How Data Governance Regulations and Standards Shape Leading-edge Practices for Security and Privacy at DocuSign

Introduction

All eSignature solutions tout a high level of security and privacy. Every eSignature provider aspires to keep customer confidential data secure throughout the e-signing process, and ensure that the data remains accurate, complete and consistently available to those authorized to access it. But what sets providers apart is how they approach data governance.

DocuSign’s commitment to and significant ongoing investment toward protecting customer data extends to all of DocuSign’s operating environments – not just the core DocuSign Signature service itself. It takes a comprehensive approach that spans the entire organization and extends to the people and processes. Applying the same stringent controls globally helps DocuSign maintain confidentiality, integrity, privacy, and availability of customer data.

This document details DocuSign’s commitment to delivering robust data governance, through specific policies and capabilities, rooted in an understanding of laws, regulations, standards and best practices. It outlines how DocuSign approaches to data governance with ongoing, multi-faceted analysis of security requirements.

From Global Regulations to Contractual Commitments

Effective security capabilities stem from a full range of factors that inform the security approach, from the broadest government laws and regulations, to the details of specific contractual agreements.

DocuSign data governance standards, policies and procedures are informed by a firm grasp of these factors, resulting in security and privacy capabilities and an overall security mindset that are integrated into everything that the company does to cultivate ongoing customer trust (see diagram).

Figure 1:
DocuSign data governance standards, policies and procedures are informed by an understanding of laws, regulations, and best practices for securing customer data.
Global, Federal and State Laws
DocuSign works diligently to stay abreast of security and privacy requirements as set forth under international, federal and state laws. By continually monitoring the security and privacy landscape, DocuSign can modify its data governance approach to remain in step and comply with the latest requirements.

Government Privacy and Security Requirements
DocuSign has demonstrated compliance with government regulations and frameworks around the world that were developed to ensure the privacy and security of personal and sensitive confidential information, including:

- FedRAMP – The Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program, or FedRAMP, is a U.S. government-wide program that provides a standardized approach to security assessment, authorization, and continuous monitoring for cloud products and services used by Government agencies. DocuSign has agency sponsorship by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and is listed on the FedRAMP marketplace.

- FISC – The Center for Finance Industry Information Systems (FISC) develops security guidelines for information systems, which are followed by most financial institutions in Japan. These include guidelines for security measures to be put in place while creating system architectures, auditing of computer system controls, contingency planning, and developing security policies and procedures. DocuSign is a member of FISC and is compliant with FISC Security Guidelines.

Industry Regulations
DocuSign’s security and privacy programs operating models are further informed by regulations in specific industries. The DocuSign Signature service enables organizations to demonstrate compliance with industry regulations and includes audit trails providing detailed information on who, when, and how a document was e-signed, and options for where the document is stored. Below are representative examples of such regulations. DocuSign continually reviews its security capabilities in light of new regulations as they’re released.

- Food & Drug – The Code of Federal Regulations Title 21 Part 11 (21 CFR Part 11 and Annex 11 in EU) defines the criteria under which electronic records and electronic signatures are considered trustworthy, reliable, and equivalent to paper records by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). It establishes requirements for how all FDA-regulated industries (e.g. drug makers, medical device companies, and biotech companies) may process and submit information electronically to the FDA.

- Healthcare – Title II of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) includes a Privacy Rule that regulates the use and disclosure of protected health information. It protects personal information from being shared without explicit authorization of the patient except to facilitate treatment or payment.

- Banking – The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act includes a Safeguards Rule that requires financial institutions to develop and maintain procedures to secure and keep customer data confidential.

- **Public Companies** – Sarbanes-Oxley establishes requirements for financial reporting for all public companies in the United States.

**Industry Best Practice Standards**

Regardless of industry, the need for data governance has driven the creation of best practices and standards to guide companies in their security and privacy strategy and capabilities. Evidence of DocuSign’s commitment to data governance at all levels is provided by the certifications and attestations of compliance the company has earned, including:

- **ISO 27001:2013** – The highest level of certification available today for assuring global information security. DocuSign has earned this certification for all aspects of the enterprise, including data centers, the eSignature platform, and company operations. ISO 27001 is core to DocuSign’s Security Standard model, and DocuSign’s ISO 27001 results can be made available to customers so that they can map them into their own vendor management programs.

- **SSAE 16, SOC 1 Type 2, SOC 2 Type 2** – Provides confirmation of DocuSign’s financial and information security controls. A SOC 1 Type 2 Report describes the internal controls in place over financial reporting at an organization, and requires a third-party service auditor to review and examine the organization’s operations over a set period of time. SOC 2 Type 2 validates that DocuSign’s technology meets the criteria for security, availability and confidentiality, is protected against unauthorized physical and logical access, and is available for operation and use.

- **PCI DSS** – The Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard outlines the security requirements for organizations that process, manage and store cardholder data.

- **xDTM Standard, version 1.0** – The only standard focused exclusively on digital transaction management (DTM), the xDTM Standard raises the quality bar for digital transactions. To be certified, DTM solution providers must comply with eight specific solution characteristics designed to ensure that digital transactions are protected yet accessible.

- **Skyhigh CloudTrust** – Mandates stringent requirements for the protection, identity verification, and security controls of cloud-based data, based on detailed criteria developed in conjunction with the Cloud Security Alliance.

**Customer Contractual Agreements**

DocuSign provides assurance to customers about data governance for privacy and security with the DocuSign signature platform, which are outlined in DocuSign’s contractual agreements.

**Layered Defense-in-Depth Approach to Protecting Customer Data**

To implement an effective, multi-layered approach to data governance, DocuSign evaluates the collective industry requirements outlined earlier from multiple perspectives. DocuSign has dedicated teams that continually review and assess the company’s data governance posture to ensure customer needs are met and new risks adequately mitigated. All teams collaborate together...
to ensure alignment of security and privacy practices, providing regular updates to the Executive Staff at DocuSign. The teams are comprised of subject matter experts from some of the most security-conscious organizations in the world, including multinational financial institutions and law enforcement agencies in the United States and United Kingdom.

The Information Security Team protects the confidentiality, integrity and availability of electronic data. The information security team has global presence in all DocuSign locations, including Seattle, San Francisco, Dublin and Petach Tiva.

The Physical Security and Global Safety Team protects company personnel, physical assets and facilities against unauthorized physical access, damage and harm, including company-managed data centers housing customer data and documents.

The Privacy Team develops and implements policies and procedures that are designed to ensure that DocuSign and its suppliers process personal data in compliance with law and as required by DocuSign’s own policies and contractual commitments to customers. The privacy team includes attorneys in Seattle, San Francisco, Dublin and London.

The Internal Audit Team analyzes DocuSign operations to determine if DocuSign policies and procedures are adequately being followed and provides guidance on remediation if required.

The Compliance Team oversees the Compliance and Industry Best Practices program, engaging with external third-party auditors to validate that DocuSign security policies, procedures and operations comply with industry and governmental regulations and standards.

The Supplier Risk Team screens third-party vendors in order to provide a more thorough view of the suppliers that engage with DocuSign.

Conclusion
Reviewing and analyzing a broad range of considerations from global regulations to contractual commitments significantly contributes to DocuSign’s approach to security and privacy. Dedicated teams focus on delivering the confidentiality, integrity availability and privacy that regulations dictate and that customers expect, so that companies can embark upon digital transformation with confidence.