

*O.C.G.A. § 10-1-910*

GEORGIA CODE  
Copyright 2016 by The State of Georgia  
All rights reserved.

\*\*\* Current Through the 2016 Regular Session \*\*\*

TITLE 10. COMMERCE AND TRADE  
CHAPTER 1. SELLING AND OTHER TRADE PRACTICES  
ARTICLE 34. IDENTITY THEFT

*O.C.G.A. § 10-1-910 (2016)***§ 10-1-910. Legislative findings**

The General Assembly finds and declares as follows:

- (1) The privacy and financial security of individuals is increasingly at risk due to the ever more widespread collection of personal information by both the private and public sectors;
- (2) Credit card transactions, magazine subscriptions, real estate records, automobile registrations, consumer surveys, warranty registrations, credit reports, and Internet websites are all sources of personal information and form the source material for identity thieves;
- (3) Identity theft is one of the fastest growing crimes committed in this state. Criminals who steal personal information such as social security numbers use the information to open credit card accounts, write bad checks, buy cars, purchase property, and commit other financial crimes with other people's identities;
- (4) Implementation of technology security plans and security software as part of an information security policy may provide protection to consumers and the general public from identity thieves;
- (5) Information brokers should clearly define the standards for authorized users of its data so that a breach by an unauthorized user is easily identifiable;
- (6) Identity theft is costly to the marketplace and to consumers; and
- (7) Victims of identity theft must act quickly to minimize the damage; therefore, expeditious notification of unauthorized acquisition and possible misuse of a person's personal information is imperative.

**HISTORY:** Code 1981, § 10-1-910, enacted by Ga. L. 2005, p. 851, § 1/SB 230.



[About LexisNexis](#) | [Privacy Policy](#) | [Terms & Conditions](#) | [Contact Us](#)  
Copyright © 2017 LexisNexis, a division of Reed Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.



*O.C.G.A. § 10-1-911*

GEORGIA CODE  
Copyright 2016 by The State of Georgia  
All rights reserved.

\*\*\* Current Through the 2016 Regular Session \*\*\*

TITLE 10. COMMERCE AND TRADE  
CHAPTER 1. SELLING AND OTHER TRADE PRACTICES  
ARTICLE 34. IDENTITY THEFT

O.C.G.A. § 10-1-911 (2016)

§ 10-1-911. Definitions

As used in this article, the term:

(1) "Breach of the security of the system" means unauthorized acquisition of an individual's electronic data that compromises the security, confidentiality, or integrity of personal information of such individual maintained by an information broker or data collector. Good faith acquisition or use of personal information by an employee or agent of an information broker or data collector for the purposes of such information broker or data collector is not a breach of the security of the system, provided that the personal information is not used or subject to further unauthorized disclosure.

(2) "Data collector" means any state or local agency or subdivision thereof including any department, bureau, authority, public university or college, academy, commission, or other government entity; provided, however, that the term "data collector" shall not include any governmental agency whose records are maintained primarily for traffic safety, law enforcement, or licensing purposes or for purposes of providing public access to court records or to real or personal property information.

(3) "Information broker" means any person or entity who, for monetary fees or dues, engages in whole or in part in the business of collecting, assembling, evaluating, compiling, reporting, transmitting, transferring, or communicating information concerning individuals for the primary purpose of furnishing personal information to nonaffiliated third parties, but does not include any governmental agency whose records are maintained primarily for traffic safety, law enforcement, or licensing purposes.

(4) "Notice" means:

(A) Written notice;

(B) Telephone notice;

(C) Electronic notice, if the notice provided is consistent with the provisions regarding electronic records and signatures set forth in Section 7001 of Title 15 of the United States Code; or

(D) Substitute notice, if the information broker or data collector demonstrates that the cost of providing notice would exceed \$50,000.00, that the affected class of individuals to be notified exceeds 100,000, or that the information broker or data collector does not have sufficient contact information to provide written or electronic notice to such individuals. Substitute notice shall consist of all of the following:

(i) E-mail notice, if the information broker or data collector has an e-mail address for the individuals to be notified;

(ii) Conspicuous posting of the notice on the information broker's or data collector's website page, if the information broker or data collector maintains one; and

(iii) Notification to major state-wide media.

Notwithstanding any provision of this paragraph to the contrary, an information broker or data collector that maintains its own notification procedures as part of an information security policy for the treatment of personal information and is otherwise consistent with the timing requirements of this article shall be deemed to be in compliance with the notification requirements of this article if it notifies the individuals who are the subjects of the notice in accordance with its policies in the event of a breach of the security of the system.

(5) "Person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, trust, estate, cooperative, association, or other entity. The term "person" as used in this article shall not be construed to require duplicative reporting by any individual, corporation, trust, estate, cooperative, association, or other entity involved in the same transaction.

(6) "Personal information" means an individual's first name or first initial and last name in combination with any one or more of the following data elements, when either the name or the data elements are not encrypted or redacted:

(A) Social security number;

(B) Driver's license number or state identification card number;

(C) Account number, credit card number, or debit card number, if circumstances exist wherein such a number could be used without additional identifying information, access codes, or passwords;

(D) Account passwords or personal identification numbers or other access codes; or

(E) Any of the items contained in subparagraphs (A) through (D) of this paragraph when not in connection with the individual's first name or first initial and last name, if the information compromised would be sufficient to perform or attempt to perform identity theft against the person whose information was compromised.

The term "personal information" does not include publicly available information that is lawfully made available to the general public from federal, state, or local government records.

**HISTORY:** Code 1981, § 10-1-911, enacted by Ga. L. 2005, p. 851, § 1/SB 230; Ga. L. 2007, p. 450, § 2/SB 236.



[About LexisNexis](#) | [Privacy Policy](#) | [Terms & Conditions](#) | [Contact Us](#)  
Copyright © 2017 LexisNexis, a division of Reed Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved. RELX Group™

*O.C.G.A. § 10-1-912*

GEORGIA CODE  
Copyright 2016 by The State of Georgia  
All rights reserved.

\*\*\* Current Through the 2016 Regular Session \*\*\*

TITLE 10. COMMERCE AND TRADE  
CHAPTER 1. SELLING AND OTHER TRADE PRACTICES  
ARTICLE 34. IDENTITY THEFT

*O.C.G.A. § 10-1-912 (2016)***§ 10-1-912. Notification required upon breach of security regarding personal information**

(a) Any information broker or data collector that maintains computerized data that includes personal information of individuals shall give notice of any breach of the security of the system following discovery or notification of the breach in the security of the data to any resident of this state whose unencrypted personal information was, or is reasonably believed to have been, acquired by an unauthorized person. The notice shall be made in the most expedient time possible and without unreasonable delay, consistent with the legitimate needs of law enforcement, as provided in subsection (c) of this Code section, or with any measures necessary to determine the scope of the breach and restore the reasonable integrity, security, and confidentiality of the data system.

(b) Any person or business that maintains computerized data on behalf of an information broker or data collector that includes personal information of individuals that the person or business does not own shall notify the information broker or data collector of any breach of the security of the system within 24 hours following discovery, if the personal information was, or is reasonably believed to have been, acquired by an unauthorized person.

(c) The notification required by this Code section may be delayed if a law enforcement agency determines that the notification will compromise a criminal investigation. The notification required by this Code section shall be made after the law enforcement agency determines that it will not compromise the investigation.

(d) In the event that an information broker or data collector discovers circumstances requiring notification pursuant to this Code section of more than 10,000 residents of this state at one time, the information broker or data collector shall also notify, without unreasonable delay, all consumer reporting agencies that compile and maintain files on consumers on a nation-wide basis, as defined by 15 U.S.C. Section 1681a, of the timing, distribution, and content of the notices.

**HISTORY:** Code 1981, § 10-1-912, enacted by Ga. L. 2005, p. 851, § 1/SB 230; Ga. L. 2007, p. 450, § 3/SB 236.