# A solution for complying with the revised FTC Safeguards Rule











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### **About ComplyAuto**

- Over 2,000 dealers use the ComplyAuto software for compliance with state & federal privacy/cybersecurity requirements.
- Endorsed by several of the largest state dealer associations.
- Partnered with the NADA and drafted portions of their new FTC Safeguards Manual.













Driven

































## **The Revised FTC Safeguards Rule**

- On October 27, 2021, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) finalized revisions to the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA) Safeguards Rule ("Revised Rule") for the first time since the rule was issued in 2002.
- The Revised Rule if effective January 10, 2022, but most provisions are delayed until December 9, 2022.
- The Revised Rules are detailed in a 145-page publication.
- In its announcement, the FTC specifically names "automobile dealerships" as non-banking financial institutions that fall under the purview of these new revisions.
- The Revised Rule is extensive and imposes a series of new technical and administrative requirements on dealers (summary on next slide).
- Dealers must act immediately to meet compliance with the new rules or otherwise risk penalties of up to \$46,517 per violation.
- NADA estimated that the new rules would cost a single dealer \$276,925/yr
- GLBA/CIS compliance also help dealers significantly reduce their cybersecurity insurance premiums (and prevent denial in coverage/renewal)
- NADA released their newest compliance manual last month, which was co-authored by ComplyAuto/Chris Cleveland





## **New FTC Safeguards Rule Requirements**

- Required documentation of IT change management procedures
- Required annual penetration testing
- Required biannual vulnerability scanning
- Required employee training on information security
- Required contracts for vendors containing NPI
- Required risk assessments of vendors containing NPI
- Required written incident response plan
- Required annual written report to the Board of Directors

- Appointment of "qualified individual"
- Requirement to undertake written risk assessments and update policies after each assessment
- Implementation of "access controls"
- Undertake a required data and systems inventory
- Data encryption requirement
- Multi-factor authentication for systems containing NPI
- Systems monitoring and logging
- Development of secure data disposal procedures
- Phishing simulations & security awareness





#### APPLICABLE LAW OR REGULATION

16 CFR §314.4(c)(6)-(7), §314.4(c)(6)(h)(1)

Dealers must have a written Information Security Program and Incident Response Plan that is made available to employees.

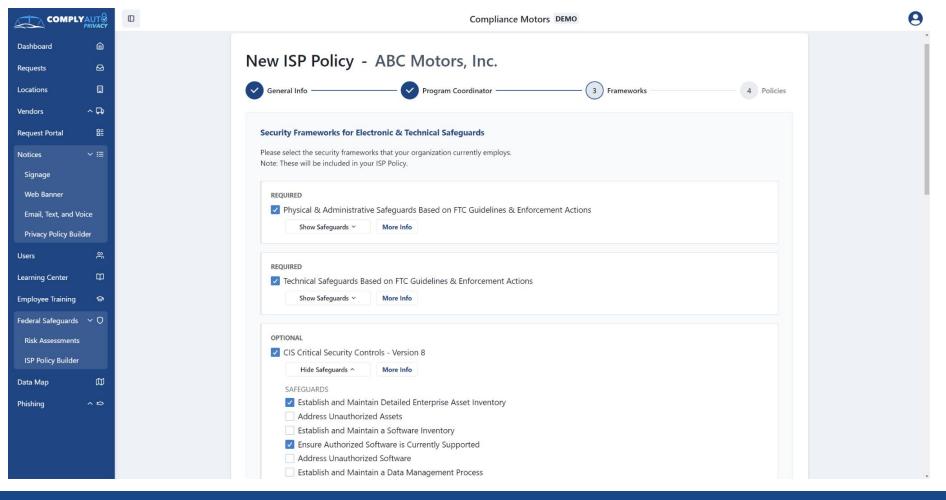


# FOUR WRITTEN POLICY REQUIREMENTS

The revised rule requires the following written policies:

- 1. Information Security Program
  - Existing programs must be updated in accordance with the new regulations.
- 2. Incident Response Plan
  - The regulations specify exactly what must be included in this plan.
- Data Retention Plan
  - Must dispose of NPI after there's no longer a legal/business need
- 4. IT Change Management Procedures
  - Process to follow when major changes are made to IT infrastructure to ensure no security gaps







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## DESIGNATE A SINGLE PERSON TO OVERSEE YOUR ISP

Under the Revised Rule, you must appoint a single "Qualified Individual" to oversee your Information Security Program ("ISP").

- It is generally recommended that this be a Chief Information Security Officer (CISO), IT Director, or person in a similar role.
   However, no prerequisite level of education, experience, or certification is defined by the Revised Rule.
- The purpose behind requiring designation of a single coordinator is to improve accountability, avoid gaps in responsibility in managing data security, and improve communication. According to the FTC, splitting authority over an information security program between two or more people leads to failures of communications and oversight.
- Note that while this person must have ultimate responsibility for overseeing and managing the ISP, dealers may still assign particular duties, decisions, and responsibilities to other staff members.



#### APPLICABLE LAW OR REGULATION

16 CFR § 314.4(a)

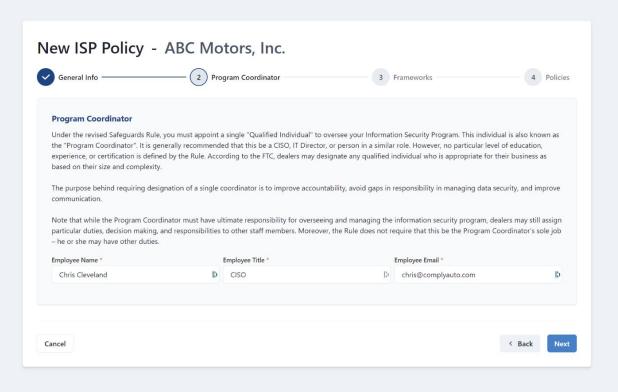
Under the Revised Rule, dealers must appoint a single "Qualified Individual" to oversee their Information Security Program ("ISP")

* Old Rule	✓ New Rule
Could be anyone at the dealership	Must be "qualified" in area of information security
Could be multiple individuals	Must be a single person
Known as the "Program Coordinator"	Referred to as the "Single Qualified Individual"











## **ENCRYPTING DATA AT REST & IN TRANSIT**



#### APPLICABLE LAW OR REGULATION

16 CFR § 314.4(c)(3)

The Revised Rule requires that customer information be encrypted while in transit and at rest.

Put simply, encryption is the process of transforming usable data into an unreadable form. The Revised Rule requires that customer information be encrypted while in transit (e.g., while being sent over email or uploaded to a DMS) and at rest (e.g., while being stored on a computer's hard drive).

- Dealer-owned Systems and Devices. If any of the dealership's devices, such as desktops, laptops, tablets, or mobile devices store customer information, consider enabling the encryption of the hard drives on those devices.
- **Email Clients**. At a minimum, dealers should ensure the email client (e.g. Office 365, Google) is configured to send emails using TLS. Never allow employees to use their own personal email account for work, as it is difficult to control the security and encryption settings of those accounts.
- **Dealer-maintained Websites**. Most major website providers (e.g., Dealer.com, DealerInspire, Jazel, Sincro, etc.) have SSL certificates by default. However, if a dealership maintains any of its own websites, such as a group site landing page, ensure it has an SSL certificate (i.e., using an https://instead of an http://url). Not only is this a good security practice, but it also helps the site rank higher on search engines!



#### **★ TECHNOLOGY TIP**

**Encryption for Windows Devices**. For devices running on a Windows operating system, dealers should strongly consider enabling BitLocker, which is Microsoft's free built-in mechanism for device encryption. For a collection of helpful articles on deploying BitLocker at your organization, see the following link: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/security/information-protection/bitlocker/bitlocker-overview



# REQUIRED SERVICE PROVIDER CONTRACTS



#### APPLICABLE LAW OR REGULATION

16 CFR §314.4(f)(2)

Dealers must require that vendors with access to NPI sign a contract where they promise to implement reasonable safeguards.

#### Who needs to sign a GLBA Service Provider Addendum?

Any vendor who collects or processes NPI.

#### What if they refuse to sign?

While there is obviously no way to force vendors to sign the addendum, there are some actions you can take:

- Remind the service provider that they may be independently required to comply with the Revised Rule, so completing these items is mutually beneficial. Indeed, in a 2019 complaint against (and subsequent consent order with) a dealership DMS, the FTC took the position that businesses whose services facilitate financial operations on behalf of dealers are themselves considered financial institutions subject to the privacy and data security requirements under the GLBA Safeguards Rule.
- Determine if there's an existing contract with language that already satisfies the requirements of the Revised Rule. Ask your legal counsel to review your existing contract with the vendor as there may already be provisions that require the service provider to maintain appropriate safeguards. If the service provider refused to sign on this basis, ask them to produce a copy of the contract and cite to the applicable provision(s).





## VENDOR RISK ASSESSMENTS

Dealers must now assess the adequacy of their vendors' safeguards as well. Therefore, dealers should consider the following:

- Before signing with a new service provider, require them
  to complete a risk assessment questionnaire that
  assesses their overall risk and ability to maintain
  appropriate physical, administrative, and technical
  safeguards; and
- 2. Require that existing service providers periodically complete a new risk assessment questionnaire as new risks or safeguards are identified.



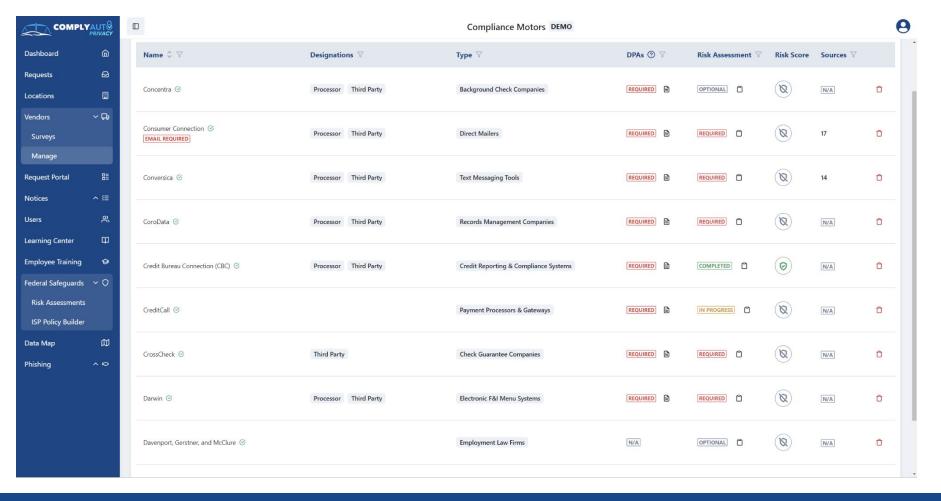
#### APPLICABLE LAW OR REGULATION

16 CFR §314.4(f)(3)

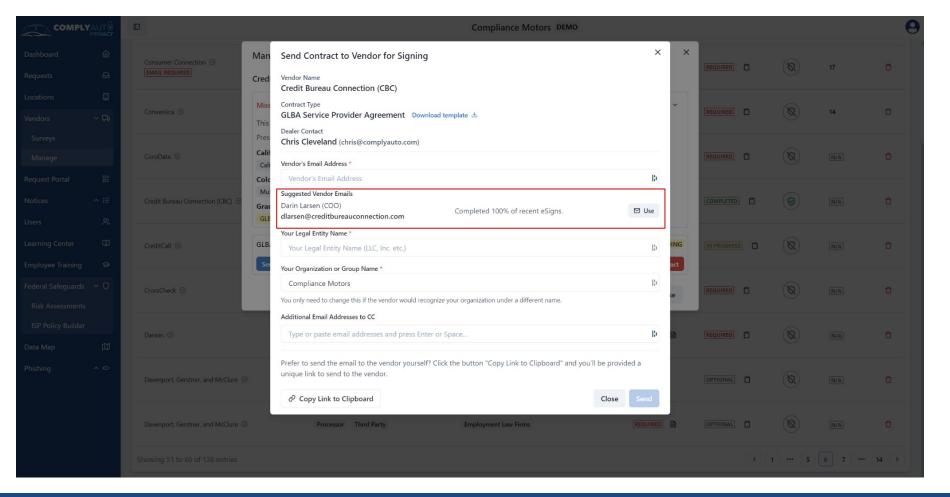
Dealers are required to periodically assess their service providers based on the risk they present and the continued adequacy of their safeguards.











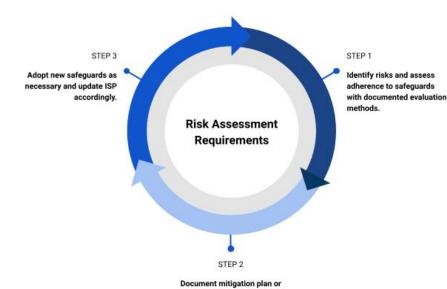




#### APPLICABLE LAW OR REGULATION

16 CFR §314.4(b)

Dealers must have a written risk assessments for physical and technical safeguards that documents evaluation methods mitigation efforts.



acceptance of risks.

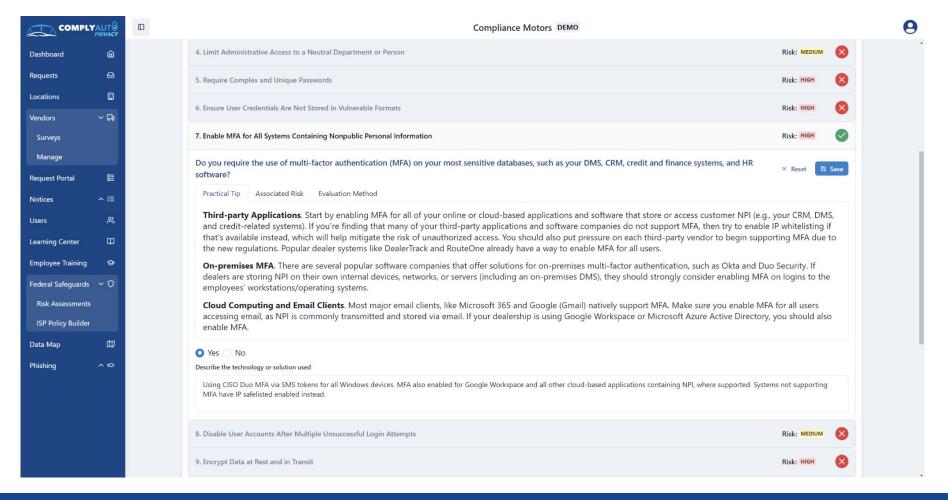
## DOCUMENTED INTERNAL RISK ASSESSMENTS

Risk assessments should test for and incorporate, at a minimum, the following:

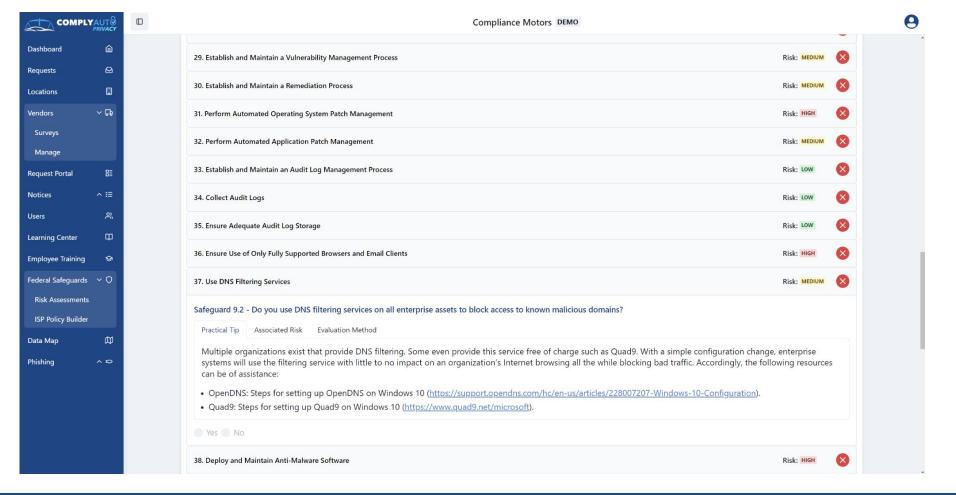
- 1. Safeguards required under the revised rule
  - https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/12/09/20 21-25736/standards-for-safeguarding-customer-information
- 2. Safeguards based on FTC enforcement actions
  - https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/plain-language/pdf0205-startwithsecurity.pdf
- 3. Safeguards based on practices recommended by the FTC
  - https://www.ftc.gov/system/files/documents/plain-language/pdf-0136\_proteting-personal-information.pdf

https://www.cis.org













#### APPLICABLE LAW OR REGULATION

16 CFR §314.4(e)

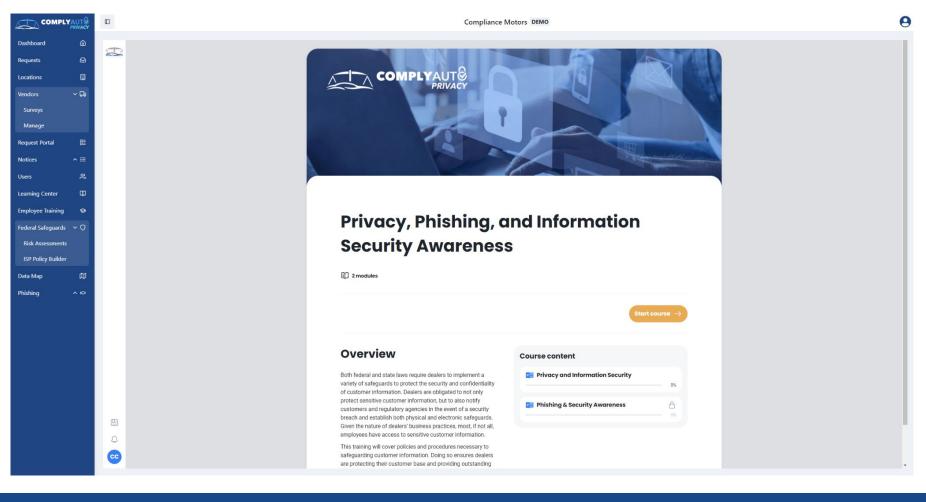
Employees must be trained on security awareness and your information security program policies, procedures, and safeguards.

# NEW EMPLOYEE TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

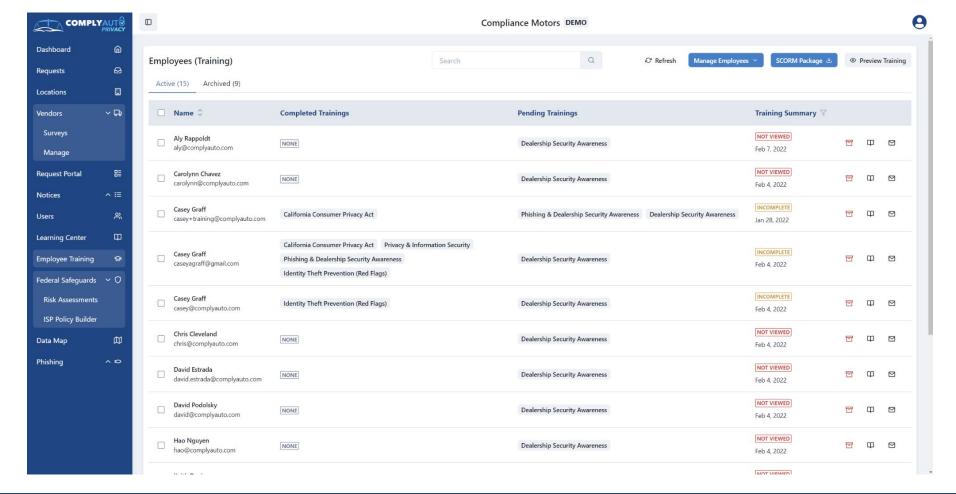


The Revised Rule now requires that dealers provide "security awareness training" to **all employees** as well as verifying that the information security personnel maintain current knowledge of changing information security threats and countermeasures.











# REQUIRED ANNUAL PENETRATION TESTING



#### APPLICABLE LAW OR REGULATION

16 CFR §314.4(d)(1)(i)

Dealers must perform penetration tests of their IT infrastructure and information systems at least annually.

Penetration testing is a type of IT security test in which evaluators mimic real-world attacks to attempt to identify ways to circumvent the security features of an application, system, or network. A comprehensive internal penetration test will usually include, at a minimum, the following:

- Phishing and social engineering simulations.
- 2. Ransomware emulations.
- Password cracking.
- 4. Credentials sniffing.
- 5. Web application attack simulations.
- 6. Active Directory attack simulations.

What about "continuous monitoring"? Unlikely that most dealerships will satisfy this requirement as defined by the FTC.



#### **★ TECHNOLOGY TIP**

**Phishing Simulations**. A study by Verizon showed that 90% of ransomware and cybersecurity incidents involve clicking on a link in a phishing email. Consider using a phishing simulation software to test employees' security awareness and susceptibility to social engineering tactics. This normally involves sending out emails designed to look like real-life phishing emails, and then tracking which employees are willing to click on links within those emails or enter credentials on a fake landing page. "Phished" employees are then automatically enrolled in security awareness training. Internal phishing tests can be very effective at conditioning employees to scrutinize emails sent from people outside of your organization.

**Penetration Testing**. Many IT consulting firms and managed security service providers (MSSPs) offer internal penetration tests. Software is also available to help automate penetration testing without the need for evaluators to come on premises.





#### APPLICABLE LAW OR REGULATION

16 CFR §314.4(d)(1)(ii)

Dealers must perform vulnerability assessments at least biannually.



# REQUIRED BIANNUAL VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENTS

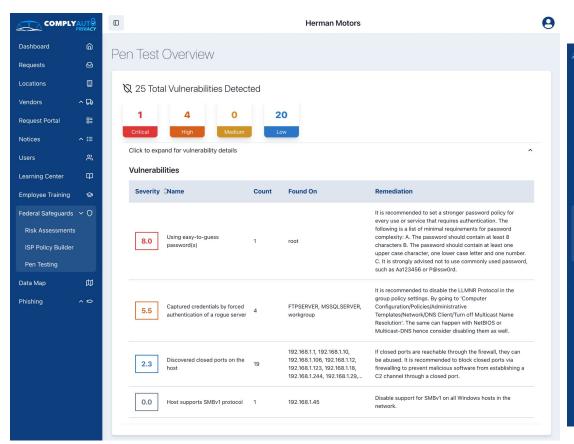
A vulnerability assessment is a scan of the entire IT environment in which all installed software is identified and checked for any publicly known security vulnerabilities.

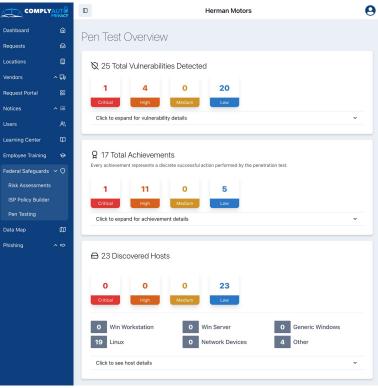
Under the Revised Rule, vulnerability assessments must be performed once at least every six months.

#### **# TECHNOLOGY TIP**

**Open-Source Vulnerability Scanners**. The FTC has mentioned OpenVAS, a free open source vulnerability scanner, as a tool that can be used to help satisfy the requirement for biannual vulnerability assessments. OpenVAS is a very popular tool for internal and external vulnerability scans. Vist <a href="https://www.openvas.org/">https://www.openvas.org/</a> for more details. While not mentioned by the FTC, nMap is another popular open-source vulnerability scanner. Visit <a href="https://nmap.org/">https://nmap.org/</a> for more details. However, dealers are advised to consult with experienced IT personnel before attempting to install and run these open source tools themselves.









Training Required ③

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**Date Last Phished** 

2/24/2022

2/24/2022

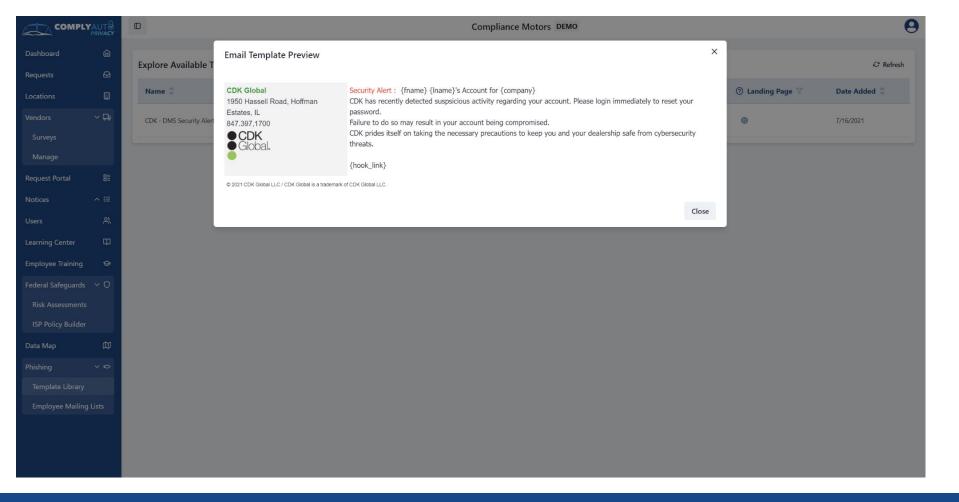
**Employee Name** 

Berenice Satterfield

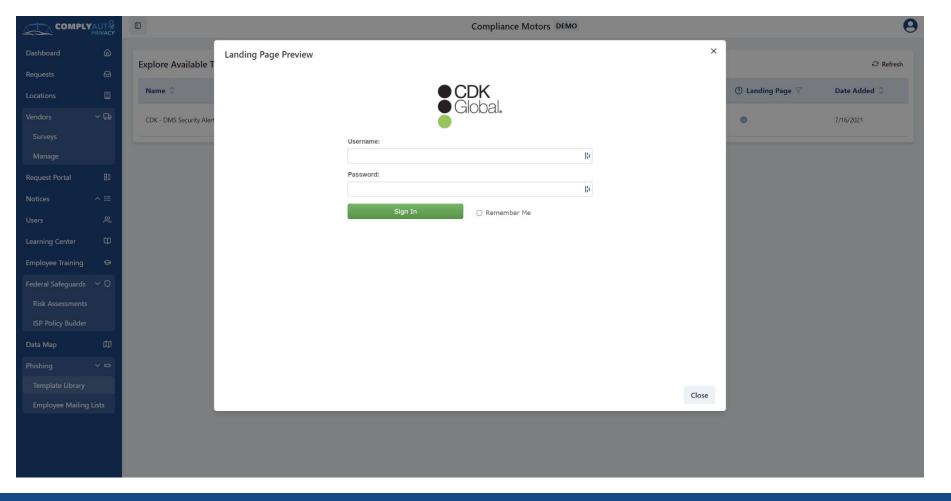
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# of Times Phished











### **OTHER REQUIREMENTS**

#### Performing both a data and systems inventory

i. This requirement was designed to ensure that companies inventory the data in their possession and inventory the systems on which that data is collected, stored, or transmitted.

#### ■ Annual written report to your Board of Directors or senior management. Must include:

- i. The overall status of the ISP and compliance with the Revised Rule; and
- ii. Material matters related to the ISP, addressing issues such as risk assessments, risk management and control decisions, service provider arrangements, results of testing, security events or violations and management's responses thereto, and recommendations for changes in the information security program.

#### Implementing secure access controls

i. Includes technical controls, limitations on customer access to their own records, and physical controls



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Financial Institutions

Government Entities







## CONSUMER PRIVACY RIGHTS COMPLIANCE

Some state laws regulate the deployment of third-party tracking cookies for retargeted advertising & provide consumers with other privacy rights, such as opt-out, deletion, access,

and correction. There is a common misconception that only dealerships in those states need to comply, but dealerships have potential exposure, for example, if they are collecting information on CA, VA, CO, or UT residents (including cookies and similar information) who shop or browse online. Collecting information on out-of-state residents (and the browsing of your website by those residents) is becoming increasingly common due to inventory shortages and the rise of digital retailing in the automotive industry.

Some state laws require the honoring of Global Privacy Controls (GPCs) and "Do Not Track Signals".

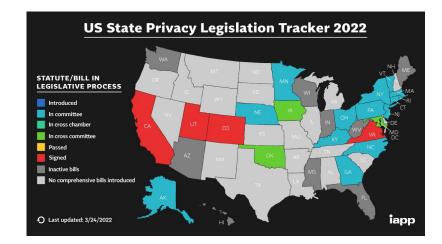
#### Plaintiff attorneys often file lawsuits relating to third-party tracking cookies deployed without

**their consent.** Over the past few years, there has been a significant increase in the amount of lawsuits filed (including class actions) relating to cookies and online tracking. The basis of the lawsuit is usually a general "unfair business practice" or "violation of privacy" cause of action relating to the tracking and sharing of information without the consumer's consent. Some creative plaintiffs have even alleged wiretapping!

#### State Attorneys General have taken enforcement action related to cookies and online tracking.

Even states that do not have comprehensive privacy laws have seen Attorneys General take enforcement action against businesses for what they consider to be unfair and deceptive practices relating to the online tracking of consumers, often citing to the fact that consumer had no way to opt out of such tracking or that there were insufficient disclosures relating to why and how such tracking would occur. The Federal Trade Commision (FTC) has also announced that it intends to take similar enforcement actions. The ComplyAuto cookie banner and privacy policy disclosures accomplish this necessary level of transparency.

Most of these state privacy laws have broad requirements relating to "reasonable security" and significant data breach liability.





## Cybersecurity Insurance

#### How to reduce premiums:

- Use a broker to shop the market
- Review the survey/questionnaire carefully and have it double-checked by professionals (vendors, IT Director, legal counsel, etc.)
- Don't skip the "other" or "what else would you like us to know?"
   questions
- Set up a one-on-one meeting to show the insurance company what you're doing to improve cybersecurity
- Have & show proof of compliance
- Implement MFA (see previous slide)!

If you don't already have a cybersecurity insurance policy... get one. Data breaches are one of single biggest exposures a dealership has today.



## IMPLEMENT MFA FOR SYSTEMS WITH NPI



#### APPLICABLE LAW OR REGULATION

16 CFR § 314.4(c)(5)

Under the Revised Rule, dealers must require MFA for any system containing NPI.

Multi-factor authentication ("MFA") is an authentication system that requires at least two distinct authentication factors for successfully logging into a system. For example, **Password + Text Code** 

MFA isn't just the law -- it can significantly help reduce your dealership's chances of a cybersecurity incident. According to a study by Microsoft, MFA blocks over 99.9 percent of account compromise attacks. There are three primary scenarios under which dealers will need to consider enabling MFA:

- Third-party Applications. Start by enabling MFA for all of your online or cloud-based applications and software that store or access customer NPI (e.g., your CRM, DMS, and credit-related systems). Popular dealer systems like DealerTrack and RouteOne already have a way to enable MFA for all users.
- On-premises MFA. If dealers are storing NPI on their own internal devices, networks, or servers (including an on-premises DMS), they should strongly consider enabling MFA on logins to the employees' workstations/operating systems.
- Cloud Computing and Email Clients. Most major email clients, like Microsoft 365 and Google
  (Gmail) natively support MFA. Make sure you enable MFA for all users accessing email, as NPI is
  commonly transmitted and stored via email. If your dealership is using Google Workspace or
  Microsoft Azure Active Directory, you should also enable MFA.

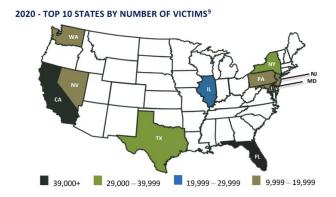




### **Data Breach Implications**

- Network/system downtimes. Prepare to start handwriting contracts and calling bank analysts.
- Data loss. DMS & CRM data (all your prospects and leads), custom sales reports, financial data, employee information, policies, proprietary data, legal files, etc.
- Reputational damage. Customer trust, public image resulting from security breach. 84% of consumers said they would not buy another car from a dealership after their data had been compromised
- Financial loss. Paying the ransom will usually cost you at least six figures. Does not include lost business, time, wages, files, equipment, and any third-party remediation services or security consulting.
- Legal Liability. Data breach reporting obligations, identity theft, negligence, government enforcement (FTC, State AG)

**FBI:** Businesses reported paying over \$29.1 million in ransoms in 2020. **Phishing** was the number one cause of data breaches ransomware.



### What does your policy cover?

- Cyber policies aren't cheap, but they will be well worth it if you find yourself being a victim of a data breach.
- Following a breach, industry standard is to pay for identity theft monitoring services for at least a year will your carrier pay for that?
- Does it cover a ransomware payments if you choose or have to pay one? What about the other potential damages listed on this slide?
- A broker will help you navigate through these issues and considerations (and much more).

#### Interested in the solution?

Let ComplyAuto help ease the burden and cost of compliance.

#### **SCHEDULE A DEMO**

https://complyauto.com/schedule-demo/

#### TRANSPARENT PRODUCT PRICING

**Single rooftop dealers:** <a href="https://complyauto.com/pricing-single/">https://complyauto.com/pricing-single/</a>

Dealer groups: <a href="https://complyauto.com/pricing-groups/">https://complyauto.com/pricing-groups/</a>

#### **CONTACT US**

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https://www.complyauto.com





#### **Facts**

- The NADA estimated that the new rules would cost even small dealers \$276,925 per year.
- Penalties for non-compliance are \$46,517 per violation
- ComplyAuto represents 2,000+ dealers nationwide with a 100% client retention rate.
- ComplyAuto is a purpose-built solution by and for dealers.

