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CCPA Presentation to Senate Judiciary Committee

- History
- Address Myths & FUD (Fear, Uncertainty, Doubt)
- Explain Critical Elements of CCPA



WHY SHOULD I CARE?

- Geofencing
- In-home devices
- Apps
- Potential voting manipulation
- Autos

Standard Oil was powerful... but Standard Oil didn't know everything about you.

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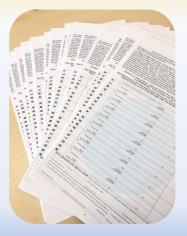
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CCPA TIMELINE

- 11/2015 Start Research
- 11/2017 File Initiative
- Jan-May 2018 Gather Signatures*
- April-June 2018: negotiations with CA Legislature

*Required: 366,000. Obtained: 629,000 [More CA registered voters than inhabitants of WY or VT]



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CCPA: Transparency, Control, Accountability

- "Right to Know" what personal information collected
- "Right to Say No" to the sale of your information (opt out)
- Right to have your information kept safe (ID Theft!)

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CCPA Myth: It Came Together in a Week

- In fact, 2 years of research
- Built on work of experts



Do Not Track—W3C

- 2009 Proposal based on voluntary compliance
- Some honored, but advertising industry resisted
- National experts worked for almost a decade on DNT
- World-Class Researchers: Chris Soghoian, Dan Kaminsky, Sid Stamm, Ashkan Soltani, Arvind Narayanan, Jonathan Mayer, Lee Tien, Aleecia McDonald, Peter Eckersley and Harlan Yu, Ed Felten, Justin Brookman

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AB 375: Exact Language from Do Not Track

"Business purpose" means the use of personal information for the business's or a service provider's operational purposes, or other notified purposes, provided that the <u>use of personal information shall be reasonably necessary and proportionate to achieve the</u> operational <u>purpose</u> for which the personal information was collected or processed or for another operational purpose that is compatible with the context in which the personal information was collected. Business purposes are:

- (1) <u>Auditing related to a current interaction with the consumer and concurrent transactions, including,</u> but not limited to, <u>counting ad impressions to unique visitors</u>, <u>verifying positioning and quality of ad impressions</u>, <u>and auditing compliance with this specification and other standards</u>.
- (2) <u>Detecting security incidents, protecting against malicious, deceptive, fraudulent, or illegal activity, and prosecuting those responsible for that activity.</u>
- (3) Debugging to identify and repair errors that impair existing intended functionality.
- (4) Short-term, transient use, provided the personal information that is not disclosed to another third party and is not used to build a profile about a consumer or otherwise alter an individual consumer's experience outside the current interaction, including, but not limited to, the contextual customization of ads shown as part of the same interaction.



AB 375: Exact Language from Do Not Track

"Third party" means a person who is not any of the following:

(2) (A) A person to whom the business discloses a consumer's personal information for a business purpose pursuant to a written contract, provided that the contract:

(i) Prohibits the person receiving the personal information from:

(II) Retaining, using, or disclosing the personal information for any purpose other than for the specific purpose of performing the services specified in the contract, including retaining, using, or disclosing the personal information for a commercial purpose other than providing the services specified in the contract.

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CCPA: Who is Covered?

- Only Big Businesses & Data Brokers
- \$25M Revenue; 50,000 pieces of personal information; data brokers
- 50,000 IP addresses alone:

"A business is not obligated to provide information to the consumer...if the business cannot verify...that the consumer making the request is the consumer about whom the business has collected information..." **NOT Personal Information**

If you're collecting 50,000 people's names and credit cards—that's Pl.



Opt-In vs. Opt-out

- GDPR: 'Notice & Consent' (Opt-in)
- Operational Issues: Pop-ups (Consent Fatigue); Take It or Leave it; Innovation Chill

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CCPA: Opt-In vs. Opt-out

- In US, 1st Amendment Constraints: Sorrell v. IMS Health Inc., 564 U.S. 552 (2011)
- "A restriction on disclosure is a regulation of speech, and the 'sale' of [information] is simply disclosure for profit..."
- "[I]f the acts of `disclosing' and `publishing' information do not constitute speech, it is hard to imagine what does fall within that category..."



CCPA: Opt-In vs. Opt-out

- Do Not Call Laws—multiple lawsuits
- Mainstream Marketing Services, Inc v. Federal Trade Commission, [10th Circuit. 2004].
- "The do-not-call registry prohibits only telemarketing calls aimed at consumers who
 have <u>affirmatively indicated</u> that they do not want to receive such calls and for
 whom such calls would constitute an invasion of privacy."

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CCPA: Do Not Sell Button = Do Not Track

- "Do Not Sell" Button
- 3rd Party Opt-Out = Easy & Effective!
- Achieves Do Not Track by a different route
- End of Large Companies Tracking You Across Web



CCPA: Advertising

- CCPA Permits Advertising (but not reselling your info)
- Ads viewed: RTB ("Real Time Bid") Now vs 2020
- Permits Commerce, Puts Limits on What Happens to Your Personal Information

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CCPA: Additional Rights

- Right to delete information you disclosed/posted
- Increased protection for children: Opt-in age increased from 13 16
- Companies can't discriminate if you say no to the sale of your info



CCPA: Enforcement

- AG Enforcement of the Act
- Consumer enforcement for <u>negligent</u> data breach
- [3 Safe Harbors: Encryption, Redaction, Reasonable Security Procedures]

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CCPA—Changes?



CCPA in Historical Context

• 1950's: Auto Safety

• 1960's: Smoking/Tobacco

• 1970's: Auto Emissions

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CCPA From Here

California Worldwide Leader in Privacy