Data Classification Procedure

Introduction
Data Classification provides a framework for managing data assets based on value and associated risks and for applying the appropriate levels of protection as required by state and federal law as well as proprietary, ethical, operational, and privacy considerations. Texas A&M University - Kingsville (TAMUK) data, whether electronic or printed, should be classified. The data owner, is responsible for Data Classification, and should classify data as Category I, Category II, or Category III as defined below. Consistent use of data classification reinforces the expected level of protection of TAMUK data assets.

Purpose
The purpose of this procedure is to provide a foundation for the development and implementation of necessary information resources security controls to protect information according to its value or risk. Information resources security standards, which define these information resources security controls and requirements, may include: document marking/labeling, release procedures, privacy, transmission requirements, printing protection, computer display protections, storage requirements, destruction methods, physical security requirements, access controls, backup requirements, transport procedures, encryption requirements, and incident reporting procedures.

Audience
This procedure applies to individuals who use any University Information Resource.

Ownership of Data
Data created, sent, printed, received, or stored on systems owned, leased, administered, or authorized by the University are the property of TAMUK and its protection is the responsibility of the TAMUK owners, designated custodians, and users.

Data Classification Procedure
Data shall be classified as follows:
1. Category-I Data
   Critical or sensitive data that must be protected from unauthorized disclosure or public release based on federal or state law or TAMUK rules and regulations (e.g., HIPAA, FERPA, HEOA, Sarbanes-Oxley, Gramm-Leach-Bliley, the Texas Identity Theft Enforcement and Protection Act, Texas A&M University System Policies). University data that are not otherwise protected by a known statute or regulation, but which must be protected due to contractual agreements requiring confidentiality, integrity, or availability considerations (e.g., Non Disclosure Agreements, Memoranda of Understanding, Service Level Agreements, Granting or Funding Agency Agreements, etc.) are included in this category. Examples of “Category-I” data may include but are not limited to:
   a. Personally Identifiable Information, such as: a name in combination with Social Security Number (SSN) and/or financial account numbers
   b. Student Education Records
   c. Intellectual Property, such as: Copyrights, Patents and Trade Secrets
d. Medical Records

2. Category-II Data
University data not otherwise identified as Category-I data, but which are subject to disclosure or release in accordance with the Texas Public Information Act. Such data must be appropriately protected to ensure a controlled and lawful release.

Examples of “Category-II” data may include but are not limited to:
  a. email
  b. personnel records
  c. information security procedures
  d. research
  e. internal communications

3. Category-III Data
University data not otherwise identified as Category-I or Category-II data but which are intended or required for public release as described in the Texas Public Information Act. Such data have no requirement for confidentiality, integrity, or availability.

**Exception**
Information owned or under the control of the United States Government must comply with the federal classification authority and federal protection requirements.

**Disciplinary Actions**
Violation of this procedure may result in disciplinary action up to and including termination for employees and temporaries; a termination of employment relations in the case of contractors or consultants; dismissal for interns and volunteers; or suspension or expulsion in the case of a student. Additionally, individuals are subject to loss of TAMUK Information Resources access privileges, civil, and criminal prosecution.

**References**
1. Copyright Act of 1976
2. Computer Fraud and Abuse Act of 1986
4. DIR Practices for Protecting Information Resources Assets
5. DIR Standards Review and Recommendations Publications
7. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA)
8. IRM Act, 2054.075(b)
9. The State of Texas Information Act
10. The State of Texas Penal Code, Chapters 33 and 33A
11. Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 202
12. Texas A&M University-Kingsville Procedure 29.01.03.K1.010
13. Texas A&M University-Kingsville Procedure 29.01.04.K1.010
14. Texas Government Code, Section 441