

## Data Breach Prevention and Compensation Act

On September 7, 2017, Equifax announced that hackers had stolen sensitive personal information – including Social Security numbers, birth dates, credit card numbers, and driver’s license numbers – for over 145 million Americans. The attack highlighted that credit reporting agencies (CRAs) hold vast amounts of data on millions of Americans and lack adequate safeguards against hackers. Press reports and cybersecurity experts identified a number of security lapses at Equifax – including in the days following the company’s disclosure of the breach – which potentially indicate a pattern of security failings.

The Data Breach Prevention and Compensation Act addresses this problem by giving the Federal Trade Commission more direct supervisory authority over data security at CRAs and imposing a strict liability penalty regime that will incentivize the largest agencies to adequately protect consumer data and automatically compensate consumers for stolen data. Specifically, the bill:

- Imposes strict liability penalties for breaches involving consumer data at credit reporting agencies. CRAs – including Equifax – currently face no mandated penalty for allowing consumer data to get stolen after they have collected it without consent. This bill would impose mandatory, strict liability penalties for breaches of consumer data at CRAs, beginning with a base penalty of \$100 for each consumer who had one piece of personal identifying information (PII) compromised, with an additional \$50 for each additional piece of PII compromised per consumer. The bill caps the penalty at a maximum of 50% of the CRA’s gross revenue from the prior year.
- Ensures robust recovery for affected consumers. Under current law, it is difficult for consumers to get compensation when their personal data is stolen. Typical awards range from \$1 to \$2 per consumer. This bill requires the FTC to use 50% of its penalty to compensate consumers.
- Establishes an Office of Cybersecurity at the FTC that is tasked with annual inspections and supervision of cybersecurity at CRAs. The FTC currently does not have adequate authority or resources to monitor data security practices at CRAs. This bill establishes a Director and Office of Cybersecurity that would conduct cybersecurity inspections at CRAs and authorizes the FTC to promulgate new regulations outlining effective data security standards for CRAs.
- Increases penalties for cases of woefully inadequate cybersecurity or failure to notify. The bill would double the automatic per-consumer penalties and increase the maximum penalty to 75% of the CRA’s gross revenue in cases where the offending CRA fails to comply with the FTC’s data security standards or fails to timely notify the agency of a breach.