CALIFORNIA'S IOT LAW ON THE SECURITY OF CONNECTED DEVICES

Excerpted from the forthcoming 2023 update to Chapter 27 (Cybersecurity: Information, Network and Data Security) *E-Commerce and Internet Law: Legal Treatise with Forms 2d Edition* A 5-volume legal treatise by Ian C. Ballon (Thomson/West Publishing, <u>www.IanBallon.net</u>)

(These excerpts are unrevised page proofs for the current update and may contain errors. Please email the author at <u>ballon@gtlaw.com</u> for a complimentary copy of the final published version.)

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Ian has been named by the LA and San Francisco Daily Journal as one of the Top 75 intellectual property litigators in California in every year that the list has been published (2009 through 2022). He has been listed in Best Lawyers in America consistently every year since 2003 and was named Lawyer of the Year for Information Technology in 2023, 2022, 2020, 2019, 2018, 2016 and 2013. In 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019 and 2018 he was recognized as one of the Top 1,000 trademark attorneys in the world for his litigation practice by World Trademark Review. In 2022, Ian was named to Lawdragon's list of the Top 500 Lawyers in America and he has been included on the Daily Journal's annual list of the Top 100 Lawyers in California. In addition, in 2019 he was named one of the top 20 Cybersecurity lawyers in California and in 2018 one of the Top Cybersecurity/Artificial Intelligence lawyers in California by the Los Angeles and San Francisco Daily Journal. He received the "Trailblazer" Award, Intellectual Property, 2017 from The National Law Journal and he has been recognized as a "Groundbreaker" in The Recorder's 2017 Litigation Departments of the Year Awards. He was also recognized as the 2012 New Media Lawyer of the Year by the Century City Bar Association. In 2010, he was the recipient of the California State Bar Intellectual Property Law section's Vanguard Award for significant contributions to the development of intellectual property law. Ian was listed in Variety's "Legal Impact Report: 50 Game-Changing Attorneys" and has been named a Northern California Super Lawyer every year from 2004 through 2021 and a Southern California Super Lawyer for every year from 2007-2021. He has also been listed in Legal 500 U.S., The Best Lawyers in America (in the areas of information technology and intellectual property) and Chambers and Partners USA Guide in the areas of privacy and data security and information technology.

Ian is also the author of the leading treatise on internet and mobile law, <u>E-Commerce and Internet Law: Treatise with</u> <u>Forms 2d edition</u>, the 5-volume set published by West (<u>www.lanBallon.net</u>) and available on Westlaw, which includes extensive coverage of intellectual property law issues. In addition, he is the author of *The Complete CAN-SPAM Act Handbook* (West 2008) and *The Complete State Security Breach Notification Compliance Handbook* (West 2009). In addition, he serves as <u>Executive Director of Stanford University Law School's Center for the Digital Economy</u>. He also chairs <u>PLI's annual Advanced Defending Data Privacy, Security Breach and TCPA Class Action Litigation</u> conference. Ian previously served as an Advisor to ALI's Intellectual Property: Principles Governing Jurisdiction, Choice of Law, and Judgments in Transactional Disputes (ALI Principles of the Law 2007) and as a member of the consultative group for ALI's Principles of Data Privacy Law (ALI Principles of Law 2020).

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E-COMMERCE & INTERNET LAW

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Volume 3



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ness purposes by erasing electronic media so that the information cannot be read or reconstructed.⁸

A small business under the Act—defined as one with fewer than fifty employees, less than \$3 million in gross annual revenue in each of the last three fiscal years, or less than \$5 million in year-end total assets, calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles⁹—is deemed to comply with the law if the small business's security program contains "reasonable administrative, technical and physical safeguards that are appropriate for the size and complexity of the small business, the nature and scope of the small business's activities, and the sensitivity of the personal information the small business collects from or about consumers."¹⁰

The Act does not authorize a private cause of action,¹¹ but provides for enforcement by the New York Attorney General, who is authorized to sue for civil penalties.¹²

The Act also broadened the scope of New York's security breach notification statute, which is separately analyzed in section 27.08.

A copy of the SHIELD Act is set forth in section 27.09[35]. Guidance on how to conduct a risk assessment and draft a written information security program is set forth in section 27.13.

27.04[6][L] California's IoT Law on the Security of Connected Devices

California's IoT data security law,¹ Cal. Civil Code §§ 1798.91.04 to 1798.91.06, which took effect on January 1, 2020, requires a manufacturer of a connected device to equip

[Section 27.04[6][L]]

¹The Internet of Things (IoT) is a broad term used to refer to connected devices—such as smart refrigerators, smart televisions, wearable exercise monitors, self-driving cars, home security systems, and home or office climate control systems, among other things—that collect, store, or transfer information to other devices and networked computers, including personal data. *See generally supra* § 27.03B (explaining IoT).

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⁸N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law, § 899-bb(2)(b)(ii)(C).

⁹N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law, § 899-bb(1)(c).

¹⁰N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law, § 899-bb(2)(c).

¹¹N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law, § 899-bb(2)(e).

¹²N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law, § 899-bb(2)(d).

the device with a reasonable security feature or features that are appropriate to the nature and function of the device, appropriate to the information it may collect, contain, or transmit, and designed to protect the device, and any information it contains, from unauthorized access, destruction, use, modification, or disclosure. Specifically, the law requires that a manufacturer² of a connected device³ equip the device with a reasonable security feature⁴ or features that are all of the following:

- (1) Appropriate to the nature and function of the device.
- (2) Appropriate to the information it may collect, contain, or transmit.
- (3) Designed to protect the device and any information contained therein from unauthorized access, destruction, use, modification, or disclosure.⁵

Subject to these requirements, if a connected device is equipped with a means for authentication⁶ outside a local area network, it will be deemed a *reasonable security feature* under the statute if either:

- (1) The preprogrammed password is unique to each device manufactured; or
- (2) The device contains a security feature that requires a

³Connected device means "any device, or other physical object that is capable of connecting to the Internet, directly or indirectly, and that is assigned an Internet Protocol address or Bluetooth address." Cal. Civil Code § 1798.91.05(b).

⁴A security feature is "a feature of a device designed to provide security for that device." Cal. Civil Code § 1798.91.05(d).

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²*Manufacturer* means "the person who manufactures, or contracts with another person to manufacture on the person's behalf, connected devices that are sold or offered for sale in California. For the purposes of this subdivision, a contract with another person to manufacture on the person's behalf does not include a contract only to purchase a connected device, or only to purchase and brand a connected device." Cal. Civil Code § 1798.91.05(c).

 $^{^{5}}$ Cal. Civil Code § 1798.91.04(a). Unauthorized access, destruction, use, modification, or disclosure means "access, destruction, use, modification, or disclosure that is not authorized by the consumer." Id. § 1798.91.05(e).

⁶Authentication means "a method of verifying the authority of a user, process, or device to access resources in an information system." Cal. Civil Code § 1798.91.05(a).

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user to generate a new means of authentication before access is granted to the device for the first time.⁷

The statute also includes four express exclusions. It may not be construed "to impose any duty upon the manufacturer of a connected device related to unaffiliated third-party software or applications that a user chooses to add to a connected device."⁸

It may not be construed "to impose any duty upon a provider of an electronic store, gateway, marketplace, or other means of purchasing or downloading software or applications, to review or enforce compliance . . ." with the statute.⁹

It may not be construed "to impose any duty upon the manufacturer of a connected device to prevent a user from having full control over a connected device, including the ability to modify the software or firmware running on the device at the user's discretion."¹⁰

And it may not be applied "to any connected device the functionality of which is subject to security requirements under federal law, regulations, or guidance promulgated by a federal agency pursuant to its regulatory enforcement authority."¹¹

California's IoT security law, which was the first U.S. statute to specifically address the security of information shared by connected devices, has been either applauded by security experts for taking a step in the right direction or criticized for focusing on adding "good" features instead of removing bad ones that subject devices to attacks.¹² It seems likely that other states or the federal government will seek to enact IoT regulations in the coming years.

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⁷Cal. Civil Code § 1798.91.04(b).

⁸Cal. Civil Code § 1798.91.06(a).

⁹Cal. Civil Code § 1798.91.06(b).

¹⁰Cal. Civil Code § 1798.91.06(c).

¹¹Cal. Civil Code § 1798.91.06(d).

¹²See Adi Robertson, California just became the first state with an Internet of Things cybersecurity law, The Verge, Sept. 28, 2018 (quoting Robert Graham); Edward Kovacs, California IoT Cybersecurity Bill Signed into Law, SecurityWeek, Oct. 1, 2018 (quoting Graham as stating that the law "will do little [to] improve security, while doing a lot to impose costs and harm innovation.").

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NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES FOR 2023

- > Antitrust in the era of techlash (chapter 34)
- Platform moderation and liability, safe harbors and defenses (ch. 49, 4, 6, 8, 37)
- Privacy and IP aspects of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ch. 5, 26)
- How TransUnion v. Ramirez (2021) changes the law of standing in cybersecurty breach, data privacy, AdTech and TCPA class action suits.
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- > Text and other mobile marketing under the TCPA following the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling in *Facebook, Inc. v. Duguid,* 141 S. Ct. 1163 (2021) – and continuing pitfalls companies should avoid to limit exposure
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- Rethinking 20 years of database and screen scraping case law in light of the U.S. Supreme Court's opinion in Van Buren v. United States, 141 S. Ct. 1648 (2021) (ch5)
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- > Virginia, Colorado and Nevada privacy laws (ch 26)
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- Circuit-by-circuit, claim-byclaim analysis of CDA opinions

- How new Copyright Claims Board proceedings will disrupt DMCA compliance for copyright owners, service providers and users (ch 4)
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- The GDPR, ePrivacy Directive and transferring data from the EU/EEA (by Francoise Gilbert and Viola Bensinger) (ch. 26)
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