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S T A T E O F R H O D E I S L A N D

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2022

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A N A C T

RELATING TO INSURANCE -- INSURANCE DATA SECURITY ACT

Introduced By: Representatives Kennedy, Azzinaro, Edwards, Diaz, Phillips, Kazarian, and Solomon
Date Introduced: March 03, 2022

Referred To: House Corporations

(Dept. of Business Regulation)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Title 27 of the General Laws entitled "INSURANCE" is hereby amended by adding thereto the following chapter:

CHAPTER 1.3

INSURANCE DATA SECURITY ACT

27-1.3-1. Title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Insurance Data Security Act."

27-1.3-2. Purpose and intent.

(a) The purpose and intent of this chapter is to establish standards for data security and standards for the investigation of, and notification to the commissioner of, a cybersecurity event applicable to licensees, as defined in § 27-1.3-3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, this chapter establishes the exclusive state standards applicable to licensees for data security, the investigation of a cybersecurity event as defined in § 27-1.3-3, and notification to the commissioner. These provisions do not affect a licensee's responsibility to notify consumers in accordance with § 27-1.3-6(c).

(b) This chapter may not be construed to create or imply a private cause of action for violation of its provisions nor may it be construed to curtail a private cause of action which would otherwise exist in the absence of this chapter.

27-1.3-3. Definitions.

As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(1) "Authorized individual" means an individual known to and screened by the licensee and determined to be necessary and appropriate to have access to the nonpublic information held by the licensee and its information systems.

(2) "Commissioner" shall have the meaning established in § 42-14-5.

(3) "Consumer" means an individual, including, but not limited to, applicants, policyholders, insureds, beneficiaries, claimants, and certificate holders who is a resident of this state and whose nonpublic information is in a licensee's possession, custody or control.

(4) "Cybersecurity event" means an event resulting in unauthorized access to, disruption or misuse of, an information system or nonpublic information stored on such information system.

(i) The term "cybersecurity event" does not include the unauthorized acquisition of encrypted nonpublic information if the encryption, process or key is not also acquired, released or used without authorization.

(ii) "Cybersecurity event" does not include an event with regard to which the licensee has determined that the nonpublic information accessed by an unauthorized person has not been used or released and has been returned or destroyed.

(5) "Department" means the department of business regulation, division of insurance.

(6) "Encrypted" means the transformation of data into a form which results in a low probability of assigning meaning without the use of a protective process or key.

(7) "Information security program" means the administrative, technical, and physical safeguards that a licensee uses to access, collect, distribute, process, protect, store, use, transmit, dispose of, or otherwise handle nonpublic information.

(8) "Information system" means a discrete set of electronic information resources organized for the collection, processing, maintenance, use, sharing, dissemination or disposition of electronic information, as well as any specialized system such as industrial/process controls systems, telephone switching and private branch exchange systems, and environmental control systems.

(9) "Licensee" means any person licensed, authorized to operate, or registered, or required to be licensed, authorized, or registered pursuant to the insurance laws of this state, but shall not include a purchasing group or a risk retention group chartered and licensed in a state other than this state or a licensee that is acting as an assuming insurer that is domiciled in another state or jurisdiction.

(10) "Multi-factor authentication" means authentication through verification of at least two (2) of the following types of authentication factors:

(i) Knowledge factors, such as a password; or

(ii) Possession factors, such as a token or text message on a mobile phone; or

(iii) Inherence factors, such as a biometric characteristic.

(11) "Nonpublic information" means information that is not publicly available information and is:

(i) Business related information of a licensee the tampering with which, or unauthorized disclosure, access or use of which, would cause a material adverse impact to the business, operations or security of the licensee;

(ii) Any information concerning a consumer which because of name, number, personal mark, or other identifier can be used to identify such consumer, in combination with any one or more of the following data elements:

(A) Social security number;

(B) Driver's license number or non-driver identification card number;

(C) Account number, credit or debit card number;

(D) Any security code, access code or password that would permit access to a consumer's financial account; or

(E) Biometric records;

(iii) Any information or data, except age or gender, in any form or medium created by or derived from a health care provider or a consumer and that relates to:

(A) The past, present or future physical, mental, behavioral health or medical condition of any consumer or a member of the consumer's family;

(B) The provision of health care to any consumer; or

(C) Payment for the provision of health care to any consumer.

(12) "Person" means any individual or any non-governmental entity, including, but not limited to, any non-governmental partnership, corporation, limited liability company, branch, agency or association.

(13) "Publicly available information" means any information that a licensee has a reasonable basis to believe is lawfully made available to the general public from: federal, state or local government records; widely distributed media; or disclosures to the general public that are required to be made by federal, state or local law:

(i) For the purposes of this definition, a licensee has a reasonable basis to believe that information is lawfully made available to the general public if the licensee has taken steps to determine:

(A) That the information is of the type that is available to the general public; and

(B) Whether a consumer can direct that the information not be made available to the general

public and the consumer has not done so.

(14) "Risk assessment" means the procedure that each licensee is required to complete under § 27-1.3-4(c).

(15) "State" means the State of Rhode Island.

(16) "Third-party service provider" means a person, not otherwise defined as a licensee, that contracts with a licensee to maintain, process, store or otherwise is permitted access to nonpublic information through its provision of services to the licensee.

27-1.3-4. Information security program.

(a) Implementation of an information security program. Commensurate with the size and complexity of a licensee, the nature and scope of a licensee's activities, including its use of third-party service providers, and the sensitivity of the nonpublic information used by the licensee or in the licensee's possession, custody or control, shall develop, implement, and maintain a comprehensive written information security program based on the licensee's risk assessment and that contains administrative, technical, and physical safeguards for the protection of nonpublic information and the licensee's information system.

(b) Objectives of information security program. A licensee's information security program shall be designed to:

(1) Protect the security and confidentiality of nonpublic information and the security of the information system;

(2) Protect against any threats or hazards to the security or integrity of nonpublic information and the information system;

(3) Protect against unauthorized access to or use of nonpublic information, and minimize the likelihood of harm to any consumer; and

(4) Define and periodically reevaluate a schedule for retention of nonpublic information and a mechanism for its destruction when no longer needed.

(c) Risk assessment. The licensee shall:

(1) Designate one or more employees, an affiliate, or an outside vendor designated to act on behalf of the licensee who is responsible for the information security program;

(2) Identify reasonably foreseeable internal or external threats that could result in unauthorized access, transmission, disclosure, misuse, alteration or destruction of nonpublic information, including the security of information systems and nonpublic information that are accessible to, or held by, third-party service providers;

(3) Assess the likelihood and potential damage of these threats, taking into consideration the sensitivity of the nonpublic information;

(4) Assess the sufficiency of policies, procedures, information systems and other safeguards in place to manage these threats, including consideration of threats in each relevant area of the licensee's operations, including:

(i) Employee training and management;

(ii) Information systems, including network and software design, as well as information classification, governance, processing, storage, transmission, and disposal; and

(iii) Detecting, preventing, and responding to attacks, intrusions, or other systems failures; and

(5) Implement information safeguards to manage the threats identified in its ongoing assessment, and no less than annually, assess the effectiveness of the safeguards' key controls, systems, and procedures.

(d) Risk management. Based on its risk assessment, the licensee shall:

(1) Design its information security program to mitigate the identified risks, commensurate with the size and complexity of the licensee's activities, including its use of third-party service providers, and the sensitivity of the nonpublic information used by the licensee or in the licensee's possession, custody or control;

(2) Determine which security measures listed below are appropriate and implement such security measures:

(i) Place access controls on information systems, including controls to authenticate and permit access only to authorized individuals to protect against the unauthorized acquisition of nonpublic information;

(ii) Identify and manage the data, personnel, devices, systems, and facilities that enable the organization to achieve business purposes in accordance with their relative importance to business objectives and the organization's risk strategy;

(iii) Restrict access at physical locations containing nonpublic information only to authorized individuals;

(iv) Protect, by encryption or other appropriate means, all nonpublic information while being transmitted over an external network and all nonpublic information stored on a laptop computer or other portable computing or storage device or media;

(v) Adopt secure development practices for in-house developed applications utilized by the licensee and procedures for evaluating, assessing or testing the security of externally developed applications utilized by the licensee;

(vi) Modify the information system in accordance with the licensee's information security program;

(vii) Utilize effective controls, which may include multi-factor authentication procedures for any individual accessing nonpublic information;

(viii) Regularly test and monitor systems and procedures to detect actual and attempted attacks on, or intrusions into, information systems;

(ix) Include audit trails within the information security program designed to detect and respond to cybersecurity events and designed to reconstruct material financial transactions sufficient to support normal operations and obligations of the licensee;

(x) Implement measures to protect against destruction, loss, or damage of nonpublic information due to environmental hazards, such as fire and water damage or other catastrophes or technological failures; and

(xi) Develop, implement, and maintain procedures for the secure disposal of nonpublic information in any format;

(3) Include cybersecurity risks in the licensee's enterprise risk management process;

(4) Stay informed regarding emerging threats or vulnerabilities and utilize reasonable security measures when sharing information relative to the character of the sharing and the type of information shared; and

(5) Provide its personnel with cybersecurity awareness training that is updated as necessary to reflect risks identified by the licensee in the risk assessment.

(e) Oversight by board of directors. If the licensee has a board of directors, the board or an appropriate committee of the board shall, at a minimum:

(1) Require the licensee's executive management or its designees to develop, implement, and maintain the licensee's information security program;

(2) Require the licensee's executive management or its designees to report in writing at least annually, the following information:

(i) The overall status of the information security program and the licensee's compliance with this chapter; and

(ii) Material matters related to the information security program, addressing issues such as risk assessment, risk management and control decisions, third-party service provider arrangements, results of testing, cybersecurity events or violations and management's responses thereto, or recommendations for changes in the information security program; and

(3) If executive management delegates any of its responsibilities pursuant to this section, it shall oversee the development, implementation and maintenance of the licensee's information security program prepared by the designee(s) and shall receive a report from the designee(s) complying with the requirements of the report to the board of directors.

(f) Oversight of third-party service provider arrangements.

(1) A licensee shall exercise due diligence in selecting its third-party service provider; and

(2) A licensee shall take reasonable steps to request a third-party service provider to implement appropriate administrative, technical, and physical measures to protect and secure the information systems and nonpublic information that are accessible to, or held by, the third-party service provider.

(g) Program adjustments. The licensee shall monitor, evaluate and adjust, as appropriate, the information security program consistent with any relevant changes in technology, the sensitivity of its nonpublic information, internal or external threats to information, and the licensee's own changing business arrangements, such as mergers and acquisitions, alliances and joint ventures, outsourcing arrangements and changes to information systems.

(h) Incident response plan:

(1) As part of its information security program, each licensee shall establish a written incident response plan designed to promptly respond to, and recover from, any cybersecurity event that compromises the confidentiality, integrity or availability of nonpublic information in its possession, the licensee's information systems, or the continuing functionality of any aspect of the licensee's business or operations;

(2) Such incident response plan shall address the following areas:

(i) The internal process for responding to a cybersecurity event;

(ii) The goals of the incident response plan;

(iii) The definition of clear roles, responsibilities and levels of decision-making authority;

(iv) External and internal communications and information sharing;

(v) Identification of requirements for the remediation of any identified weaknesses in information systems and associated controls;

(vi) Documentation and reporting regarding cybersecurity events and related incident response activities; and

(vii) The evaluation and revision as necessary of the incident response plan following a cybersecurity event.

(i) Annual certification to commissioner of domiciliary state. Annually, each insurer domiciled in this state shall submit to the commissioner a written statement by April 15 certifying that the insurer is in compliance with the requirements set forth in this section. Each insurer shall maintain for examination by the department all records, schedules and data supporting this certificate for a period of five (5) years. To the extent an insurer has identified areas, systems or processes that require material improvement, updating or redesign, the insurer shall document the

identification and the remedial efforts planned and underway to address such areas, systems or processes. This documentation must be available for inspection by the commissioner.

27-1.3-5. Investigation of a cybersecurity event.

(a) If the licensee learns that a cybersecurity event has or may have occurred, the licensee, or an outside vendor and/or service provider designated to act on behalf of the licensee, shall conduct a prompt investigation.

(b) During the investigation, the licensee, or an outside vendor and/or service provider designated to act on behalf of the licensee, shall, at a minimum, determine as much of the following information as possible:

(1) Whether a cybersecurity event has occurred;

(2) Assess the nature and scope of the cybersecurity event;

(3) Identify any nonpublic information that may have been involved in the cybersecurity event; and

(4) Perform or oversee reasonable measures to restore the security of the information systems compromised in the cybersecurity event in order to prevent further unauthorized acquisition, release or use of nonpublic information in the licensee's possession, custody or control.

(c) If the licensee learns that a cybersecurity event has or may have occurred in a system maintained by a third-party service provider, and it has or may have impacted the licensee's nonpublic information, the licensee shall make reasonable efforts to complete the steps set forth in subsection (b) of this section or make reasonable efforts to confirm and document that the third-party service provider has completed those steps.

(d) The licensee shall maintain records concerning all cybersecurity events for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of the cybersecurity event and shall produce those records upon demand of the commissioner.

27-1.3-6. Notification of a cybersecurity event.

(a) Notification to the commissioner. Each licensee shall notify the commissioner as promptly as possible but in no event later than three (3) business days from a determination that a cybersecurity event has occurred when either of the following criteria has been met:

(1) This state is the licensee's state of domicile, in the case of an insurer, or this state is the licensee's home state, in the case of a producer, as those terms are defined in § 27-2.4-2; or

(2) The licensee reasonably believes that the nonpublic information involved affects two hundred fifty (250) or more consumers residing in this state and that either of the following apply:

(i) A cybersecurity event impacting the licensee of which notice is required to be provided to any government body, self-regulatory agency or any other supervisory body pursuant to any state

or federal law; or

(ii) A cybersecurity event that has a reasonable likelihood of materially harming:

(A) Any consumer residing in this state; or

(B) Any material part of the normal operation(s) of the licensee.

(b) The licensee shall provide any information required by this section in electronic form as directed by the commissioner. The licensee shall have a continuing obligation to update and supplement initial and subsequent notifications to the commissioner concerning the cybersecurity event. The licensee shall provide as much of the following information as possible:

(1) Date of the cybersecurity event;

(2) Description of how the information was exposed, lost, stolen, or breached, including the specific roles and responsibilities of third-party service providers, if any;

(3) How the cybersecurity event was discovered;

(4) Whether any lost, stolen, or breached information has been recovered and if so, how this recovery was achieved;

(5) The identity of the source of the cybersecurity event;

(6) Whether the licensee has filed a police report or has notified any regulatory, government or law enforcement agencies and, if so, when such notification was provided;

(7) Description of the specific types of information acquired without authorization. Specific types of information consisting of particular data elements including, for example, types of medical information, types of financial information or types of information allowing identification of the consumer;

(8) The period during which the information system was compromised by the cybersecurity event;

(9) The number of total consumers in this state affected by the cybersecurity event. The licensee shall provide the best estimate in the initial report to the commissioner and update this estimate with each subsequent report to the commissioner pursuant to this section;

(10) The results of any internal review identifying a lapse in either automated controls or internal procedures, or confirming that all automated controls or internal procedures were followed;

(11) Description of efforts being undertaken to remediate the situation which permitted the cybersecurity event to occur;

(12) A copy of the licensee's privacy policy and a statement outlining the steps the licensee will take to investigate and notify consumers affected by the cybersecurity event; and

(13) Name of a contact person who is both familiar with the cybersecurity event and authorized to act for the licensee.

(c) Notification to consumers. A licensee shall comply with chapter 49.3 of title 11, as applicable, and provide a copy of the notice sent to consumers under that chapter to the commissioner, when a licensee is required to notify the commissioner under subsection (a) of this section.

(d) Notice regarding cybersecurity events of third-party service providers:

(1) In the case of a cybersecurity event involving a licensee's nonpublic information in a system maintained by a third-party service provider, of which the licensee has become aware, the licensee shall treat that event as it would under subsection (a) of this section;

(2) The computation of the licensee's deadlines shall begin on the day after the third-party service provider notifies the licensee of the cybersecurity event or the licensee otherwise has actual knowledge of the cybersecurity event, whichever is sooner;

(3) Nothing in this chapter shall prevent or abrogate an agreement between a licensee and another licensee, a third-party service provider or any other party to fulfill any of the investigation requirements imposed under § 27-1.3-5 or notice requirements imposed under this section.

(e) Notice regarding cybersecurity events of reinsurers to insurers:

(1)(i) In the case of a cybersecurity event involving nonpublic information that is used by the licensee that is acting as an assuming insurer or in the possession, custody or control of a licensee that is acting as an assuming insurer and that does not have a direct contractual relationship with the affected consumers, the assuming insurer shall notify its affected ceding insurers and the commissioner of its state of domicile within seventy-two (72) hours of making the determination that a cybersecurity event has occurred;

(ii) The ceding insurers that have a direct contractual relationship with affected consumers shall fulfill the consumer notification requirements imposed under chapter 49.3 of title 11, the "identity theft protection act of 2015", and any other notification requirements relating to a cybersecurity event imposed under this section;

(2)(i) In the case of a cybersecurity event involving nonpublic information that is in the possession, custody or control of a third-party service provider of a licensee that is an assuming insurer, the assuming insurer shall notify its affected ceding insurers and the commissioner of its state of domicile within seventy-two (72) hours of receiving notice from its third-party service provider that a cybersecurity event has occurred;

(ii) The ceding insurers that have a direct contractual relationship with affected consumers shall fulfill the consumer notification requirements imposed under chapter 49.3 of title 11 and any other notification requirements relating to a cybersecurity event imposed under this section.

(f) Notice regarding cybersecurity events of insurers to producers of record.

(1) In the case of a cybersecurity event involving nonpublic information that is in the possession, custody or control of a licensee that is an insurer or its third-party service provider and for which a consumer accessed the insurer's services through an independent insurance producer, the insurer shall notify the producers of record of all affected consumers as soon as practicable as directed by the commissioner.

(2) The insurer is excused from this obligation for those instances in which it does not have the current producer of record information for any individual consumer.

27-1.3-7. Power of commissioner.

(a) The commissioner shall have power to examine and investigate into the affairs of any licensee to determine whether the licensee has been or is engaged in any conduct in violation of this chapter. This power is in addition to the powers which the commissioner has pursuant to chapter 13.1 of title 27 and any such investigation or examination shall be conducted pursuant to chapter 13.1 of title 27.

(b) Whenever the commissioner has reason to believe that a licensee has been or is engaged in conduct in this state which violates this chapter, the commissioner may take action that is necessary or appropriate to enforce the provisions of this chapter.

27-1.3-8. Confidentiality.

(a) Any documents, materials or other information in the control or possession of the department that are furnished by a licensee or an employee or agent thereof acting on behalf of a licensee pursuant to §§ 27-1.3-4(i) and 27-1.3-6(b)(2), (3), (4), (5), (8), (10), and (11), or that are obtained by the commissioner in an investigation or examination pursuant to § 27-1.3-7 shall be confidential by law and privileged, shall not be subject to chapter 2 of title 38, shall not be subject to subpoena, and shall not be subject to discovery or admissible in evidence in any private civil action; provided, however, the commissioner is authorized to use the documents, materials or other information in the furtherance of any regulatory or legal action brought as a part of the commissioner's duties.

(b) Neither the commissioner nor any person who received documents, materials or other information while acting under the authority of the commissioner shall be permitted or required to testify in any private civil action concerning any confidential documents, materials, or information subject to subsection (a) of this section.

(c) In order to assist in the performance of the commissioner's duties under this chapter, the commissioner:

(1) May share documents, materials or other information, including the confidential and privileged documents, materials or information subject to subsection (a) of this section, with other

state, federal, and international regulatory agencies, with the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, its affiliates or subsidiaries, and with state, federal, and international law enforcement authorities; provided that, the recipient agrees in writing to maintain the confidentiality and privileged status of the document, material or other information;

(2) May receive documents, materials or information, including otherwise confidential and privileged documents, materials or information, from the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, its affiliates or subsidiaries and from regulatory and law enforcement officials of other foreign or domestic jurisdictions, and shall maintain as confidential or privileged any document, material or information received with notice or the understanding that it is confidential or privileged under the laws of the jurisdiction that is the source of the document, material or information;

(3) May share documents, materials or other information subject to subsection (a) of this section, with a third-party consultant or vendor provided the consultant agrees in writing to maintain the confidentiality and privileged status of the document, material or other information; and

(4) May enter into agreements governing sharing and use of information consistent with this subsection.

(d) No waiver of any applicable privilege or claim of confidentiality in the documents, materials, or information shall occur as a result of disclosure to the commissioner under this section or as a result of sharing as authorized in subsection (c) of this section.

(e) Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit the commissioner from releasing final, adjudicated actions that are open to public inspection pursuant to chapter 2 of title 38 to a database or other clearinghouse service maintained by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, its affiliates or subsidiaries.

27-1.3-9. Exceptions.

(a) The following exceptions shall apply to this chapter:

(1) A licensee meeting one of the following criteria is exempt from § 27-1.3-4:

(i) A licensee with fewer than twenty-five (25) employees, including any independent contractors with access to the licensee's nonpublic information; or

(ii) A licensee with less than five million dollars ($5,000,000) in gross annual revenue; or

(iii) A licensee with less than ten million dollars ($10,000,000) in assets, measured at the end of the licensee's fiscal year.

(2) A licensee subject to and in compliance with Pub. L. 104-191, 110 Stat. 1936, enacted August 21, 1996 (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act) and related privacy, security

and breach notification regulations pursuant to 45 Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 160 and 164, and Pub. L. 111-5, 123 Stat. 226, enacted February 17, 2009 (Health Information Technology) is considered to meet the requirements of this chapter, other than the requirements of §§ 27-1.3-6(a) and (b) regarding notification to the commissioner, if:

(i) The licensee maintains a program for information security and breach notification that treats all nonpublic information relating to consumers in this state in the same manner as protected health information;

(ii) The licensee annually submits to the commissioner a written statement certifying that the licensee is in compliance with, the requirements of this subsection; and

(iii) The commissioner has not issued a determination finding that the applicable federal regulations are materially less stringent than the requirements of this chapter.

(3) An employee, agent, representative or designee of a licensee, who is also a licensee, is exempt from § 27-1.3-4 and need not develop its own information security program to the extent that the employee, agent, representative or designee is covered by the information security program of the other licensee.

(b) In the event that a licensee ceases to qualify for an exception, the licensee shall have one hundred eighty (180) days to comply with this chapter.

27-1.3-10. Penalties.

In the case of a violation of this chapter, a licensee may be penalized in accordance with § 42-14-16.

27-1.3-11. Severability.

If any provision of this chapter or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is for any reason held to be invalid, the remainder of the chapter and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect on January 1, 2023.

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EXPLANATION

BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

A N A C T

RELATING TO INSURANCE -- INSURANCE DATA SECURITY ACT

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This act is based on the National Association of Insurance Commissioners Model Act regarding data security to establish standards for data security and standards for the investigation of and notification to the commissioner of a cybersecurity event. This act would also provide that all documents, materials or other information in the control of the department of business regulation, division of insurance furnished by a licensee or that are obtained by the commissioner in an investigation pursuant to § 27-1.3-7 shall be confidential and not subject to discovery and not admissible in evidence in any private civil action.

This act would take effect on January 1, 2023.

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