

As we start the New Year, we remember the many great deeds of Cynnabar from these past months. With hearts full of gratitude, we thank each of you for your tireless efforts and dedication. We hope that the quiet of winter provides a respite for those who need it, and we look forward to Wassail, where food and drink will be shared with friends and stories told around the fire in the Barony's mighty tower as the winter winds blow across the lands.

Huzzah Cynnabar!

Valka and Bjarki

From the Chronicler: The "Whys" and "Whats" of SCA Model and Personal Information Release Forms.

Before I start to address the actual SCA documents that I've referred to, let me introduce you to ... the **General Data Protections Regulation** (<https://gdpr.eu/what-is-gdpr/>) of the European Union. In a general FAQ on the official GDPR website, it states:

"Who must comply with the GDPR?"

Any organization that processes the personal data of people in the EU must comply with the GDPR. "Processing" is a broad term that covers just about anything you can do with data: collection, storage, transmission, analysis, etc. "Personal data" is any information that relates to a person, such as names, email addresses, IP addresses, eye color, political affiliation, and so on. **Even if an organization is not connected to the EU itself, if it processes the personal data of people in the EU (via tracking on its website, for instance), it must comply. The GDPR is also not limited to for-profit companies.** (<https://gdpr.eu/faq/>) [bolding = mine]

Generally, in the United States, the few data protection laws passed by individual states – there is no omnibus *federal* data protection law – apply nearly exclusively to commercial entities. But the common principle is this: "Personal data" is data whereby a person can be identified as an individual distinct from any other individual. This data, if it can be stored or aggregated, must be protected; and the individual has rights regarding why and how that data is stored and for how long it is retained. (<https://www.osano.com/articles/the-ultimate-guide-to-personal-data>) This includes Name, Address, Email Address, IP Address, Phone Number, Photos and Videos.

Article 15 of the GDPR mandates that the "data subject" – that is, YOU, if you are photographed in a picture that I want to "publish" in the CITADEL – has a "Right of Access" (<https://gdpr-info.eu/art-15-gdpr/>) to know the kind of data and the length of retention that the "data controller" (me, the "publisher" of the CITADEL) will obtain and use.

The SCA Model Release and Personally-Identifiable Information Release forms are our documentation that you know your rights.

The Personal Data Release Form gives us permission to "publish" (for example, in an issue of the CITADEL) such personal information as modern name; home or work physical or mailing address; phone numbers; personal email addresses; links to personal social media profiles.

Similarly, the SCA Model Release Form allows the data controller to use your PII – your photo – in an online publication (downloadable as a .pdf document). You know what I'm doing with it ... how long I intend to keep it there ... and etc. In the case of a .pdf *download,* someone else now has your PII (your photo). I can take that image off the "published" issue on our website but someone else's personal copy of a .pdf with your photo in it is beyond my control. So you can "opt out" of this possibility well in advance by declining to give permission for me to publish your photo in the CITADEL.

So ... thank you for being a member of the global PII data protection "scheme"! YIS, Godhit