

# Handling Data With Care:

## A guide for humans

Heather Hart and Yvonne Lee

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Arts Datathon: Intelligence

THE HUNTINGTON

# Ice Breaker

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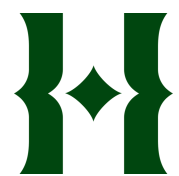
“What motivated you to join this session?”

Name

Pronouns

Organization

Title



# Session Goals

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- Understand what PII is
- Learn simple best practices
- Explore how to work with third parties responsibly



# Disclaimer

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- We are not lawyers
- Even if a law does not specifically apply to you, they can provide a good framework for best practices in data handling
- Please do not record or share any particulars shared in this session without prior express consent from the speaker

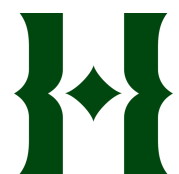


# What is PII?

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- Any data that can be used to **identify a specific individual**, either directly or indirectly
  - Direct: SSN, driver license number, bank account number
  - Indirect: Address, email address, IP address
- The more information you store about a person, the more likely it could be PII when viewed holistically

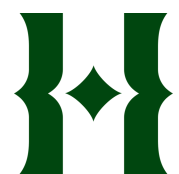
\*Not all sensitive or confidential data is PII



# Laws Governing PII

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- In California, major laws like California Civil Code §1798.81.5, California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA, 2017), and the California Privacy Rights Act (CPRA, 2020) describe PII
- In California, PII usually refers to first name/initial and last name combined with: SSN, DL, payment numbers, medical info, biometric data, login credentials, postal address
- Under CPRA, sensitive PI includes exact location, demographic data, and data concerning children under 16
- If you have constituents in EU/EEA, GDPR\* may be in effect



\*GDPR or General Data Protection Regulation applies to individuals within the EU/EEA regardless of where the org is based

# Common Types of PII in Arts Orgs

YOUR NAME  
578 Main Street  
Anywhere, MI 12345

PAY TO THE  
ORDER OF \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

⑆999888 777 ⑆00123456

Routing  
Number

Account  
Number

Name

+

## Bank Account Number

1. What race(s) and/or ethnicities do you identify with? Select all that apply.

☐ White (Hispanic, Latino or Spanish)

☒ White (Not Hispanic, Latino or Spanish)

☐ Non-white Hispanic, Latino or Spanish

☐ Black or African American

☐ Asian

☐ Middle Eastern or North African

☐ Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander

☐ American Indian or Alaska Native

# Ethnic Background Survey

**E-MAIL ADDRESSES THAT WOULD BE REAL  
TO GIVE OUT OVER THE PHONE**

**MikeUnderscore2004@yahoo.com**

**MikeAtYahooDotCom@hotmail.com**

**Mike\_WardAllOneWord@yahoo.com**

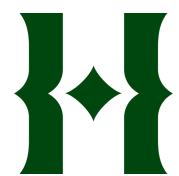
**AAAAAThatsSixAs@yahoo.com**

**One1TheFirstJustTheNumberTheSecondSpee**

## Email Address

**PII or Not?**

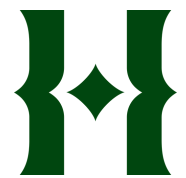
**Gift Receipts**





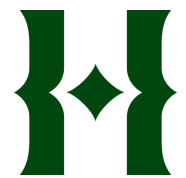
# PII or Not?

Demographic  
Information



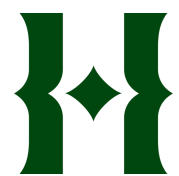
# PII or Not?

IP Address or MAC  
Address



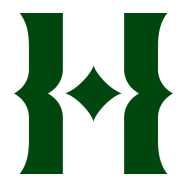
# Bonus Question

Dietary Restrictions



# Bonus Bonus Question

Nickname



# Discussion in Groups

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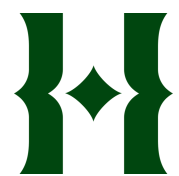
- What type of personal information do you collect?
- Does it rise to the level of PII?
- What are you unsure is PII?



# Debrief: PII

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“What is the most surprising type of personal info you’ve learned about in this discussion?”





## Handle with Care

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### Transparency

- Privacy policy
- Get consent
- Disclose breaches

### Data Minimization

- Essential info only (year or range instead of full birthdates)
- Aggregate when possible
- Retention policy (auto-delete or archive is a standard feature in enterprise apps)

### Access Control

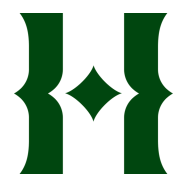
### Staff Awareness





# WWYAOD?

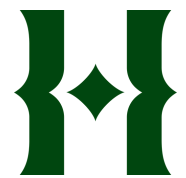
Your Marketing department wants a list of all attendees plus their survey responses from a recent workshop





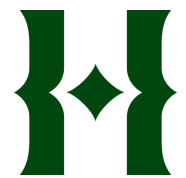
# WWYAOD?

Education needs  
to share with a  
grantor all past  
attendees of  
school visits



# WWYAOD?

Membership wants  
to send an offer to  
past visitors to  
apply admission  
cost toward a  
membership



# Discussion in Groups

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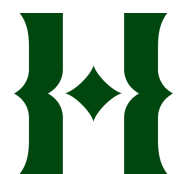
- How do you assess internal requests for data?
- What about external requests?
- How do you mitigate risk if you're not sure how to proceed?



# Debrief: Best Practices

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“What is your formal or informal checklist for assessing data collection and sharing requests?”





# Working with Vendors

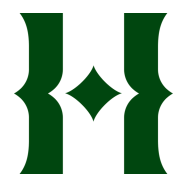
- Only so much possible with OOTB tools
- Contract language matters
- What to look for:
  - How vendors use data
  - How vendors store data
  - Whether they can share it
  - Whether they tell you if there's a subcontractor
  - Their responsibility if there's a breach
- Have an Incident Response Plan





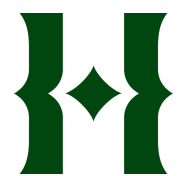
# Contract Language Review

Understand the  
risks and what your  
responsibilities are



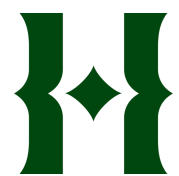
# Contract Language Review

Third party data  
processors (CRM,  
email, ticketing)  
most vulnerable



# Contract Language Review

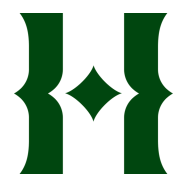
Vendors will  
(sometimes)  
change their  
standard Terms and  
Conditions if you  
ask





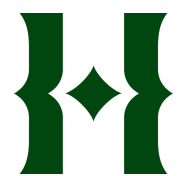
# Contract Language Review

Review language  
about data  
protection, access  
control, breach  
notification  
procedures, &  
insurance limits



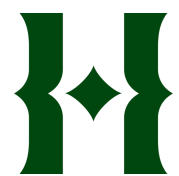
# Contract Language Review

Ask to see SOC2 or  
ISO 27001 audit  
results and check  
the date



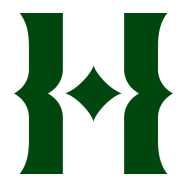
# Contract Language Review

Check references  
and search for past  
media coverage



# Contract Language Review

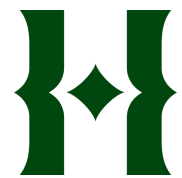
If you have cyber  
insurance, your  
broker may be able  
to help



# Case Study

In 2020, a third-party contractor managing email marketing for the Smithsonian experienced a data breach. SI:

- Issued public statements acknowledging the breach
- Emailed affected individuals
- Reassured members no sensitive financial info was exposed



# Discussion in Groups

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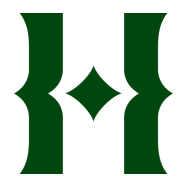
- What data privacy questions you ask vendors?
- Have you talked about an emergency plan if your data is hacked?



# Debrief: Vendors

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“What do you regularly look for or ask about in your dealings with vendors and partners?”





# Recap

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- Keep all staff informed on PII, laws can change frequently
- Minimize data collection, access, and retention
- Trust and public goodwill are everything - be transparent, quick, and empathetic in your communications
- Carefully review vendor contracts and policies
- Have an emergency plan





# Resources

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- California laws:
  - California Civil Code §1798.81.5
  - California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA, 2017)
  - California Privacy Rights Act (CPRA, 2020)
  - Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography and Marketing Act (CAN-SPAM, 2003)
- California Lawyers for the Arts (<https://www.calawyersforthearts.org>)
- Center for Democracy and Technology (<https://cdt.org>)
- Federal Trade Commission (<https://www.ftc.gov/business-guidance/resources/protecting-personal-information-guide-business>)
- National Council of Nonprofits (<https://www.councilofnonprofits.org>)
- Nonprofit Risk Management Center (<https://nonprofitrisk.org>)



**Thank You**

