Student Assistance
9 Corporation;

10 (E) where the request for a credit report is by the Office of Child
11 Support ~~Services~~ when investigating a child support case;

12 (F) where the request for a credit report is related to a credit
13 transaction entered into prior to January 1, 1993; ~~and~~ or

14 (G) where the request for a credit report is by the Vermont ~~State Tax~~
15 Department of Taxes and is used for the purpose of collecting or investigating
16 delinquent taxes.

17 (3) If you believe a law regulating consumer credit reporting has been
18 violated, you may file a complaint with the Vermont Attorney General's
19 Consumer Assistance Program, 104 Morrill Hall, University of Vermont,
20 Burlington, Vermont 05405.

21 Vermont Consumers Have the Right to Obtain a Security Freeze

1 You have a right to place a “security freeze” on your credit report pursuant
2 to 9 V.S.A. § 2480h at no charge ~~if you are a victim of identity theft. All other~~
3 ~~Vermont consumers will pay a fee to the credit reporting agency of up to~~
4 ~~\$10.00 to place the freeze on their credit report.~~ The security freeze will
5 prohibit a credit reporting agency from releasing any information in your credit
6 report without your express authorization. A security freeze must be requested
7 in writing by certified mail.

8 The security freeze is designed to help prevent credit, loans, and services
9 from being approved in your name without your consent. However, you
10 should be aware that using a security freeze to take control over who gains
11 access to the personal and financial information in your credit report may
12 delay, interfere with, or prohibit the timely approval of any subsequent request
13 or application you make regarding new loans, credit, mortgage, insurance,
14 government services or payments, rental housing, employment, investment,
15 license, cellular phone, utilities, digital signature, ~~internet~~ Internet credit card
16 transaction, or other services, including an extension of credit at point of sale.

17 When you place a security freeze on your credit report, within ten business
18 days you will be provided a personal identification number, ~~or~~ password, or
19 other equally or more secure method of authentication to use if you choose to
20 remove the freeze on your credit report or authorize the release of your credit
21 report for a specific party, parties, or period of time after the freeze is in place.

1 To provide that authorization, you must contact the credit reporting agency and
2 provide all of the following:

3 (1) The unique personal identification number, ~~or password,~~ or other
4 method of authentication provided by the credit reporting agency.

5 (2) Proper identification to verify your identity.

6 (3) The proper information regarding the third party or parties who are
7 to receive the credit report or the period of time for which the report shall be
8 available to users of the credit report.

9 A credit reporting agency may not charge a fee ~~of up to \$5.00 to a consumer~~
10 ~~who is not a victim of identity theft~~ to remove the freeze on your credit report
11 or authorize the release of your credit report for a specific party, parties, or
12 period of time after the freeze is in place. ~~For a victim of identity theft, there is~~
13 ~~no charge when the victim submits a copy of a police report, investigative~~
14 ~~report, or complaint filed with a law enforcement agency about unlawful use of~~
15 ~~the victim's personal information by another person.~~

16 A credit reporting agency that receives a request from a consumer to lift
17 temporarily a freeze on a credit report shall comply with the request no later
18 than three business days after receiving the request.

19 A security freeze will not apply to “preauthorized approvals of credit.” If
20 you want to stop receiving preauthorized approvals of credit, you should call

1 [INSERT PHONE NUMBERS] [ALSO INSERT ALL OTHER CONTACT
2 INFORMATION FOR PRESCREENED OFFER ~~OPT-OUT~~ OPT-OUT.]

3 A security freeze does not apply to a person or entity, or its affiliates, or
4 collection agencies acting on behalf of the person or entity with which you
5 have an existing account that requests information in your credit report for the
6 purposes of reviewing or collecting the account, provided you have previously
7 given your consent to this use of your credit reports. Reviewing the account
8 includes activities related to account maintenance, monitoring, credit line
9 increases, and account upgrades and enhancements.

10 You have a right to bring a civil action against someone who violates your
11 rights under the credit reporting laws. The action can be brought against a
12 credit reporting agency or a user of your credit report.”

13 (d) The information required to be disclosed by this section shall be
14 disclosed in writing. The information required to be disclosed pursuant to
15 subsection (c) of this section shall be disclosed on one side of a separate
16 document, with text no smaller than that prescribed by the Federal Trade
17 Commission for the notice required under 15 U.S.C. ~~§ 1681g~~ § 1681g. The
18 information required to be disclosed pursuant to subsection (c) of this section
19 may accurately reflect changes in numerical items that change over time (such
20 as the ~~phone~~ telephone number or address of Vermont State agencies), and
21 remain in compliance.

1 (e) The Attorney General may revise this required notice by rule as
2 appropriate from time to time so long as no new substantive rights are created
3 therein.

4 Sec. 4. 9 V.S.A. § 2480h is amended to read:

5 § 2480h. SECURITY FREEZE BY CREDIT REPORTING AGENCY; TIME
6 IN EFFECT

7 (a)(1) Any Vermont consumer may place a security freeze on his or her
8 credit report. A credit reporting agency shall not charge a fee to ~~victims of~~
9 ~~identity theft but may charge a fee of up to \$10.00 to all other~~ Vermont
10 consumers for placing ~~and \$5.00 for~~ or removing, removing for a specific party
11 or parties, or removing for a specific period of time after the freeze is in place a
12 security freeze on a credit report.

13 (2) A consumer ~~who has been the victim of identity theft~~ may place a
14 security freeze on his or her credit report by making a request in writing by
15 certified mail to a credit reporting agency ~~with a valid copy of a police report,~~
16 ~~investigative report, or complaint the consumer has filed with a law~~
17 ~~enforcement agency about unlawful use of his or her personal information by~~
18 ~~another person. All other Vermont consumers may place a security freeze on~~
19 ~~his or her credit report by making a request in writing by certified mail to a~~
20 ~~credit reporting agency.~~

1 (3) A security freeze shall prohibit, subject to the exceptions in
2 subsection (1) of this section, the credit reporting agency from releasing the
3 consumer's credit report or any information from it without the express
4 authorization of the consumer. ~~When a security freeze is in place, information~~
5 ~~from a consumer's credit report shall not be released to a third party without~~
6 ~~prior express authorization from the consumer.~~

7 (4) This subsection does not prevent a credit reporting agency from
8 advising a third party that a security freeze is in effect with respect to the
9 consumer's credit report.

10 (b) A credit reporting agency shall place a security freeze on a consumer's
11 credit report ~~no~~ not later than five business days after receiving a written
12 request from the consumer.

13 (c) The credit reporting agency shall send a written confirmation of the
14 security freeze to the consumer within 10 business days and shall provide the
15 consumer with a unique personal identification number or password, other than
16 the customer's Social Security number, or another method of authentication
17 that is equally or more secure than a PIN or password, to be used by the
18 consumer when providing authorization for the release of his or her credit for a
19 specific party, parties, or period of time.

20 (d) If the consumer wishes to allow his or her credit report to be accessed
21 for a specific party, parties, or period of time while a freeze is in place, he or

1 she shall contact the credit reporting agency, request that the freeze be
2 temporarily lifted, and provide the following:

3 (1) ~~Proper~~ proper identification;

4 (2) ~~The~~ the unique personal identification number, ~~or~~ password, or other
5 method of authentication provided by the credit reporting agency pursuant to
6 subsection (c) of this section; and

7 (3) ~~The~~ the proper information regarding the third party, parties, or time
8 period for which the report shall be available to users of the credit report.

9 (e) A credit reporting agency may develop procedures involving the use of
10 telephone, fax, the Internet, or other electronic media to receive and process a
11 request from a consumer to lift temporarily ~~lift~~ a freeze on a credit report
12 pursuant to subsection (d) of this section in an expedited manner.

13 (f) A credit reporting agency that receives a request from a consumer to lift
14 temporarily a freeze on a credit report pursuant to subsection (d) of this section
15 shall comply with the request ~~no~~ not later than three business days after
16 receiving the request.

17 (g) A credit reporting agency shall remove or lift temporarily ~~lift~~ a freeze
18 placed on a consumer's credit report only in the following cases:

19 (1) Upon consumer request, pursuant to subsection (d) or (j) of this
20 section.

1 (2) If the consumer’s credit report was frozen due to a material
2 misrepresentation of fact by the consumer. If a credit reporting agency intends
3 to remove a freeze upon a consumer’s credit report pursuant to this
4 subdivision, the credit reporting agency shall notify the consumer in writing
5 prior to removing the freeze on the consumer’s credit report.

6 (h) If a third party requests access to a credit report on which a security
7 freeze is in effect and this request is in connection with an application for
8 credit or any other use and the consumer does not allow his or her credit report
9 to be accessed for that specific party or period of time, the third party may treat
10 the application as incomplete.

11 (i) If a consumer requests a security freeze pursuant to this section, the
12 credit reporting agency shall disclose to the consumer the process of placing
13 and lifting temporarily ~~lifting~~ a security freeze and the process for allowing
14 access to information from the consumer’s credit report for a specific party,
15 parties, or period of time while the security freeze is in place.

16 (j) A security freeze shall remain in place until the consumer requests that
17 the security freeze be removed. A credit reporting agency shall remove a
18 security freeze within three business days of receiving a request for removal
19 from the consumer who provides both of the following:

20 (1) ~~Proper~~ proper identification; and

1 (2) ~~The~~ the unique personal identification number, ~~or~~ password, or other
2 method of authentication provided by the credit reporting agency pursuant to
3 subsection (c) of this section.

4 (k) A credit reporting agency shall require proper identification of the
5 person making a request to place or remove a security freeze.

6 (l) The provisions of this section, including the security freeze, do not
7 apply to the use of a consumer report by the following:

8 (1) A person, or the person’s subsidiary, affiliate, agent, or assignee with
9 which the consumer has or, prior to assignment, had an account, contract, or
10 debtor-creditor relationship for the purposes of reviewing the account or
11 collecting the financial obligation owing for the account, contract, or debt, or
12 extending credit to a consumer with a prior or existing account, contract, or
13 debtor-creditor relationship, subject to the requirements of section 2480e of
14 this title. For purposes of this subdivision, “reviewing the account” includes
15 activities related to account maintenance, monitoring, credit line increases, and
16 account upgrades and enhancements.

17 (2) A subsidiary, affiliate, agent, assignee, or prospective assignee of a
18 person to whom access has been granted under subsection (d) of this section
19 for purposes of facilitating the extension of credit or other permissible use.

20 (3) Any person acting pursuant to a court order, warrant, or subpoena.

1 (4) The Office of Child Support when investigating a child support case
2 pursuant to Title IV-D of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. et seq.) and
3 33 V.S.A. § 4102.

4 (5) The Economic Services Division of the Department for Children and
5 Families or the Department of Vermont Health Access or its agents or assignee
6 acting to investigate welfare or Medicaid fraud.

7 (6) The Department of Taxes, municipal taxing authorities, or the
8 Department of Motor Vehicles, or any of their agents or assignees, acting to
9 investigate or collect delinquent taxes or assessments, including interest and
10 penalties, unpaid court orders, or acting to fulfill any of their other statutory or
11 charter responsibilities.

12 (7) A person's use of credit information for the purposes of prescreening
13 as provided by the federal Fair Credit Reporting Act.

14 (8) Any person for the sole purpose of providing a credit file monitoring
15 subscription service to which the consumer has subscribed.

16 (9) A credit reporting agency for the sole purpose of providing a
17 consumer with a copy of his or her credit report upon the consumer's request.

18 (10) Any property and casualty insurance company for use in setting or
19 adjusting a rate or underwriting for property and casualty insurance purposes.

20 Sec. 5. REPORTS

1 (a) On or before March 1, 2019, the Attorney General, the Department of
2 Financial Regulation, and Secretary of State shall submit a preliminary report
3 concerning the implementation of this act to the House Committee on
4 Commerce and Economic Development and the Senate Committee on
5 Economic Development, Housing and General Affairs.

6 (b) On or before January 15, 2020, the Attorney General, the Department
7 of Financial Regulation, and Secretary of State shall update its preliminary
8 report and provide additional information concerning the implementation of
9 this act to the House Committee on Commerce and Economic Development
10 and the Senate Committee on Economic Development, Housing and General
11 Affairs.

12 Sec. 6. EFFECTIVE DATES

13 (a) This section, Sec. 1 (Findings and Intent), Secs. 3–4 (eliminating fees
14 for placing or removing a credit freeze), and Sec. 5 (Reports) shall take effect
15 on passage.

16 (b) Sec 2 (amending 9 V.S.A. chapter 62) shall take effect on July 1, 2018,
17 except that 9 V.S.A. § 2447 (data broker information security program) shall
18 take effect on January 1, 2019.