

Small Missteps, Big Consequences: Lessons for Privacy Programs from Recent Enforcement Actions

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Agenda

How do investigations get started?

Cookie banners

Responses to consumer privacy requests

Privacy policies and user interfaces

An Origin Story: How does an investigation start?

Cookie Banners

What's behind all the banners?



NY AG Guidance (July 2024)

We use cookies on our website to give you the most relevant experience by remembering your preferences and repeat visits. By clicking “Accept”, you consent to the use of ALL the cookies. You may visit Cookie settings to manage which cookies are used. [Cookie Policy](#)

Accept **Reject** [Cookie settings](#)

Cookie pop-up

Unfortunately, not all businesses have taken appropriate steps to ensure that their disclosures are accurate and that privacy controls work as described. An investigation by the Office of the New York State Attorney General (OAG) identified more than a dozen popular websites, together serving tens of millions of visitors each month, with privacy controls that were effectively broken. Visitors to these websites who attempted to disable tracking technologies would nevertheless continue to be tracked. The OAG also encountered websites with privacy controls and disclosures that were confusing and even potentially misleading.

CPPA Guidance (Sept. 2024)

Business A is considering user interface designs to seek consumers' consent to use their personal information and to honor requests to opt out of sale. Business A is reviewing versions designed by a service provider as well as ones designed in house.

SAMPLE ONE

Manage Content Preferences [Privacy Policy](#)

- Strictly Necessary Cookies** Always active
- Performance Cookies**
- Functional Cookies**
- Targeting Cookies**
- Do Not Sell My Personal Information**

[Save settings](#) **Agree**

SAMPLE TWO

Your Privacy Matters

We use cookies to personalize content, analyze traffic, and enhance your browsing experience. By using this website, you consent to our use of cookies. See our [Privacy Policy](#) for more information and options.

OK [Privacy Policy](#)

SAMPLE THREE

Before you continue...

We use cookies to deliver the best possible user experience. When you visit our website, we may store and retrieve information on your browser, or access data like your IP-address or device information. [Privacy Policy](#)

Enhance my experience

Other choices

Cookie Banners: Tips and Action Items

- Understand Your Data
 - Regulators are focused on sensitive data: health, children, etc.
- Compliance Testing
 - Updated privacy notices and banners aren't cutting it anymore
- Website Governance
 - Banner language, placement, choices
 - Cookie/tag categorizations
 - Process for adding/removing cookies
- Watchful Eye on Litigation and Enforcement Trends
 - Seek out resources to stay updated

Privacy Policy Pitfalls

What you say can be used against you

What kinds of statements garner scrutiny?

- Providing “California Privacy Rights” (but not including other states)
- Tentative, open-ended statement about collection, use, disclosure purposes
 - E.g., “We may collect data for any of the following purposes . . .”
- Using “anonymous” or “deidentified” information for advertising
- We use automated tools to improve our services.

- **The AI Effect: Key Questions That Could Affect Your Privacy Disclosures**
 - **Sharing data.** Are you sharing data with additional companies, e.g., a third-party generative AI provider whose AI model is integrated in your service provider's software? Is the third-party gen AI provider retaining the data or using it to train its AI model? Is this data sharing captured by the existing privacy policy language?
 - **New uses.** Does use of AI enable the business to leverage the personal data for additional purposes and, if so, are these purposes adequately described in your policy? Do any of these purposes include profiling or making significant decisions, which trigger additional obligations? Does your policy address the use of data to train AI systems for product improvement and how it is used for that purpose?
 - **New disclosures.** Do you know what you are doing with AI, such as enhancing a gen AI system's performance with your own company's data? If so, are you prepared to comply with new laws requiring disclosures on websites on all data used to train generative AI systems?

- Avoid vague and overbroad statements.
- Adequately describe consumer rights and how to exercise them.
- Prioritize clarity.
 - Regulators have flagged instances where explanations of opt-outs were confusing.
- Consider implications of AI.
 - Make sure you ask the right questions to know whether your data sharing and use align with your privacy policy.
 - Prepare for new laws and forthcoming rules that require additional disclosures.

Responses to consumer privacy requests

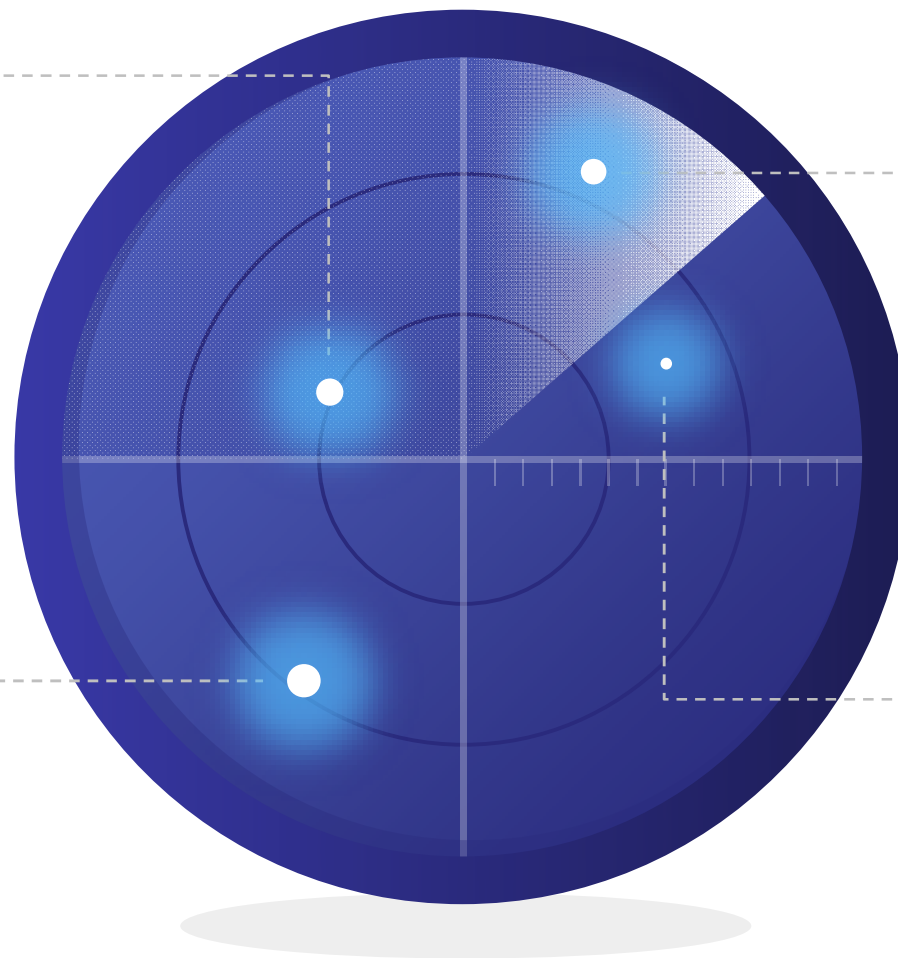
Regulator Radar-Privacy Requests

Notices

Are all applicable rights described adequately in the privacy policy?

Follow Thru

Are requests honored and when not, are required disclosures made?



Ease

How straightforward (or not) to make consumer privacy requests?

Timely

Are rights honored on time?

Responses are a signal of compliance

- Botched/ignored responses can lead to complaints to AGs
- Both CCPA actions have a Do Not Sell connection
 - But responses to other requests matter, too
- Pain points
 - Do Not Sell – “online” and “offline” opt-outs
 - Authorized agents and high-volume requests

How Do New AI-Related Obligations Affect Existing Privacy Rights Programs?

- **The AI Effect Part 2: Raising the Stakes for Privacy Rights Programs**
 - **Explainability—New Rights**
 - Colorado AI Law—Provide explanations of reasons, correction of inaccurate data, and appeals for adverse consequential decisions enabled by high-risk AI systems
 - Minnesota Consumer Data Privacy Act—Right to question results of profiling that have legal effect, obtain reason for result, correct inaccurate data on which decision is based, request reevaluation, and obtain information on actions to take to secure different decision
 - Draft CPPA Automated Decision-Making Technology Rules—Disclosures and access rights regarding the tool’s logic and how the business used the output to make a decision
 - **Correction Rights**—How do you operationalize when an AI system has been trained on inaccurate data?
 - **Limitations on access and correction rights**—What happens when AI bills providing similar rights do not include the same exceptions?
 - **Impact on privacy governance**—Can you leverage existing processes to fulfill these obligations, or do you need to create new processes or hire additional personnel?

- Keep policies and processes up-to-date with new regulations
 - Add new rights (e.g., OR right to obtain list of third parties) promptly
 - Consider implications of AI-related obligations and how they affect scope of consumer rights, governance programs for processing and operationalizing rights, and disclosures.
- Test, and test again
- Document processes
 - CCPA requires 24-month retention of request records
 - Records *can* show mistakes are isolated lapses from strong practices

Key Takeaways

When you leave this room

Understand Your Data

Key areas of focus for regulators: Sensitive categories: Health, Children's



Compliance Testing

A privacy notice and cookie banner are not cutting it anymore

Governance

AI use & Websites must be managed proactively

Build your story

A defensible position should be the goal

Discussion



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