

EXPLANATION OF MODIFIED TEXT OF PROPOSED REGULATIONS

This chart explains the proposed changes in response to comments received during the 45-day comment period, specifically the items in green double-underline for proposed additions and ~~orange double-strikethrough~~ for proposed deletions. Non-substantive changes (e.g., grammatical changes, changes in numbering/lettering, and corrections to section numbers) are not explained.

Staff-recommended items for discussion are noted with an asterisk (*) before the section number and highlighted in gray.

SECTION	REASON
7001(b)	Added definition of “Alternative Opt-Out Link” to clarify that we are referring to the Alternative Opt-Out Link specified in section 7015. This term has been capitalized throughout the regulations.
7001(h)	Revised the definition of “COPPA” to correct the citations to the statute and regulations.
7001(i)	Revised the definition of “disproportionate effort” to clarify that it applies to service providers, contractors, and third parties in addition to businesses, and to provide more details regarding the factors to consider in evaluating whether responding to a consumer request would require disproportionate effort.
7001(m)	Revised the definition of “first party” to state that a first party means “a” consumer-facing business instead of “the” consumer-facing business. This revision reflects that it is possible to have more than one consumer-facing business, such as when two businesses co-sponsor an event or promotion.
7001(o)	Added definition of “Information Practices” for ease of reference within the regulations. The term makes the regulations more readable and easier for consumers and businesses to understand. Used the capitalized term throughout the regulations to make clear that it is a defined term.
7001(p)	Added definition of “Nonbusiness” for ease of reference within the regulations. The term makes the regulations more readable and easier for consumers and businesses to understand. Used the capitalized term to make clear that it is a defined term.
7001(q)	Capitalized “Notice at Collection” to make clear that the term is defined by the regulations. Used the capitalized term throughout the regulations to make clear that it is a defined term.

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7001(r)	<p>Capitalized “Notice of Right to Limit” to make clear that the term is defined by the regulations. Used the capitalized term throughout the regulations to make clear that it is a defined term.</p> <p>Clarified in the definition that the right to limit pertains to the use “or disclosure” of the consumer’s sensitive personal information. This revision conforms the definition more closely to the statute. <i>See</i> Civ. Code §§ 1798.121(a) and 1798.135(a)(2).</p>
7001(s)	<p>Capitalized “Notice of Right to Opt-out of Sale/Sharing” to make clear that the term is defined by the regulations. Used the capitalized term throughout the regulations to make clear that it is a defined term.</p>
7001(t)	<p>Capitalized “Notice of Financial Incentive” to make clear that the term is defined by the regulations. Used the capitalized term throughout the regulations to make clear that it is a defined term.</p>
7001(w)	<p>Revised the definition of “privacy policy” to use the newly added definition for “Information Practices.”</p>
7001(ee)	<p>Added “any” to the definition of “right to delete” to conform the definition to the language of the statute. <i>See</i> Civ. Code § 1798.105(a).</p>
7001(kk)	<p>Revised the definition of “unstructured” to remove the examples of text, video, and audio files because there are some instances where these files may be structured.</p> <p>Added language to explain that “unstructured” personal information is personal information that could not be retrieved or organized in a pre-defined manner without disproportionate effort on behalf of the business, service provider, contractor, or third party.</p>
*7002	<p>Revised this section to explain and clarify the specific requirements of Civil Code § 1798.100(c). The revisions set forth factors to be considered in evaluating: (1) the reasonable expectations of a consumer concerning the purpose for which personal information is collected or processed, (2) the purposes that are compatible with the context in which the personal information is collected, and (3) whether collecting or processing personal information is reasonably necessary and proportionate to achieve those purposes. These factors consider relevant GDPR principles for harmonization while articulating the statutory requirements and intent of the CCPA.</p>
*7002(a)	<p>This subsection restates the requirements in Civil Code § 1798.100(c) that a business’s collection, use, retention, and sharing of a consumer’s personal information shall be reasonably necessary and proportionate to achieve the</p>

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	<p>purposes for which the personal information was collected or processed, or for another disclosed purpose that is compatible with the context in which the personal was collected.</p>
*7002(b)	<p>This subsection explains how one determines what is the “purpose(s) for which the personal information was collected or processed,” as required in Civil Code § 1798.100(c). Specifically, it explains that the “purpose for which the personal information was collected or processed” must be consistent with the reasonable expectations of the consumer and enumerates factors that establish the reasonable expectations of the consumer.</p> <p>Subsection 7002(b)(4) also makes clear that while a business’s disclosures may factor into the reasonable expectations of the consumer’s expectations, they are not determinative.</p> <p>The illustrative examples previously included have been deleted because examples are now included for each factor in subsection 7002(b).</p>
*7002(c)	<p>This subsection explains how one determines whether an additional “disclosed purpose” is “compatible with the context in which the personal information was collected,” as required in Civil Code § 1798.100(c). Specifically, it enumerates factors that establish compatibility between each additional disclosed purpose and the context in which the consumer’s personal information was collected.</p>
*7002(d)	<p>This subsection explains the requirements in Civil Code § 1798.100(c) that personal information collected for a particular purpose be “reasonably necessary and proportionate.” Specifically, it enumerates factors that establish whether the collection or processing of personal information is reasonably necessary and proportionate to achieve each purpose for which it is collected or processed.</p>
*7002(e)	<p>This subsection implements the requirements in Civil Code § 1798.100(c), that personal information shall not be “further processed” in a manner that does not meet the requirements of subsection 7002(a), unless consent is obtained.</p>
*7002(f)	<p>This subsection reiterates Notice at Collection requirements, with a revision to replace “use” with “processing” for consistency with subsection 7002(e).</p>
7003(c)	<p>Revised this subsection to clarify that conspicuous links for websites should appear in a similar manner as other similarly-posted links. The link should be approximately the same size or color as other links that are next to it.</p>

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	Used the capitalized term “Homepage” here and throughout the regulations to make clear that it is a defined term within the statute. <i>See</i> Civ. Code § 1798.140(p).
7003(d)	Revised this subsection to reflect that a conspicuous link for a mobile application may be accessible through a link within the application, such as through the application’s settings menu, to conform the regulation to the definition of “Homepage” and to provide flexibility in how to provide the required disclosures in a mobile environment.
*7004	Revised this section to explain how different user interfaces can impair or interfere with consumers’ choice, and thus, can fail to meet the definition of consent under Civil Code § 1798.140(h).
*7004(a)(2)	Revised this subsection to clarify that the symmetry in choice principle also considers whether different paths are more difficult or time-consuming. The difficulty and amount of time it takes for consumers to exercise one option instead of another should also be considered because a more difficult or time-consuming path can also impair or interfere with consumers’ choice. Added “because it impairs or interferes with the consumer’s ability to make a choice” to clarify that asymmetrical choices impair or interfere with consumers’ choice, and thus, can fail to meet the definition of consent under Civil Code § 1798.140(h).
*7004(a)(2)(A)	Revised this example to clarify that requiring more steps for a request to opt-out of sale/sharing compared to a request to opt-in to sale/sharing is not symmetrical.
*7004(a)(2)(B), (C)	Revised these subsections to clarify that the examples impair or interfere with consumers’ choice, and thus, can fail to meet the definition of consent under Civil Code § 1798.140(h). Also replaced “would” with “could” to clarify that providing the recommended options in these examples is one way in which businesses may apply the symmetry-in-choice principle.
*7004(a)(2)(D), (E)	Deleted these subsections regarding the relative prominence of specific buttons and options to simplify implementation at this time.
*7004(a)(3)(C)	Revised this subsection to clarify that the unintuitive language placement in the example confuses consumers by contravening their expectation.
*7004(a)(4)	Revised this subsection to clarify that choice architecture can impair or interfere with consumers’ choice, and thus, can fail to meet the definition of consent under Civil Code § 1798.140(h).

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	Also deleted duplicative language in the subsection that is addressed in the illustrative examples.
*7004(a)(4)(A)	Deleted this subsection regarding the use of manipulative and shaming language when offering a financial incentive to simplify implementation at this time.
*7004(a)(4)(A), (B)	Revised these subsections to clarify that disruptive screens and bundled choices can impair or interfere with consumers’ choice, and thus, fail to meet the definition of consent under Civil Code § 1798.140(h).
*7004(a)(5)(B)	Revised this subsection to clarify that a business that knows of, but does not remedy, circular or broken links and nonfunctional email addresses may be in violation of this regulation.
*7004(c)	Revised this subsection to reiterate that the statutory definition of a “dark pattern” does not require that the business intended to design a user interface to have the substantial effect of subverting or impairing consumer choice. Intent may be a factor to be considered, but it is not determinative. <i>See</i> Civ. Code § 1798.140(l).
7010(b)	Revised this subsection to include “from a consumer” to clarify that the Notice at Collection is a requirement for businesses that are collecting information from the consumer. This revision conforms this subsection to the language in subsection 7012(a).
7012(a)	Revised the language that describes the purpose of the Notice at Collection to clarify how the Notice at Collection is a tool for consumers.
*7012(e)(6)	Deleted the requirement that the business identify the names of the third parties that control the collection of personal information within its Notice at Collection to simplify implementation at this time.
7012(g)(1)	Revised this subsection to clarify that the first party and third party may provide a single Notice at Collection that includes the required information about their collective information practices.
*7012(g)(2), (g)(3)(A)-(C)	Deleted the requirement that the business identify the names of the third parties that control the collection of personal information within its Notice at Collection to simplify implementation at this time.
7012(g)(2)	<p>Revised this subsection to add “physical” to clarify that this subsection applies to physical premises.</p> <p>Deleted the term “also” to conform the regulation to the requirements of the statute. Civil Code § 1798.100(b) states that in this circumstance, the third</p>

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	party “may” provide the Notice at Collection on the third party’s website, but that it “shall” provide it “at the location.”
7012(g)(3)(A)	<p>Revised the example such that Business G is an ad network instead of an analytics business. This change was made because in some instances an analytics business can be a service provider and not a third party.</p> <p>Also included in the example that Business G could provide the Notice at Collection by including the required information about its information practices within Business’s F’s Notice at Collection.</p>
7012(g)(4)(C)	<p>Fixed the typo within this example by replacing Business M with Business K and Business J.</p> <p>Deleted the last line of the example to clarify that the business is required to provide its privacy policy on its Homepage, but not necessarily a Notice at Collection on its Homepage.</p>
7012(i)	Revised this subsection to remove the double negative and clarify that a data broker does not need to provide a Notice at Collection in instances when it collects personal information from a source other than the consumer.
7012(j), (k)	Deleted these subsections to conform the regulations to the law following the expiration of the exceptions in Civil Code § 1798.145(m) and (n).
7013(e)(C), (D)	Deleted these examples of providing the Notice of Right to Opt-out of Sale/Sharing via connected devices and augmented or virtual reality to simplify implementation at this time.
7014(e)(3)	Deleted this subsection regarding specific examples of providing the Notice of Right to Limit to simplify implementation at this time.
7014(g)	Added that a business does not need to provide a Notice of Right to Limit or the “Limit the Use of My Sensitive Personal Information” link if it only collects or processes sensitive personal information without the purpose of inferring characteristics about a consumer. This revision conforms the regulation to language in Civil Code §§ 1798.121(d) and 1798.185(a)(19)(C)(iv).
7015(b)	<p>Revised this subsection to provide more clarity regarding where the icon should be placed.</p> <p>Also revised the subsection to clarify that the size of the icon should be approximately the same size as other icons in the header or footer of its webpage. This change takes into consideration that a business may use icons of all different sizes on its webpage.</p>

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7022(b), (c)	<p>Revised these subsections to confirm that the service provider and contractor may utilize self-service methods that enable the business to delete the personal information that the service provider or contractor has collected pursuant to the written contract that it has with the business. This revision conforms the regulation to language in the CCPA. <i>See</i> Civil Code §§ 1798.105(a), (c)(3) and 1798.130(a)(3)(A).</p> <p>Also revised the language to be more precise about how the service provider’s or contractor’s obligations apply to the personal information it collected pursuant to the written contract with the business.</p>
7022(c)(4)	<p>Deleted the requirement that service providers and contractors provide an explanation to the business when it is impossible or would require disproportionate effort to notify other service providers, contractors, or third parties of a consumer request to delete. Service providers and contractors are already contractually required to retain, use, and disclose the personal information they obtain pursuant to their contracts with the business only for the business purpose(s) set forth in their contracts. They are also required to similarly restrict any subcontractors they engage. Therefore, providing an explanation to consumers does not seem necessary because the retention, use, and disclosure of their personal information is already limited by the required contracts.</p>
7022(g)	<p>Revised this subsection to add “or shares” to conform the regulation to the language within the statute.</p>
7022(h)	<p>Deleted the requirement that the single option to delete all personal information be more prominently presented than other choices. This change was made to be consistent with the requirement in subsection 7004(a)(2) that consumer choices be symmetrical.</p> <p>Also included language that clarifies that a business can provide consumers with a link to a support page or other resource that explains how they can delete specific pieces of personal information when the business offers that functionality.</p>
7023(c)	<p>A new subsection has been added to clarify more readily that implementing measures to ensure that personal information that is the subject of a request to correct remains corrected factors into whether a business, service provider, or contractor has complied with a consumer’s request to correct in accordance with the CCPA and these regulations. <i>See</i> subsection 7023(k) below.</p> <p>Also revised this subsection to enable businesses, service providers, and contractors to delay compliance with requests to correct, with respect to information stored on archived or backup systems.</p>

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	These revisions were made to simplify for businesses, service providers, and contractors the implementation of the new right to correct at this time.
7023(d)(1)	Revised this subsection to add that consumers should make a good-faith effort to provide businesses with all relevant information available at the time of the request.
7023(d)(2)(D)	Revised the example that illustrates the impact made on the consumer to clarify that when the inaccurate information has a “negative” impact on the consumer, the business may require less documentation. The term negative is more precise than high, and thus, easier for businesses and consumers to understand.
7023(f)(3), (4)	Deleted the example in subsection (f)(3) concerning specific information that must be provided to the consumer and language in subsection (f)(4) concerning the business making a consumer’s written statement available to any person to whom it discloses, shares, or sells personal information to simplify implementation of the new right to correct at this time.
7023(i)	Revised the subsection to provide flexibility and discretion to the business regarding whether it will provide the consumer with the name of the source from which the business received the alleged inaccurate information.
7023(j)	<p>Revised the subsection to clarify that a business does not have to disclose all specific pieces of personal information that the business maintains and has collected about the consumer, but rather the personal information that would confirm that the business has corrected the inaccurate information that was the subject of the consumer’s request to know.</p> <p>Also included language to clarify that a business shall not disclose sensitive personal information that it is not allowed to disclose in response to a request to know under subsection 7024(d), but that it may provide a way to confirm that the personal information it maintains is the same as what the consumer has provided.</p>
7023(k)	Added this subsection to clarify that implementing measures to ensure that personal information that is the subject of a request to correct remains corrected factors into whether a business, service provider, or contractor has complied with a consumer’s request to correct in accordance with the CCPA and these regulations. This considers how the CCPA applies to a wide range of industries and enables businesses, service providers, and contractors to tailor their compliance efforts to their information practices and systems.
7024(h)	Revised this subsection to provide greater flexibility regarding the scope of the response of the request to know. The consumer may request a specific

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	time period for which their request to know applies. This more closely conforms the regulation to the language of Civil Code § 1798.130(a)(2)(B).
7024(i)	<p>Revised the language to be more precise about how the service provider’s or contractor’s obligations apply to the personal information it collected pursuant to the written contract with the business.</p> <p>Also revised this section to clarify that the service provider and contractor may utilize self-service methods that enable the business to delete the personal information that the service provider or contractor has collected pursuant to the written contract that it has with the business. This revision conforms the regulation to the language of the CCPA. <i>See</i> Civ. Code §§ 1798.105(a), (c)(3) and 1798.130(a)(3)(A).</p>
7025(b), (c)(1)	Revised these subsections to clarify that businesses that do not sell or share personal information do not need to process an opt-out preference signal as a valid request to opt-out.
7025(b)(1)	Revised this subsection to add an additional example—JavaScript object—to further clarify what is a format commonly used and recognized by businesses. This addition takes into consideration existing standards and implementation in other jurisdictions.
7025(c)(3), (4)	<p>Revised these subsections to clarify that processing the opt-out preference signal means that the business is treating it as a valid request to opt-out of sale/sharing.</p> <p>Deleted the language regarding the business displaying the status of the consumer’s choice because this is no longer a requirement but an option for the business. <i>See</i> subsection 7026(g).</p> <p>Revised subsection 7025(c)(4) to allow the business to optionally notify the consumer when an opt-out preference signal conflicts with the consumer’s participation in a financial incentive program. This revision conforms the subsection to existing requirements on businesses to simplify implementation at this time.</p> <p>Also revised subsection 7025(c)(4) to clarify that if the consumer affirms their intent to continue participating in the financial incentive program, the business may ignore the opt-out preference signal only with respect to the consumer’s participation in a financial incentive program, to reduce the burden on consumers wishing to participate in financial incentive programs.</p>
7025(c)(5)	Revised this subsection to clarify that, where the consumer is known to the business, the business shall not interpret the absence of an opt-out preference signal as consent to opt-in to the sale or sharing of personal

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	information because this would not meet the requirements of Civil Code §§ 1798.120(d) and 1798.140(h).
*7025(c)(6)	Revised this subsection to make it optional for the business to display the status of whether the business has processed the opt-out preference signal as a valid request to opt-out of sale/sharing on its website. This revision conforms the subsection to existing requirements for businesses.
7025(c)(7)(A)	Revised the example in the subsection to be more precise. This provides greater clarity for businesses in applying the regulations regarding opt-out preference signals.
*7025(c)(7)(B)	<p>Revised the example in this subsection to explain that, when a consumer is known to the business, the business may not repeatedly ask the consumer to opt-in to the sale or sharing of personal information in response to an opt-out preference signal. Civil Code section 1798.135(c)(4)'s prohibition on how often the business can ask the consumer to opt-in to the sale/sharing, which is reiterated in subsection 7026(k), still applies.</p> <p>Additional language has also been added to the example to explain that asking the consumer to opt-in would not allow the business to use the exception set forth in Civil Code § 1798.135(b)(1) because its response to the signal would not be frictionless in accordance with the requirements in subsection 7025(f).</p>
7025(c)(7)(C)	Revised the example in this subsection to be more precise in its illustration of subsection 7025(c)(5).
7025(c)(7)(D)	Updated the example in this subsection to illustrate that notifying the consumer of a conflict in participating in a financial incentive program and opting out of sale is optional, not mandatory. <i>See</i> subsection 7025(c)(4).
7025(f)(3)	Revised this subsection to delete “as required by subsection (c)(3)” because it is no longer a requirement. <i>See</i> subsection 7025(c)(3).
7025(g)(3)	Revised this subsection to use more precise language. If the business needs to request additional information from the consumer in order to apply the request to opt-out of sale/sharing to offline sales and sharing of personal information, then the business has not fully effectuated the request.
7026(a)	Revised this subsection to replace “sells to or shares with” with “makes available to.” “Makes available to” includes a business selling, sharing, and otherwise making personal information available to a third party, which is consistent with Civil Code § 1798.100(d).

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7026(a)(1)	Revised this subsection to clarify that, at a minimum, a business shall allow consumers to submit requests to opt-out of sale/sharing through an opt-out preference signal and through one of the following methods—an interactive form accessible via the “Do No Sell or Share My Personal Information” link, the Alternative Opt-out Link, or the business’s privacy policy.
7026(f)(1)	Revised this subsection to be more precise about how the service provider’s or contractor’s obligations apply to the personal information it collected pursuant to the written contract with the business.
7026(f)(2)	Revised this subsection to be more precise about the third party’s obligation to forward a consumer’s request to opt-out of sale/sharing to any other person to whom the third party has made the personal information available.
7026(f)(3)	Deleted this subsection in light of sections 7052 and 7053, which reiterate the contractual and statutory requirements of third parties under Civil Code §§ 1798.100(d)(2), (3) and 1798.135(f).
7026(g)	Revised this subsection to make it optional for the business to provide a means by which the consumer can confirm that their request to opt-out of sale/sharing has been processed. This change lessens requirements for businesses to simplify the implementation of these regulations at this time.
7026(h)	Deleted the requirement that the single option to opt-out of the sale or sharing of all personal information be more prominently presented than other choices. This change was made to be consistent with the requirement in subsection 7004(a)(2) that consumer choices be symmetrical.
7027(a)	Revised this subsection to clarify that sensitive personal information that is collected or processed without the purpose of inferring characteristics about a consumer is not subject to requests to limit. This revision aligns the regulation with Civil Code §§ 1798.121(d) and 1798.185(a)(19)(C)(iv).
7027(g)(4)	Deleted this subsection in light of sections 7052 and 7053, which reiterate the contractual and statutory requirements on third parties under Civil Code §§ 1798.100(d)(2), (3) and 1798.135(f). This revision also simplifies for businesses the implementation of the new right to limit at this time.
7027(h)	Revised this subsection to make it optional for the business to provide a means by which the consumer can confirm that their request to limit. This change lessens requirements for businesses to simplify the implementation of this new right to limit at this time.
7027(i)	Deleted the requirement that the single option to limit the use of all sensitive personal information be more prominently presented than other choices.

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	This change was made to be consistent with the requirement in subsection 7004(a)(2) that consumer choices be symmetrical.
7027(m)	Revised this subsection to “collect” and “collects” to align the regulation with Civil Code § 1798.121(a).
*7027(m)(2)	<p>Revised this subsection to clarify that sensitive personal information may also be used to “prevent” and “investigate” security incidents.</p> <p>Revised the subsection to also replace the word “and” with “or” to clarify that the security incidents to be prevented, detected, or investigated do not need to meet all the descriptive qualifications (<i>i.e.</i>, compromise the availability, authenticity, integrity, and confidentiality of personal information).</p>
7027(m)(5)	Revised the example in this subsection to more precisely describe what information a business can infer from customer behavior and to clarify that the business may neither create a profile nor disclose to a third party personal information that reveals sensitive personal information, such as religious beliefs.
7027(m)(6), (7)	Revised these subsections to clarify that the use of sensitive personal information to perform services on behalf of the business and to verify and maintain the quality or safety of a product, service, or device must be reasonably necessary and proportionate for that purpose. This language aligns the regulation with Civil Code § 1798.100(c).
7027(m)(8)	Added this subsection to clarify that sensitive personal information that is collected or processed without the purpose of inferring characteristics about a consumer is not subject to requests to limit. This revision aligns the regulation with Civil Code §§ 1798.121(d) and 1798.185(a)(19)(C)(iv).
7028(a), (c)	Revised this section to remove references to the request to limit. This revision was made to simplify implementation at this time.
7050	<p>Revised the language throughout this section to be more precise about how the service provider’s or contractor’s obligations apply to the personal information it collected or processed pursuant to the written contract with the business. The language “pursuant to the written contract with the business” and similar revisions that tie the service provider’s and contractor’s obligations to the contract they have with the business aligns the regulation with the statutory language in the definitions of “service provider” and “contractor.”</p> <p>Capitalized the terms Collect and Business Purpose throughout this section to make clear that they are defined terms.</p>

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7050(a)	Deleted this subsection to conform the regulations more closely to the statutory definitions of service provider, contractor, and business, and the CCPA’s requirements regarding what must be included in the written contract between a service provider or contractor and the business. Subsection 7050(g) was added to address the situation that this subsection was originally intended to address. <i>See</i> subsection 7050(g) below.
7050(a)(1)	Deleted this subsection because it was redundant considering the revised language throughout the section that more precisely identifies the personal information for which the service provider or contractor has obligations. The revised language aligns the regulation more closely to the statute.
7050(a)(3)	Revised this subsection to clarify that the service provider or contractor may use personal information collected pursuant to the contract with the business to build or improve the quality of the services that the service provider or contractor is providing, even if this business purpose is not specified in the written contract required by the CCPA and these regulations, provided that they are not using the personal information to perform services on behalf of another person. This revision is consistent with the definitions of service provider, contractor, and business purpose within in the CCPA.
*7050(a)(4)	Revised this subsection to clarify that personal information may be used to “prevent” and “investigate” security incidents, and to add “even if this business purpose is not specified in the written contract required by the CCPA and these regulations.” These revisions clarify that use of the personal information to “prevent, detect, or investigate data security incidents” is a business purpose and is permitted even if not included as a specific business purpose in the contract with the Business.
7050(b)	Revised this subsection to change “those services” to “service provider or contractor” to clarify that the prohibition against combining personal information in this context is on service providers and contractors. Added “with respect to cross-contextual behavioral advertising services” to clarify that a person can be a third party in one context and a service provider or contractor in another.
7050(e), (f)	These subsections were previously 7051(c) and (d). Moved these subsections to section 7050 because they are requirements of service providers and contractors—and are relevant to persons intending to be service providers or contractors—rather than required elements of the contracts between businesses and service providers or contractors.
*7050(g)	This subsection provides guidance to entities that service “Nonbusinesses” regarding whether they must comply with consumers’ CCPA requests received with respect to the personal information it processes when

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	<p>providing services to the Nonbusiness. The subsection explains that the entity must determine whether it is a “business” as that term is defined in Civil Code § 1798.100(d). Part of that analysis includes whether it determines the purposes and means of processing the personal information at issue.</p>
7051	<p>Revised the language throughout this section to be more precise about how the service provider’s or contractor’s obligations apply to the personal information it collected or processed pursuant to the written contract with the business. The language “pursuant to the written contract with the business” and similar revisions that tie the service provider and contractor’s obligations to the contract they have with the business aligns the regulation with the statutory language in the definitions of “service provider” and “contractor.”</p> <p>Capitalized the terms Collect and Business Purpose throughout this section to make clear that they are defined terms.</p>
*7051(a)(6)	<p>Revised this subsection to clarify that, with respect to the personal information collected pursuant to the written contract with the business, businesses must contractually require service providers and contractors to provide the same level of privacy protection as is required of businesses by the CCPA and these regulations. The revisions more precisely tie service providers’ and contractors’ obligations to the personal information they collect or process pursuant to their written contracts with the business and align the regulation with Civil Code § 1798.100(d)(2), (3).</p>
7051(a)(7)	<p>Revised this subsection to add “internal or third-party” to clarify that assessments, audits, and other technical and operational texting may be performed internally or by a third-party vendor.</p>
7051(a)(8)	<p>Revised this subsection to delete the reference to 5 days to provide businesses flexibility in implementing this new statutory requirement.</p>
7051(a)(10)	<p>Revised this section to reflect that the service provider and contractor may utilize self-service methods that enable the business to comply with consumer requests directly with respect to the personal information that the service provider or contractor has collected pursuant to the written contract that it has with the business. This revision conforms the regulation to the language in the CCPA. <i>See</i> Civil Code §§ 1798.105(a), (c)(3) and 1798.130(a)(3)(A).</p>
7051(c), (d)	<p>Moved these subsections from section 7051 to section 7050, because they are requirements of service providers and contractors rather than required elements of the contracts between service providers and contractors.</p>

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7052 and 7053	Revised the language throughout these sections to be more precise about how the third parties' obligations apply to the personal information made available to them by the business. The language "received from the business," "disclosing," "sold or disclosed to," and similar revisions that tie the third party's obligations to the contract they have with the business more closely aligns the regulation with Civil Code § 1798.100(d). These sections use "made available to," which includes a business selling, sharing, and otherwise making personal information available to a third party.
7052	Deleted subsections 7052(a), (b), and (c) in light of the contractual provisions in section 7053, which are required by Civil Code §§ 1798.100(d)(2), (3).
7052(a), (b)	These subsections were previously 7053(c) and (d). Moved these subsections to section 7052 because they are requirements of third parties rather than required elements of the contracts between businesses and third parties.
*7052(b)	Revised this subsection to clarify that third parties are contractually required to treat the personal information that businesses make available to them in the same manner the business is required to treat it under the CCPA, pursuant to Civil Code § 1798.100(d)(2), (3).
*7053(a)(3)	Revised this subsection to clarify that businesses must contractually require third parties to provide the same level of privacy protection as is required of businesses by the CCPA and these regulations, to align with Civil Code § 1798.100(d)(2), (3).
7053(a)(6)	Revised this subsection to delete the reference to 5 days to provide flexibility in implementing this new statutory requirement.
7053(b)	Deleted this subsection regarding the contractual requirement for third parties to check for and comply with a consumer's opt-out preference signal to simplify implementation of these regulations at this time.
7053(c), (d)	Moved these subsections from section 7053 to section 7052, because they are requirements of third parties rather than required elements of the contracts between businesses and third parties.
7062(d)	Revised the example in this subsection to refer to the correction of marital status instead of the spelling of a name because the correction of marital status more clearly demonstrates a situation where the business may verify the identity of the consumer to a reasonable degree of certainty.

SECTION	REASON
7070	Revised the title of this section and the reference to the consumer’s age within the section to conform the regulation to the language in Civil Code § 1798.120(c).
7071	Revised the title of this section to conform the regulation to the language in Civil Code § 1798.120(c).
7071(b)	Revised this subsection to clarify that businesses do not need to notify, at a later date, consumers at least 13 years of age and less than 16 years of age of their right to opt-out of sale/sharing but rather that businesses must notify consumers, at the moment the opt-in request is received, that the consumer has an ongoing right to opt-out of sale/sharing at any point in the future.
7102(a)(2)	Revised this subsection to delete duplicative language.
7302(c), (d)	Revised these subsections to delete “staff” because it is unnecessary. The term Agency includes its staff.
7303	Revised this section to clarify that the order referred to throughout the section is the “final” order. It is only the “final” order that the Board must approve, not all orders. This revision conforms the regulation to the language in Civil Code § 1798.199.35.