



OCTOBER 2015

California Enacts More Sweeping Data Privacy Laws

by *Ieuan Jolly, Partner*

Perennially leading the country — and challenging companies to keep up — California has, for the third time in three years, enacted several new data laws, including a groundbreaking digital privacy law and amendments to its data breach notification statute that expands the classes of data protected under the law, provides new standards for data encryption and establishes a template of breach notifications, among other changes. The new laws take effect on Jan. 1, 2016.

At the top of the list is the Electronic Communications Privacy Act, which gives Californians the strongest digital privacy rights in the U.S. by restricting how the government accesses digital information (including any metadata or digital communications — such as emails, texts, digital content and documents stored in the cloud), requiring law enforcement to obtain a search warrant or wiretap order before accessing private communications and location data stored on smartphones, tablets and other digital devices. Five other states have warrant protection for content, and nine others have warrant protection for GPS location tracking, but California is the first to enact a comprehensive law protecting location data, content, metadata and device searches. While the new warrant requirements do not have an immediate impact on

nonpublic entities, they will have downstream effect, as companies that operate in California will have to re-evaluate their procedures for responding to data requests from law enforcement.

California's data breach notification law has also been modified through a number of separate bills amending the existing law — already one of the nation's most onerous. California law already requires companies that own or license data, including the personal information of California residents, to report data security breaches — generally the exposure of unencrypted data.

One of the new amendments attempts to clarify an existing safe harbor for encrypted data by adding a definition of “encrypted information” as information “rendered unusable, unreadable, or indecipherable to an unauthorized person through a security technology or methodology generally accepted in the field of information security.” Although the bill is intended to encourage encryption and clarify what constitutes acceptable encryption, the definition is worryingly opaque. And because it requires that encryption be accomplished in a way that is “generally accepted in the field of technology,” companies must pay greater attention to how they secure personal data, and must

This publication may constitute “Attorney Advertising” under the New York Rules of Professional Conduct and under the law of other jurisdictions.

evaluate their existing encryption system (if they have one) and implement industry-standard technology.

Another bill amends the state's data privacy laws by adding to the definition of protected "personal information," which has been expanded to include "a username or email address in combination with a password or security question and answer that would permit access to an online account." The new law expands the reach of potential liability to information that doesn't directly expose an individual user's identity but may allow unauthorized access to private online accounts.

Yet another bill, SB 570, establishes a prescribed template for data breach notifications. The bill sets forth requirements for notifications, including that they are written in plain language, in a minimum font size, titled "Notice of Data Breach" and contain specific information organized under clearly and conspicuously displayed headings including "What Happened," "What Information Was Involved," "What We Are Doing," "What You Can Do" and "For More Information." The bill provides a model form for companies to use when a data breach occurs that triggers the notification requirements, and includes requirements as to the delivery method for the notice.

Finally, California Gov. Jerry Brown signed into law a bill requiring that smart-TV makers ensure voice-recognition features can't be enabled without consumers' consent, and barring makers from using recorded conversations for advertisement purposes. The legislation does not provide a private right of action, but empowers the state attorney general or a district attorney to prosecute manufacturers, as well as retailers, resellers, importers and any other entities that knowingly violate the law, and carries a civil penalty of up to \$2,500 per violation.

In all, these amendments add to the complexity of state-level data privacy compliance. Companies operating in California (even if not based in the state) should be aware of the state's evolving definition of "personal information" and consult with counsel to ensure that their privacy and data security policies meet California's expanded requirements.

For more information about navigating these new laws and the impact on your digital operations, please contact [Leuan Jolly](mailto:leuan.jolly@loeb.com) at ljolly@loeb.com.

This alert is a publication of Loeb & Loeb and is intended to provide information on recent legal developments. This alert does not create or continue an attorney client relationship nor should it be construed as legal advice or an opinion on specific situations.

© 2015 Loeb & Loeb LLP. All rights reserved.

Advanced Media and Technology Practice

KENNETH A. ADLER	KADLER@LOEB.COM	212.407.4284
ELIZABETH J. ALLEN	EALLEN@LOEB.COM	312.464.3102
AMIR AZARAN	AAZARAN@LOEB.COM	312.464.3330
IVY KAGAN BIERMAN	IBIERMAN@LOEB.COM	310.282.2327
CHRISTIAN D. CARBONE	CCARBONE@LOEB.COM	212.407.4852
MARC CHAMLIN	MCHAMLIN@LOEB.COM	212.407.4855
MEG CHARENDOFF	MCHARENDOFF@LOEB.COM	212.407.4069
ALESON CLARKE	ACLARKE@LOEB.COM	310.282.2240
PATRICK N. DOWNES	PDOWNES@LOEB.COM	310.282.2352
CRAIG A. EMANUEL	CEMANUEL@LOEB.COM	310.282.2262
KENNETH R. FLORIN	KFLORIN@LOEB.COM	212.407.4966
DANIEL D. FROHLING	DFROHLING@LOEB.COM	312.464.3122
DAVID W. GRACE	DGRACE@LOEB.COM	310.282.2108
NATHAN J. HOLE	NHOLE@LOEB.COM	312.464.3110
MELANIE J. HOWARD	MHOWARD@LOEB.COM	310.282.2143
THOMAS P. JIRGAL	TJIRGAL@LOEB.COM	312.464.3150
IEUAN JOLLY	IJOLLY@LOEB.COM	212.407.4810
CAROL M. KAPLAN	CKAPLAN@LOEB.COM	212.407.4142
ELIZABETH H. KIM	EKIM@LOEB.COM	212.407.4928
JANICE D. KUBOW	JKUBOW@LOEB.COM	212.407.4191
JESSICA B. LEE	JBLEE@LOEB.COM	212.407.4073
SCOTT S. LIEBMAN	SLIEBMAN@LOEB.COM	212.407.4838

DAVID G. MALLEN	DMALLEN@LOEB.COM	212.407.4286
DOUGLAS N. MASTERS	DMASTERS@LOEB.COM	312.464.3144
NERISSA COYLE MCGINN	NMCGINN@LOEB.COM	312.464.3130
ANNE KENNEDY MCGUIRE	AMCGUIRE@LOEB.COM	212.407.4143
DANIEL G. MURPHY	DMURPHY@LOEB.COM	310.282.2215
BRIAN NIXON	BNIXON@LOEB.COM	202.618.5013
ELISABETH O'NEILL	LONEILL@LOEB.COM	312.464.3149
SUE K. PAIK	SPAIK@LOEB.COM	312.464.3119
KELI M. ROGERS-LOPEZ	KROGERS-LOPEZ@LOEB.COM	310.282.2306
SETH A. ROSE	SROSE@LOEB.COM	312.464.3177
JULIE E. RUBASH	JRUBASH@LOEB.COM	310.282.2252
ROBERT MICHAEL SANCHEZ	RSANCHEZ@LOEB.COM	212.407.4173
ALISON SCHWARTZ	ASCHWARTZ@LOEB.COM	312.464.3169
MEREDITH SILLER	MSILLER@LOEB.COM	310.282.2294
BARRY I. SLOTNICK	BSLOTNICK@LOEB.COM	212.407.4162
BRIAN R. SOCOLOW	BSOCOLOW@LOEB.COM	212.407.4872
AKIBA STERN	ASTERN@LOEB.COM	212.407.4235
JAMES D. TAYLOR	JTAYLOR@LOEB.COM	212.407.4895
JILL WESTMORELAND	JWESTMORELAND@LOEB.COM	212.407.4019
DEBRA A. WHITE	DWHITE@LOEB.COM	212.407.4216
MICHAEL P. ZWEIG	MZWEIG@LOEB.COM	212.407.4960