# Data Breaches FY 2022 Snapshot

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## Data Breaches: FY 2022 Snapshot

### Introduction

This is the fourth in a series of  $\mu V Q D$  SsVnKnRrVMng the type, frequency, and causes of data breaches affecting Maryland residents.<sup>1</sup> The breaches captured in each snapshot are those required to be reported by law to the Office of the Maryland Attorney General and to the Maryland residents specifically involved. The publication of these reports originated in a recommendation of the Maryland Cybersecurity Council to track the impact of breaches on Maryland residents and to inform policymaking.<sup>2</sup>

## **StatutorySummary**

There are two significant data breach statutes in Maryland.

A. The first is the Maryland Personal Information Protection Act (MPIPA).<sup>3</sup> Enacted in 2008 and amended in 2017 and 2022, the law spells out the notification requirements in cases where the <sup>3</sup> S H U V R Q D O bfQ/laRylahP rost MehtRhQd by businesses and nonprofits is breached, regardless of where the breached entity is located.

#### MPIPA.steph @ Woold 26 gb that of 3 S H U VLRCQ B O P D W L R Q (

**x** First name or first initial and last name

mortgage companies, health care providers, law firms, colleges and universities,

required to be reported may have been exposed or breached during a given fiscal year. This is especially true of medical entities using the HIPAA exception under MPIPA and only reporting breaches to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Activity tracking data (geolocation, web use) and biometric data are examples of data not covered by mandated reporting.

One objective of the breach notification statute is to ensure consumers are alerted so that they can take measures to protect themselves, such as by freezing their credit reporting accounts if they have not already done so. In the last two sessions, bills have been introduced to reduce

## Stepsto ProtectYourldentity

Apart from entities holding sensitive data, hackers often target consumers directly. Methods include apps, webpages, and online videos and photos that are compromised. Hackers can also gain access to home networks by exploiting vulnerabilities that might occur in devices on the network, such as virtual assistants, lights, appliances, and security cameras, among others.

The Federal Trade Commission offers information