

Privacy Assessments

A Discussion of Requirements and Risks and Practical Discussion with In-House Privacy Counsel



Speakers



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1. Legal Background 
2. Data Protection Assessment Content and Other Requirements 
3. Practical Implementation of Data Protection Assessment Requirements, Discussion with Beth Jacobs, Little Caesar Enterprises, Inc. 

Legal Background



Comprehensive State Consumer Privacy Laws

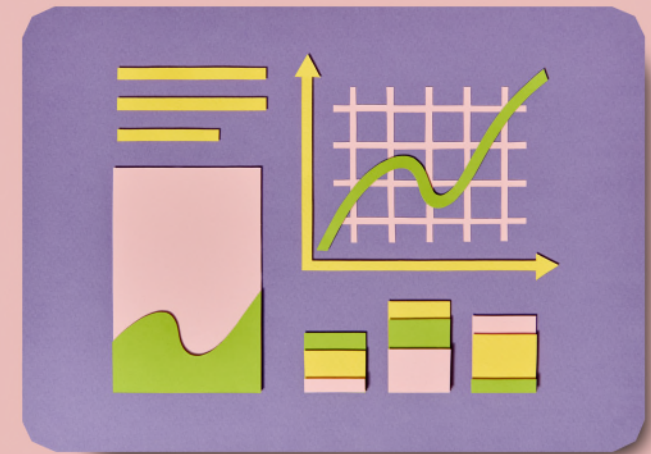
- There are 20 U.S. states with comprehensive consumer privacy laws.

	California (Timing TBD)	(January 1, 2025) Texas	
	Colorado (July 1, 2023)	(July 1, 2023) Florida	
	Connecticut (July 1, 2023)	(July 1, 2024) Oregon	
	Virginia (January 1, 2023)	(July 1, 2025) Delaware	
	Utah	Iowa	
	Indiana (December 31, 2025)	(October 1, 2025) Maryland	
	Tennessee (July 1, 2024)	Nebraska	
	Montana (January 1, 2025)	Minnesota	
	Kentucky (June 1, 2026)	Rhode Island	
	New Jersey (January 16, 2025)	(July 1, 2024) New Hampshire	

- All require data protection assessments, inspired by GDPR and EDPB, **EXCEPT Utah and Iowa**

Other Laws Requiring Data Protection Assessments

- Children's Privacy Laws:
 - California Age-Appropriate Design Code Act (enjoined and actively litigated)
 - Connecticut SB3 (effective October 1, 2024)
- AI Laws
 - Colorado AI Act (effective February 1, 2026)
 - California Draft Regulations (TBD)
- Laws that don't require assessments, but it is helpful to conduct them:
 - Children's Online Privacy Protection Act
 - Washington My Health My Data Act
 - Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act



When are Assessments Required Under the Comprehensive State Consumer Privacy Laws?

- Assessments are required when any of the following high-risk processing activities occur:
 - **Processing Sensitive Data** (*gov't ID #s, race or ethnicity, religious beliefs, health information, biometric or genetic data, children's data, etc.*)
 - **Selling Personal Data**
 - **Targeted Advertising**
 - **High-Risk Profiling** (*profiling in furtherance of decisions with legal or similarly significant effects: housing, education, insurance, essential services, etc.*)
 - **Other High-Risk Processing Activities:**
 - Monitoring publicly accessible area, or monitoring students and personnel (CA Draft Regs)
 - Training Artificial Intelligence or Automated Decisionmaking Technology (CA Draft Regs)
- A single assessment can satisfy several comparable processing activities, and can be valid for multiple state laws (as long as all requirements are met)



Data Protection Assessment Requirements



- Generally, assessments should include:
 - Summary of the processing activity
 - Description of the personal data involved
 - Context and purpose(s) of processing
 - Risk-benefit analysis (*Do the benefits outweigh the risks?*)
 - Measures taken to mitigate the risks
 - Identification of external and internal actors involved in processing
- And...Other specific requirements enumerated in laws:
 - Colorado requires **12 specific questions** to be answered + **12 additional questions if profiling**
 - California draft regs – additional requirements not contemplated by Colorado

- Assessments must include all relevant internal actors and relevant external parties to address the data protection risks
 - CO Rules 8.03
- Processors: Required to provide necessary information to controllers to enable them to accurately conduct assessments
- Some states require retention of completed data protection assessments and updating.
 - Oregon (must retain for at least 5 years)
 - California (must retain for at least 5 years (proposed))
 - Colorado (must retain for at least 3 years, and review annually for profiling)

Be Prepared to Disclose Assessments!

- The state laws require that controllers provide completed assessments to state regulators upon request.
- Under California Draft Regulations, the following may be required:
 - **Certification of Compliance** (written certification that business complied with requirements)
 - **Abridged Risk Assessments** (on a form provided by the regulator)
 - **AND**, full unabridged assessments upon request (within 10 business days)
- States generally provide that disclosure of assessments does not negate attorney-client privilege or work product protection
 - And assessments do not become public.

Additional Resources



Practical Implementation

*Discussion with
Beth Jacobs,
LCE*



What is the Process by which Assessments are Actually Conducted?

How to quantify and mitigate risks?

Which internal and external stakeholders are involved and how?

How can you integrate assessments at the design stages?

How to manage documentation and remain thorough?

How do personnel and departments communicate with each other?

*How do you decide when an assessment is required?
What about grey areas?*

One-size-fits-all approach in multi-jurisdiction project? Or localized requirements?

We are where you are

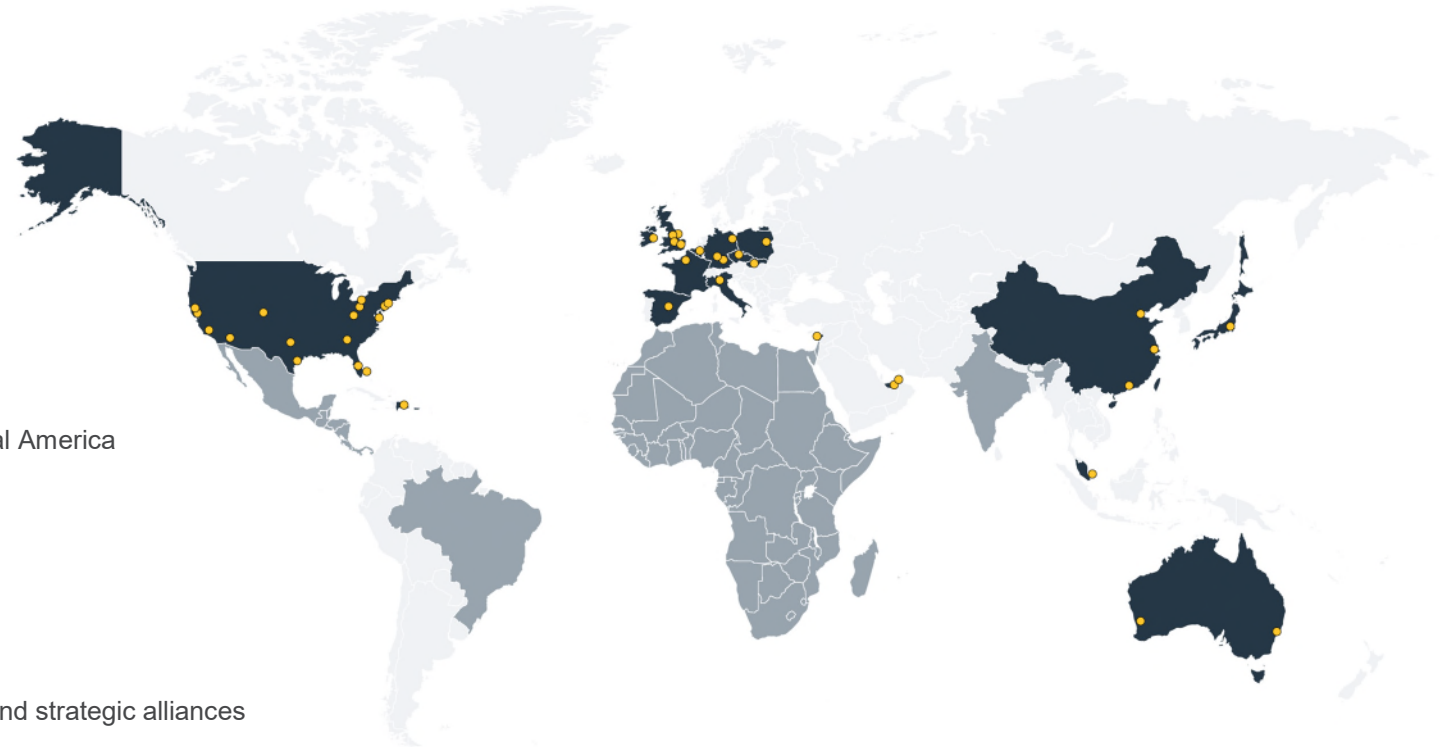
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