

WEALTH ADVISORY | OUTSOURCING | AUDIT, TAX, AND CONSULTING

Investment advisory services are offered through CliftonLarsonAllen Wealth Advisors, LLC, an SEC-registered investment advisor

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National and International Reach





CLA has 7,400 professionals, operating from more than 120 locations across the country.



Agenda

- 1) Risk of sharing data
- 2) Options for independent assessments
- 3) Various data Privacy compliance requirements and best practices



Risk of Sharing Data

Compliance

- Countless regulatory requirements and ever-growing privacy requirements
- Covered entity must notify the HHS for breach of unsecured protected health information affecting 500 or more individuals, and may be liable for breaches of their business associates
- Ability to continue doing business

Financial

- \$8.64 Million IBM Reported Average Cost of Data Breach 2020 in United States (https://www.ibm.com/security/data-breach)
- Ability to continue doing business

Reputational

- 59% experienced a data breach caused by one of their third parties (https://www.ponemon.org/userfiles/filemanager/nvqfztft3qtufvi5gl60/)
- Ability to continue doing business





How to Gain Trust

Solid Security Practices and <u>Culture</u>

- •Cybersecurity Risk Management Program
- Data Classification and Inventory
- •Incident Response Plan
- Security Awareness Training
- •Test, Test, Test



Independent Assessments

- •SOC 2
- •HITRUST
- •ISO27001
- •PCI DSS
- NIST Cybersecurity



Strong Reputation

•Staying out of the "Headlines"



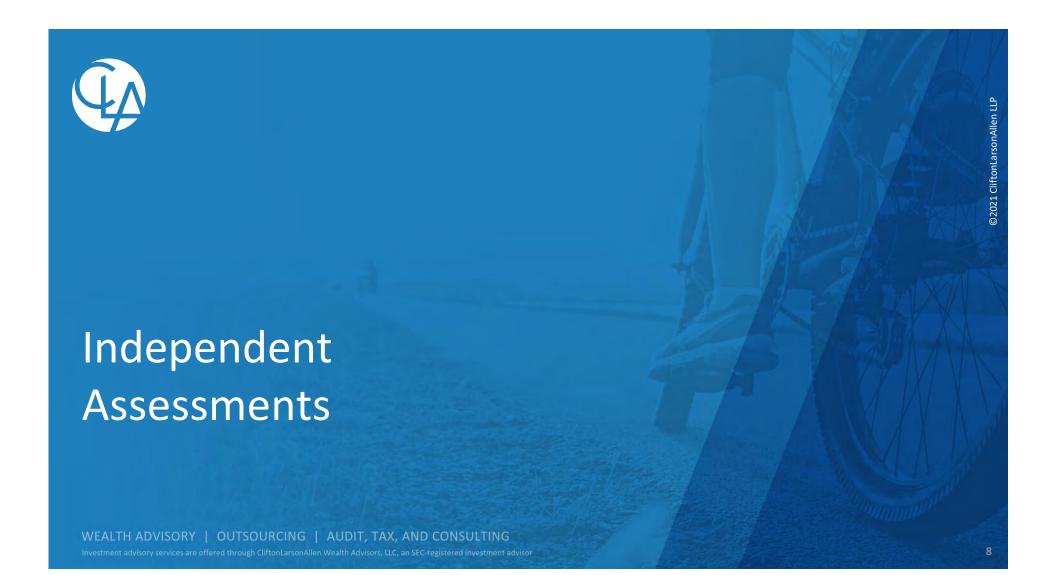
Security Questionnaires

•Often required for due diligence









SOC 2

What is it?

- Reporting framework under AICPA SSAE 18
- System and Organization Controls (SOC)
- Not a certification, but attestation report

What is the scope?

- Description Criteria AICPA Description of a Service Organization's System
- Trust Service Criteria Required control framework
 - Security (Common Criteria), Availability, Confidentiality, Processing Integrity, Privacy
- Type 1: Point in time report (design of controls)
- Type 2: Testing over a period (effectiveness of controls)
- SOC 2+: Can add any other framework that is generally available, commonly see HIPAA Security Rule



SOC 2

Who is it for?

- Service Organizations An organization that accesses, processes, or maintains data on behalf of another organization
- Designed for all service organization in all industries
- Designed to meet broad range of customers

What is the result?

- Typically, performed every year
- Auditor opinion in report can be unqualified, qualified, or adverse
- Opinion is provided on 3 areas:
 - Presentation of the "System Description" (Type 1 &2)
 - Design of the control activities (Type 1 &2)
 - Effectiveness of the control activities (Type 2)



HITRUST

What is it?

- HITRUST is an organization that includes a for-profit division (HITRUST Services Corp) and a not-for-profit division (HITRUST Alliance)
- Founded in 2007 to address the need for a security certification in the healthcare industry
- HITRUST CSF: Information security and privacy framework built on other standards / sources
- Certification issued by HITRUST

What is the scope?

- Scoped based on organizational, technical, and regulatory factors
- Incorporates more than 40 security and privacy related regulations, standards, and frameworks providing comprehensive and prescriptive coverage
- Covers 19 domains including every aspect of your security posture
- Assesses the Requirement Statements at 5 maturity levels
 - o Policy, Process, Implemented, Measured, Managed



HITRUST

Who is it for?

- Originally for organizations that deal with ePHI
- Most common for organizations contracting with insurance providers or large health plans
- In 2019, more than 90 payers and other healthcare industry companies require their thirdparty service providers (business associates) to become HITRUST certified. — Healthcare Weekly
- Now can be applicable to all industries

What is the result?

- Goal is to obtain HITRUST Certification
- Certification good for 2 years, with interim assessment
- Can also demonstrate compliance with:
 HIPAA, NIST 800-171, CMMC, FISMA, GDPR, CCPA





Comparing HITRUST and SOC 2

	SOC 2 Type 2	HITRUST Validated Assessment
Scope	 Required Security Trust Service Criteria – Common Criteria TSC follows COSO Framework Less prescriptive requirements (33 in Common Criteria) Considers risks of your organization to define controls, on average includes 70-100 Report is Unqualified or Qualified, with exceptions Option for SOC 2 + 	 Based on MyCSF Factors and optional regulatory frameworks Typically, minimum of 250 requirements, up to several hundred Detailed requirement statements and illustrative procedures Certification is based on average score Built on ISO 27001 and NIST, but can include many other regulatory frameworks



Comparing HITRUST and SOC 2

	SOC 2 Type 2	HITRUST Validated Assessment
Timing	SOC 2 Readiness Assessment - 2 to 3 months SOC 2 Type 2 - 6 to 12 months reporting period - 1 to 2 months for reports issued after period end - Full audit every year	 HITRUST Readiness Assessment 3 to 4 months HITRUST Validated Assessment Control, policies, and procedures should be established for at least 90 days Full assessment every 2 years, Interim assessment second year 2 to 4 months for HITRUST QA and certification issued



Comparing HITRUST and SOC 2

	SOC 2		HITRUST Validated Assessment	
	Phase	Potential Costs	Phase	Potential Costs
	SOC 2 Readiness Assessment	To be discussed	HITRUST Readiness Assessment	To be discussed
External Assessment Cost		To be discussed	HITRUST Validated	To be discussed
		To be discussed	Assessment (Certification) HITRUST Interim Assessment	To be discussed
			HITRUST MyCSF Subscription	TBD by HITRUST
			HITRUST Reporting Fee	TBD by HITRUST



SOC 2 + HITRUST Option

- An opinion on the suitability of the design and operating effectiveness of the controls based on
 - The applicable trust services criteria and
 - The HITRUST CSF criteria as scoped to the service organization
- "Under this structure of reporting, the SOC 2 + HITRUST report becomes the default method of reporting to meet the widest range of requests." - HITRUST



Which One Should I Choose?

Industry and Strategic Goals

- Specific industries have specific frameworks that may be preferred/required
- If you serve a broad range of industries, SOC 2 may cover all

Organization Size and Budget

Each independent assessment option will have different costs associated

Contractual Requirements

- Assess current contractual requirements to provide independent assessment reports
- Plan for future contracts to ensure your current option will work
- Customers may ask for one type of report, but are willing to accept others

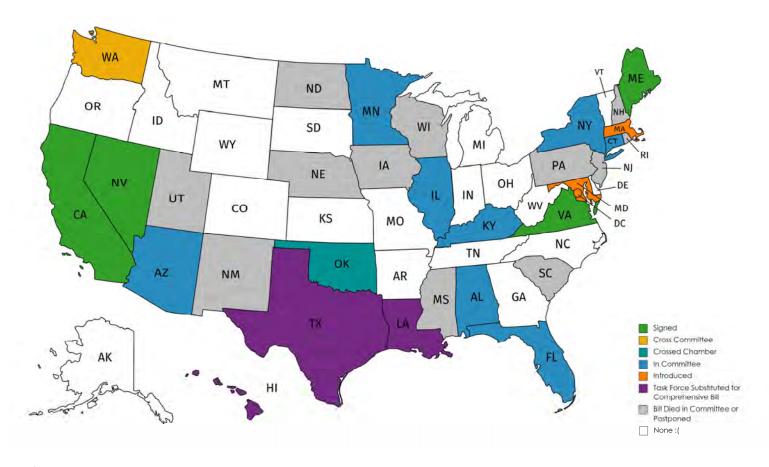


HITECH Act Amendment

- Signed January 5, 2021
- The bill requires the HHS to consider an entity's use of **recognized security best practices** when investigating reported data breaches and considering HIPAA enforcement penalties or other regulatory actions.
- "decreasing the length and extent of an audit under section 13411, or remedies
 otherwise agreed to by the Secretary, the Secretary shall consider whether the
 covered entity or business associate has adequately demonstrated that it had, for
 not less than the previous 12 months, recognized security practices"
- https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/7898/

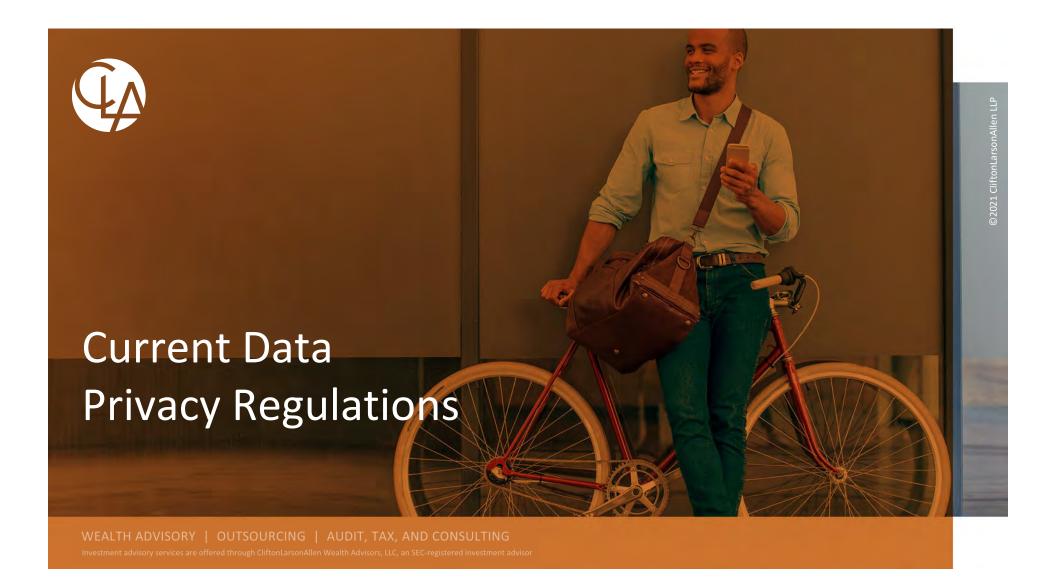






As of March 8, 2021





Vertically-Focused U.S. Privacy Laws

- U.S. Privacy Act of 1974
- Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)
- Gramm-Leach Bliley Act (GLBA)
- Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA)
- Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) Privacy Rule



Comprehensive Consumer Privacy Regulations

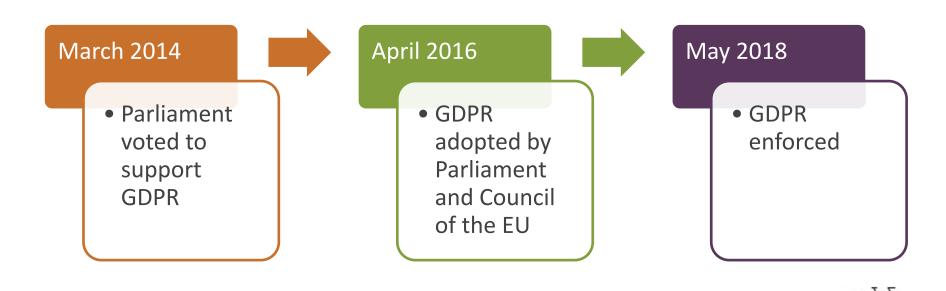
- EU's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)
- California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA)
- Emerging U.S. and International regulations





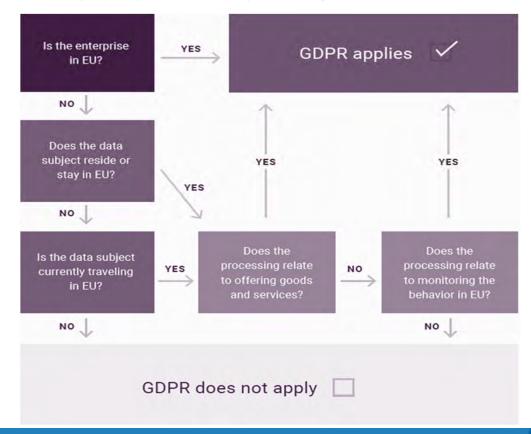
What is it?

Europe's framework for data privacy





Does GDPR Apply to my Organization?









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Data Subject Rights

The right to be informed

The right of access

The right to rectification

The right to be forgotten

The right to restrict processing

The right to data portability

The right to object

Rights in relation to automated decision making and profiling





Data Breaches

Breach

 Loss, alteration, destruction, or unauthorized disclosure of or access to personal data

Notification

- Must be given within 72 hours of a breach
- Includes as many forms as deemed necessary to distribute the information in a timely manner





Penalties

- Maximum penalty for noncompliance is up to €20 million (\$23,230,820) or 4% of annual revenue (whichever is greater)
 - Consent
 - Privacy by Design
- Other violations are assessed on a tiered basis depending on the infraction, up to €10 million (\$10,854,150) or 2% of annual revenue (whichever is greater)





California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA)

California Privacy Rights Act (CPRA)

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CCPA Consumer Rights

Right to Know

Right to Deletion

Right to Opt Out

Right to Antidiscrimination

Required Notices



Timelines

California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA)

June 28, 2018

CCPA signed into law

January 1, 2<u>020</u>

CCPA took effect

July 1, 2020

Attorney General began enforcement

California Privacy Rights Act (CPRA)

November 3, 2020

CPRA approved by California voters

January 1, 2023

CPRA takes effect

July 1, 2023

CPRA begins enforcement





Scope

CCPA

- (1) \$25+ million in annual revenue;
- (2) buys or sells, OR receives or shares for business's **commercial purpose**, PI of **50,000+ consumers**, **households or devices**; or
- (3) derives at least 50% of annual revenue from selling consumer PI.

CPRA

- (1) \$25+ million in annual revenue;
- (2) buys, sells or shares PI of **100,000**+ **consumers or households**; or
- (3) derives at least 50% of annual revenue from selling **or sharing** consumer PI.

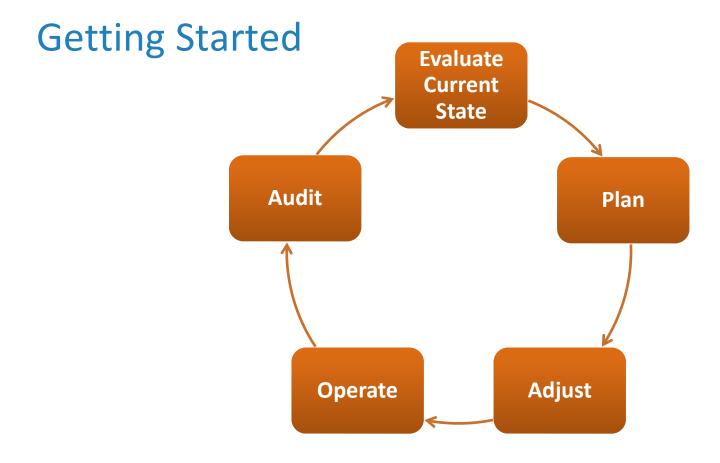


CPRA: Expanded Consent Requirements

- Selling or sharing personal information after a user has already opted out
- Selling or sharing the personal information of minors
- Secondary use, selling or sharing of sensitive personal information after a user has opted out
- Research exemptions
- Opt-in to financial incentive









Evaluate Current State

- Perform a data audit and gap assessment
- Identify weaknesses in security
 - Including data storage and transfers
- Determine if third parties are compliant with privacy requirements
- Goals:
 - Understand current gaps
 - Develop a remediation plan



Questions You Should Ask

- Does the regulation apply to us?
- Who is protected?
- What rights do they have?
- What is personal information?
- What personal information do we have?
- How is the regulation enforced?
- Can we be sued?



Design and Plan

 Using the gap assessment and remediation plan; develop controls, policies and procedures to narrow the gap

Goals:

- Address and correct any data deficiencies
- Update policies, procedures, and contracts
- Implementation plan



Adjust

- Implement the remediation plan
- Provide training to employees on adjustments
- Goals:
 - New controls, policies, and procedures implemented







Operate

 Monitor fully implemented processes for a defined period of time (Recommend 3-6 months) and assess the effectiveness of the new operational framework

Goals:

 Evaluate the effectiveness of the controls, processes, and procedures and make necessary tweaks



Audit and Repeat as Necessary

 Monitor activity, evaluate overall compliance, document appropriate evidence, and report compliance as necessary based off data population and usage

Goals:

 Meet the requirements of applicable Laws/Regulations that apply to the processing of personally identifiable information and associated data





Building a Privacy Compliance Program







Thank you!

Phillip Del Bello Phillip.DelBello@CLAconnect.com

Kadian Douglas @CLAconnect.com



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