Tennessee Code Annotated

Title 47 - Commercial Instruments and Transactions

Chapter 18 – Consumer Protection

Part 21 – Identity Theft

§ 47-18-2107. Release of personal consumer information.

(a) As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Breach of the system security of the system" means unauthorized":

<u>(A) Means the</u> acquisition of computerized datathe information set out in subdivision (a)(1)(A)(i) or (a)(1)(A)(ii) by an unauthorized person that materially compromises the security, confidentiality, or integrity of personal information maintained by the information holder. Good:

(i) Unencrypted computerized data; or

(ii) Encrypted computerized data and the encryption key; and

(B) Does not include the good faith acquisition of personal information by an employee or agent of the information holder for the purposes of the information holder is not a breach of the security of the system; provided, that if the personal information is not used or subject to further unauthorized disclosure;

(2) <u>"Encrypted" means computerized data that is rendered unusable, unreadable, or indecipherable</u> without the use of a decryption process or key and in accordance with the current version of the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) 140–2;

(3) "Information holder" means any person or business that conducts business in this state, or any agency of thethis state of Tennessee or any of its political subdivisions, that owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information of residents of this state; and

(3)

(A4) "Personal information"-means:

(A) Means an individual's first name or first initial and last name, in combination with any one (1) or more of the following data elements, when either the name or the data elements are not encrypted:

(i) Social Securitysecurity number;

(ii) Driver license number; or

(iii) Account-number, credit<u>card</u>, or debit card number, in combination with any required security code, access code, or password that would permit access to an individual's financial account; and

(B)<u>Personal information</u> does <u>Does</u> not include <u>publicly available</u> information that is lawfully made available to the general public from federal, state, or local government records<u>- or information that</u> has been redacted, or otherwise made unusable; and

(45) "Unauthorized person" includes an employee of the information holder who is discovered by the information holder to have obtained personal information and intentionally used with the intent to use it for an unlawful purpose;

(b)Any Following discovery or notification of a breach of system security by an information holder, the information holder shall disclose anythe breach of the security of the system, following discovery or notification of the breach in the<u>system</u> security of the data, to any resident of Tennesseethis state whose personal information was, or is reasonably believed to have been, acquired by an unauthorized person. The disclosure shall<u>must</u> be made immediately, but no later than forty-five (45) days from the discovery or notification of the breach of system security, unless a longer period of time is required due to the legitimate needs of law enforcement, as provided in subsection (d).

(c) Any information holder that maintains computerized data that includes personal information that the information holder does not own shall notify the owner or licensee of the information of any breach of the security of the data immediately, immediately, but no later than forty five (45) days from when the breach became known by the information holder, system security if the personal information was, or is reasonably believed to have been, acquired by an unauthorized person. The disclosure must be made no later than forty-five (45) days from the discovery or notification of the breach of system security, unless a longer period of time is required due to the legitimate needs of law enforcement, as provided in subsection (d).

(d) The notification required by this section may be delayed, if a law enforcement agency determines that the notification will impede a criminal investigation. The <u>If the</u> notification required by this section shallis delayed, it must be made notion later than forty-five (45) days after the law enforcement agency determines that it notification will not compromise the investigation.

(e) For purposes of this section, notice may be provided by one (1) of the following methods:

(1) Written notice;

(2) Electronic notice, if the notice provided is consistent with the provisions regarding electronic records and signatures set forth in ►15 U.S.C. §7001§ 7001 or if the information holder's primary method of communication with the resident of this state has been by electronic means; or

(3) Substitute notice, if the information holder demonstrates that the cost of providing notice would exceed two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000), or that the affected class of subject persons to be notified exceeds five hundred thousand (500,000) persons, or the information holder does not have sufficient contact information. Substitute and the notice shall consist consists of all of the following:

(A)E-mail<u>Email</u> notice, when the information holder has an e-mail<u>email</u> address for the subject persons;

(B) Conspicuous posting of the notice on the information holder's internet-website-page, if the information holder maintains such a website page; and

(C) Notification to major statewide media.

(f) Notwithstanding subsection (e), <u>if</u> an information holder that maintains its own notification procedures as part of an information security policy for the treatment of personal information, and <u>if</u> the policy is otherwise consistent with the timing requirements of this section, shall be deemed to

bethe information holder is in compliance with the notification requirements of this section, if it as long as the information holder notifies subject persons in accordance with its policies in the event of a breach of system security of the system.

(g)In the event that a person If an information holder discovers circumstances requiring notification pursuant to this section of more than one thousand (1,000) persons at one (1) time, the person shall<u>information holder must</u> also notify, without unreasonable delay, all consumer reporting agencies, as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1681a, and credit bureaus that compile and maintain files on consumers on a nationwide basis, as defined by ►15 U.S.C. §1681a, of the timing, distribution, and content of the notices.

(h) Any customer of an information holder who is a person or business entity, but who is not an agency of <u>thethis</u> state or any political subdivision of <u>thethis</u> state, and who is injured by a violation of this section, may institute a civil action to recover damages and to enjoin the <u>person or business</u> <u>entityinformation holder</u> from further action in violation of this section. The rights and remedies available under this section are cumulative to each other and to any other rights and remedies available under law.

(i) This section shalldoes not apply to any person or entity information holder that is subject to:

(1) ►Title V of the Gramm-_Leach-_Bliley Act of 1999, ►<u>1999 (</u>Pub. L. No. 106-_102); or

(2) The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (*42 U.S.C. § 1320d <u>et seq.</u>), as expanded by the Health Information Technology for Clinical and Economic Health Act (*42 U.S.C. §§§ 300jj et seq., and *42 U.S.C. §§§ 17921 et seq.).

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it.

Approved this 4th day of April, 2017