Personal Information: Disposal

This Act requires certain entities to take reasonable steps to destroy the records of personal information in their custody when the entities decide to no longer retain such records. It prescribes penalties for failing to do this.

Submitted as:
Washington
Chapter 90, Laws of 2002
Status: enacted into law in 2002.

Suggested Legislation

(Title, enacting clause, etc.)

Section 1. [Short Title.] This Act may be cited as “An Act Relating to the Disposal of Personal Information by Certain Commercial, Governmental or Other Entities.”

Section 2. [Legislative Findings.] The [Legislature] finds that the careless disposal of personal information by commercial, governmental, or other entities poses a significant threat of identity theft, thus risking a person’s privacy, financial security, and other interests. The alarming increase in identity theft crimes and other problems associated with the improper disposal of personal information can be traced, in part, to disposal policies and methods that make it easy for unscrupulous people to obtain and use that information to the detriment of the public. Accordingly, the Legislature declares that all organizations and individuals have a continuing obligation to ensure the security and confidentiality of personal information during the process of disposing of that information.

Section 3. [Definitions.] As used in this Act:

1. “Entity” includes a sole proprietor, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, trust, association, financial institution, governmental entity, other than the federal government, and any other individual or group, engaged in a trade, occupation, enterprise, governmental function, or similar activity in this state, however organized and whether organized to operate at a profit.

2. “Destroy personal information” means shredding, erasing, or otherwise modifying personal information in records to make the personal information unreadable or undecipherable through any reasonable means.

3. “Individual” means a natural person, except that if the individual is under a legal disability, “individual” includes a parent or duly appointed legal representative.

4. “Personal financial” and “health information” mean information that is identifiable to an individual and that is commonly used for financial or health care purposes, including account numbers, access codes or passwords, information gathered for account security purposes, credit card numbers, information held for the purpose of account access or transaction initiation, or information that relates to medical history or status.

5. “Personal identification number issued by a government entity” means a tax identification number, social security number, driver's license or permit number, state identification card number issued by the department of licensing, or any other number or code issued by a government entity for the purpose of personal identification that is protected and is not available to the public under any circumstances.

6. “Record” includes any material, regardless of the physical form, on which information is recorded or preserved by any means, including in written or spoken words, graphically depicted, printed, or electromagnetically transmitted. “Record” does not include publicly available directories containing
information an individual has voluntarily consented to have publicly disseminated or listed, such as name, address, or telephone number.

Section 4. [Liability for Failing to Destroy Personal Information.]

(1) An entity must take all reasonable steps to destroy, or arrange for the destruction of, personal financial and health information and personal identification numbers issued by government entities in an individual’s records within its custody or control when the entity is disposing of records that it will no longer retain.

(2) An entity is not liable under this section for records it has relinquished to the custody and control of the individual to whom the records pertain.

(3) This subsection does not apply to the disposal of records by a transfer of the records, not otherwise prohibited by law, to another entity, including a transfer to archive or otherwise preserve public records as required by law.

(4) An individual injured by the failure of an entity to comply with subsection (1) of this section may bring a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction. The court may:

(a) If the failure to comply is due to negligence, award a penalty of [two hundred (200)] dollars or actual damages, whichever is greater, and costs and reasonable attorneys’ fees; and

(b) If the failure to comply is willful, award a penalty of [six hundred (600)] dollars or damages equal to [three (3)] times actual damages, whichever is greater, and costs and reasonable attorneys’ fees. However, treble damages may not exceed [ten thousand (10,000)] dollars.

(5) An individual having reason to believe that he or she may be injured by an act or failure to act that does not comply with subsection (1) of this section may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction to enjoin the act or failure to act. The court may grant an injunction with terms and conditions as the court may deem equitable.

(6) The [attorney general] may bring a civil action in the name of the state for damages, injunctive relief, or both, against an entity that fails to comply with subsection (1) of this section. The court may award damages that are the same as those awarded to individual plaintiffs under subsection (4) of this section.

(7) The rights and remedies provided under this section are in addition to any other rights or remedies provided by law.

Section 5. [Complying with Federal Guidelines.] Any bank, financial institution, health care organization, or other entity that is subject to the federal regulations under the interagency guidelines establishing standards for safeguarding customer information (12 C.F.R. 208 Appendix D-2, 12 C.F.R. 364 Appendix B, 12 C.F.R. 30 Appendix B, 12 C.F.R. 570 Appendix B); the guidelines for safeguarding member information (12 C.F.R. 748 Appendix A); and the standards for privacy of individually identifiable health information (45 C.F.R. 160 and 164), and which is in compliance with these federal guidelines, is in compliance with the requirements of this Act.

Section 6. [Severability.] [Insert severability clause.]

Section 7. [Repealer.] [Insert repealer clause.]

Section 8. [Effective Date.] [Insert effective date.]