



Confidentiality for LAV Grantees

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This project was supported by Grant No. #15JOVW-23-GK-05144-MUMU awarded by the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in this publication/program/exhibition are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women.



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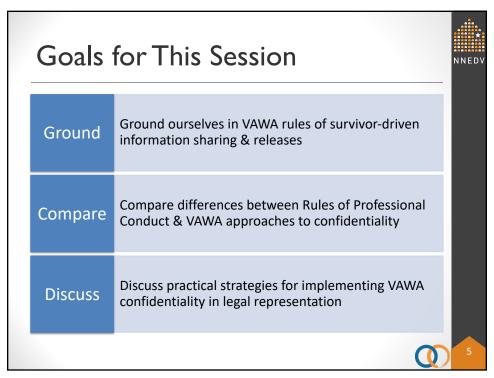
Alicia Aiken www.confidentialityinstitute.org

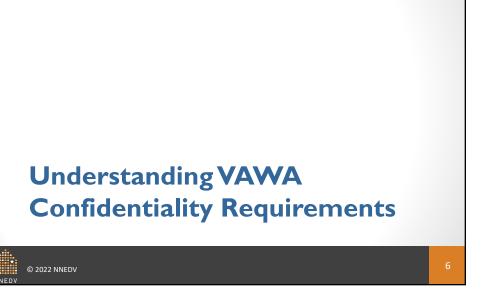
- Attorney with 15+ years representing survivors of violence & people in poverty
- National TA provider on privacy best practices
- Strategic consultant to mission-based organizations

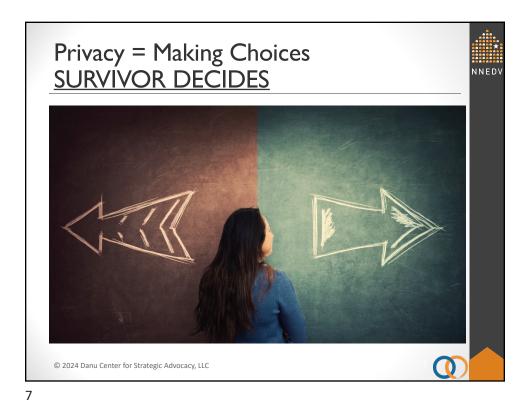
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Confidentiality = A Promise





- Promise to respect privacy choices
- Permission to take time choosing
- Promise not to volunteer information
- Honesty about exceptions are part of the promise

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VAWA on Confidentiality



- Grantees shall protect confidentiality & privacy of persons receiving services
- Grantees shall not disclose, reveal, or release any personally identifying information
 - VAWA also protects "individual" information from disclosure
- Survivors can authorize disclosure through written, time-limited releases
- As of VAWA 2022, this rule applies to LAV legal services

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Grantee programs can share...



Non-Identifying Aggregate Information

Because it doesn't reveal anything about individuals

When REQUIRED by Statutory Mandate

• Has to be "required," not optional

When REQUIRED by lawful Court Mandate

• Unlawful court orders should be challenged

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VAWA-Funded Provider W.A.I.T.S. for Survivor Instructions W Written – no exception for oral release A Approved by survivor • Through signature or formal mark Informed because understands pros/cons • Release ≠ condition of service T Time-Limited • Tailored to this survivor, not standardized S Specific & Survivor-Centered • Clear identifiable items subject to release

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"Reasonably Time-Limited"



- Time needed to meet the goal of survivor in asking for release
 - Shortest time necessary to meet survivor's goal
 - Survivors are allowed to ask for longer time periods
- Not for the convenience of agency/attorney

Model Rule of Prof'al Conduct 1.6



- A lawyer shall not reveal information relating to the representation of a client unless
 - the client gives informed consent
 - The disclosure is impliedly authorized in order to carry out the representation, or
 - The disclosure is permitted by paragraph (b) [exceptions in the rule]

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VAWA vs. Attorney Confidentiality

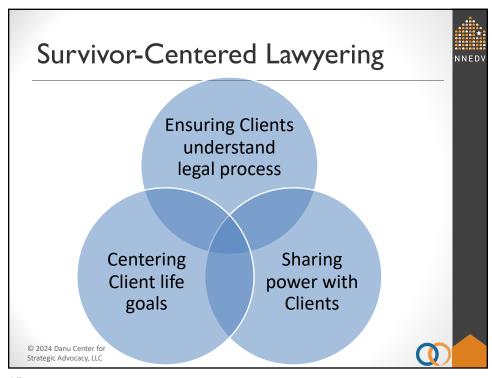


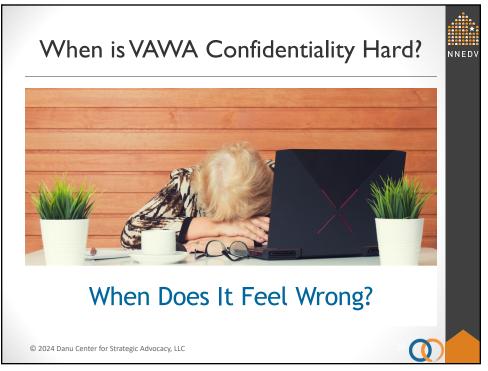
 How are these two rubrics for confidentiality different?

Think about it for a minute on your own & list as many as you can think of.

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Yes or No (& Discuss): Survivor-Centered Release Process?



 Every 30 days, client is required to sign a set of releases giving the lawyer permission to disclose information necessary to carry out the representation.

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Yes or No (& Discuss): Survivor-Centered Release Process?



 Client services agreement includes a paragraph giving lawyer permission to disclose information as necessary to carry out the representation.

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Yes or No (& Discuss): Survivor-Centered Release Process?

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 Lawyer works out a plan with client before sharing information in legal papers or in negotiations & client affirms agreement with disclosure plan in writing.

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Yes or No (& Discuss): Survivor-Centered Release Process?



 Lawyer has client sign a stack of blank release forms and assures clients they will discuss any disclosures before lawyer makes them.

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Before Any Release Process...



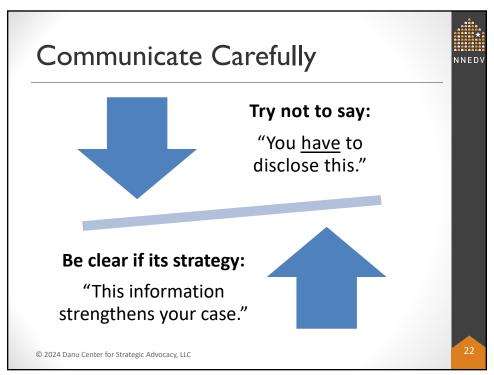
- Have a discussion
 - What is the problem survivor is trying to solve?
 - What are the options for how you can support survivor to solve it?
 - For options that require <u>you</u> to share, what are the pros & cons?
- Agency policy which assumes every survivor will sign a release
 - Is not survivor-centered.

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Guidance for Good Discussion





How to Work with Survivors Regarding the Release of Personal Information

Have A Conversation

Before starting the written release process, you should have a conversation with the survivor. Releases should only be used to meet the survivor's goals, not the program's. When you talk with a survivor about the possibility of releasing their personal information, the focus should be on helping the <u>survivor</u>:

- · identify their goals
- generate ideas for meeting those goals
- · consider if having the program share information helps meet those goals
- consider current or future risks that may arise if the program releases their

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Applying Release Goals to Digital Written Releases



- Confirm who is communicating with you?
- Do you have clear written instructions?
 - What information, to whom & time limit?
 - Narrowly written to solve immediate issue?
- Method for survivor to mark approval?

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Agency Tech Options



- Investment in providing options
- Policies for how staff uses/does not use tech
- Clear rules around use of staff personal devices

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Safety Planning with Survivor



- Tech Safety Planning Survivor decides risk
- Does someone else have access to files or communications?

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No "One-Size Fits All" Tool



- What tech does the survivor have access to?
- What tech fits safety plan and surveillance risks?
- Who has access to the filled form or record?

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Digital Written Consent Technology Safety exploring technology in the context of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and violence against women Digital Written Consent to Share Information This document discusses best practices related to the use of digital tools to obtain written consent to share information. Before reading this document, we strongly encourage you to review how to work with survivors regarding the release of personal information and what the law requires related to survivor privacy and confidentiality. Why Written Consent is Important Federal confidentiality guidelines require that when survivors want a victim service program to share information about them with a third party, the program must first obtain informed, time-limited, written consent.



