AMENDED IN SENATE JULY 15, 2015 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 7, 2015

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2015–16 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 32

Introduced by Assembly Member Waldron (Coauthors: Assembly Members Chávez and Jones)

(Coauthor: Senator Allen)

December 1, 2014

An act to amend—Sections Section 502—and 803 of the Penal Code, relating to computer crimes.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 32, as amended, Waldron. Computer crimes.

Existing law establishes various crimes relating to computer services and systems, including to knowingly and without permission disrupt or cause the disruption of computer services including government computer services or public safety infrastructure computer system computer services, add, alter, damage, delete, or destroy any computer data, software, or program, introduce a computer contaminant, use the Internet domain name or profile of another. Existing law makes a violation of these provisions punishable by specified fines or terms of imprisonment, or by both those fines and imprisonment. Existing law establishes the time limitation during which a criminal complaint for a violation of these provisions may be filed.

This bill would increase the fine for a misdemeanor violation of those erimes from a fine not exceeding \$5,000 to a fine not exceeding \$10,000. The bill would toll, until discovery of the offense, the time for filing a eriminal complaint for a violation of those provisions when it is alleged

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that the defendant acquired, copied, or distributed a digital image of an intimate body part, as defined, of a person. clarify the criminal penalties for specified computer crimes by making a person who violates those provisions guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for 16 months, or 2 or 3 years and a fine not exceeding \$10,000, or a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 502 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

502. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this section to expand the degree of protection afforded to individuals, businesses, and governmental agencies from tampering, interference, damage, and unauthorized access to lawfully created computer data and computer systems. The Legislature finds and declares that the proliferation of computer technology has resulted in a concomitant proliferation of computer crime and other forms of unauthorized access to computers, computer systems, and computer data.

The Legislature further finds and declares that protection of the integrity of all types and forms of lawfully created computers, computer systems, and computer data is vital to the protection of the privacy of individuals as well as to the well-being of financial institutions, business concerns, governmental agencies, and others within this state that lawfully utilize those computers, computer systems, and data.

- (b) For the purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:
- (1) "Access" means to gain entry to, instruct, cause input to, cause output from, cause data processing with, or communicate with, the logical, arithmetical, or memory function resources of a computer, computer system, or computer network.
- (2) "Computer network" means any system that provides communications between one or more computer systems and input/output devices, including, but not limited to, display

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terminals, remote systems, mobile devices, and printers connected by telecommunication facilities.

- (3) "Computer program or software" means a set of instructions or statements, and related data, that when executed in actual or modified form, cause a computer, computer system, or computer network to perform specified functions.
- (4) "Computer services" includes, but is not limited to, computer time, data processing, or storage functions, Internet services, electronic mail services, electronic message services, or other uses of a computer, computer system, or computer network.
- (5) "Computer system" means a device or collection of devices, including support devices and excluding calculators that are not programmable and capable of being used in conjunction with external files, one or more of which contain computer programs, electronic instructions, input data, and output data, that performs functions, including, but not limited to, logic, arithmetic, data storage and retrieval, communication, and control.
- (6) "Government computer system" means any computer system, or part thereof, that is owned, operated, or used by any federal, state, or local governmental entity.
- (7) "Public safety infrastructure computer system" means any computer system, or part thereof, that is necessary for the health and safety of the public including computer systems owned, operated, or used by drinking water and wastewater treatment facilities, hospitals, emergency service providers, telecommunication companies, and gas and electric utility companies.
- (8) "Data" means a representation of information, knowledge, facts, concepts, computer software, *or* computer programs or instructions. Data may be in any form, in storage media, or as stored in the memory of the computer or in transit or presented on a display device.
- (9) "Supporting documentation" includes, but is not limited to, all information, in any form, pertaining to the design, construction, classification, implementation, use, or modification of a computer, computer system, computer network, computer program, or computer software, which information is not generally available to the public and is necessary for the operation of a computer, computer system, computer network, computer program, or computer software.

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(10) "Injury" means any alteration, deletion, damage, or destruction of a computer system, computer network, computer program, or data caused by the access, or the denial of access to legitimate users of a computer system, network, or program.

- (11) "Victim expenditure" means any expenditure reasonably and necessarily incurred by the owner or lessee to verify that a computer system, computer network, computer program, or data was or was not altered, deleted, damaged, or destroyed by the access.
- (12) "Computer contaminant" means any set of computer instructions that are designed to modify, damage, destroy, record, or transmit information within a computer, computer system, or computer network without the intent or permission of the owner of the information. They include, but are not limited to, a group of computer instructions commonly called viruses or worms, that are self-replicating or self-propagating and are designed to contaminate other computer programs or computer data, consume computer resources, modify, destroy, record, or transmit data, or in some other fashion usurp the normal operation of the computer, computer system, or computer network.
- (13) "Internet domain name" means a globally unique, hierarchical reference to an Internet host or service, assigned through centralized Internet naming authorities, comprising a series of character strings separated by periods, with the rightmost character string specifying the top of the hierarchy.
- (14) "Electronic mail" means an electronic message or computer file that is transmitted between two or more telecommunications devices; computers; computer networks, regardless of whether the network is a local, regional, or global network; or electronic devices capable of receiving electronic messages, regardless of whether the message is converted to hard copy format after receipt, viewed upon transmission, or stored for later retrieval.
 - (15) "Profile" means either of the following:
- (A) A configuration of user data required by a computer so that the user may access programs or services and have the desired functionality on that computer.
- (B) An Internet Web site user's personal page or section of a page that is made up of data, in text or graphical form, that displays significant, unique, or identifying information, including, but not

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limited to, listing acquaintances, interests, associations, activities, or personal statements.

- (c) Except as provided in subdivision (h), any person who commits any of the following acts is guilty of a public offense:
- (1) Knowingly accesses and without permission alters, damages, deletes, destroys, or otherwise uses any data, computer, computer system, or computer network in order to either (A) devise or execute any scheme or artifice to defraud, deceive, or extort, or (B) wrongfully control or obtain money, property, or data.
- (2) Knowingly accesses and without permission takes, copies, or makes use of any data from a computer, computer system, or computer network, or takes or copies any supporting documentation, whether existing or residing internal or external to a computer, computer system, or computer network.
- (3) Knowingly and without permission uses or causes to be used computer services.
- (4) Knowingly accesses and without permission adds, alters, damages, deletes, or destroys any data, computer software, or computer programs which reside or exist internal or external to a computer, computer system, or computer network.
- (5) Knowingly and without permission disrupts or causes the disruption of computer services or denies or causes the denial of computer services to an authorized user of a computer, computer system, or computer network.
- (6) Knowingly and without permission provides or assists in providing a means of accessing a computer, computer system, or computer network in violation of this section.
- (7) Knowingly and without permission accesses or causes to be accessed any computer, computer system, or computer network.
- (8) Knowingly introduces any computer contaminant into any computer, computer system, or computer network.
- (9) Knowingly and without permission uses the Internet domain name or profile of another individual, corporation, or entity in connection with the sending of one or more electronic mail messages or posts and thereby damages or causes damage to a computer, computer data, computer system, or computer network.
- (10) Knowingly and without permission disrupts or causes the disruption of government computer services or denies or causes the denial of government computer services to an authorized user of a government computer, computer system, or computer network.

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(11) Knowingly accesses and without permission adds, alters, damages, deletes, or destroys any data, computer software, or computer programs which reside or exist internal or external to a public safety infrastructure computer system computer, computer system, or computer network.

- (12) Knowingly and without permission disrupts or causes the disruption of public safety infrastructure computer system computer services or denies or causes the denial of computer services to an authorized user of a public safety infrastructure computer system computer, computer system, or computer network.
- (13) Knowingly and without permission provides or assists in providing a means of accessing a computer, computer system, or public safety infrastructure computer system computer, computer system, or computer network in violation of this section.
- (14) Knowingly introduces any computer contaminant into any public safety infrastructure computer system computer, computer system, or computer network.
- (d) (1) Any person who violates any of the provisions of paragraph (1), (2), (4), (5), (10), (11), or (12) of subdivision (c) is guilty of a felony, punishable by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 for 16 months, or two or three years, or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or years and a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (2) Any person who violates paragraph (3) of subdivision (c) is punishable as follows:
- (A) For the first violation that does not result in injury, and where the value of the computer services used does not exceed nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950), by a fine not exceeding ten five thousand dollars—(\$10,000), (\$5,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (B) For any violation that results in a victim expenditure in an amount greater than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or in an injury, or if the value of the computer services used exceeds nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950), or for any second or subsequent violation, by

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a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 for 16 months, or two or three years, or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by a fine not exceeding ten five thousand dollars (\$10,000), (\$5,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

- (3) Any person who violates paragraph (6), (7), or (13) of subdivision (c) is punishable as follows:
- (A) For a first violation that does not result in injury, an infraction punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000).
- (B) For any violation that results in a victim expenditure in an amount not greater than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or for a second or subsequent violation, by a fine not exceeding ten five thousand dollars (\$10,000), (\$5,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (C) For any violation that results in a victim expenditure in an amount greater than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 for 16 months, or two or three years, or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by a fine not exceeding ten five thousand dollars (\$10,000), (\$5,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (4) Any person who violates paragraph (8) or (14) of subdivision (c) is punishable as follows:
- (A) For a first violation that does not result in injury, a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding ten five thousand dollars—(\$10,000), (\$5,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (B) For any violation that results in injury, or for a second or subsequent violation, by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170, or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (5) Any person who violates paragraph (9) of subdivision (c) is punishable as follows:

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(A) For a first violation that does not result in injury, an infraction punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

- (B) For any violation that results in injury, or for a second or subsequent violation, by a fine not exceeding—ten *five* thousand dollars—(\$10,000), (\$5,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (e) (1) In addition to any other civil remedy available, the owner or lessee of the computer, computer system, computer network, computer program, or data who suffers damage or loss by reason of a violation of any of the provisions of subdivision (c) may bring a civil action against the violator for compensatory damages and injunctive relief or other equitable relief. Compensatory damages shall include any expenditure reasonably and necessarily incurred by the owner or lessee to verify that a computer system, computer network, computer program, or data was or was not altered, damaged, or deleted by the access. For the purposes of actions authorized by this subdivision, the conduct of an unemancipated minor shall be imputed to the parent or legal guardian having control or custody of the minor, pursuant to the provisions of Section 1714.1 of the Civil Code.
- (2) In any action brought pursuant to this subdivision the court may award reasonable attorney's fees.
- (3) A community college, state university, or academic institution accredited in this state is required to include computer-related crimes as a specific violation of college or university student conduct policies and regulations that may subject a student to disciplinary sanctions up to and including dismissal from the academic institution. This paragraph shall not apply to the University of California unless the Board of Regents adopts a resolution to that effect.
- (4) In any action brought pursuant to this subdivision for a willful violation of the provisions of subdivision (c), where it is proved by clear and convincing evidence that a defendant has been guilty of oppression, fraud, or malice as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 3294 of the Civil Code, the court may additionally award punitive or exemplary damages.
- (5) No action may be brought pursuant to this subdivision unless it is initiated within three years of the date of the act complained of, or the date of the discovery of the damage, whichever is later.

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(f) This section shall not be construed to preclude the applicability of any other provision of the criminal law of this state which applies or may apply to any transaction, nor shall it make illegal any employee labor relations activities that are within the scope and protection of state or federal labor laws.

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- (g) Any computer, computer system, computer network, or any software or data, owned by the defendant, that is used during the commission of any public offense described in subdivision (c) or any computer, owned by the defendant, which is used as a repository for the storage of software or data illegally obtained in violation of subdivision (c) shall be subject to forfeiture, as specified in Section 502.01.
- (h) (1) Subdivision (c) does not apply to punish any acts which are committed by a person within the scope of his or her lawful employment. For purposes of this section, a person acts within the scope of his or her employment when he or she performs acts which are reasonably necessary to the performance of his or her work assignment.
- (2) Paragraph (3) of subdivision (c) does not apply to penalize any acts committed by a person acting outside of his or her lawful employment, provided that the employee's activities do not cause an injury, to the employer or another, or provided that the value of supplies or computer services which are used does not exceed an accumulated total of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250).
- (i) No activity exempted from prosecution under paragraph (2) of subdivision (h) which incidentally violates paragraph (2), (4), or (7) of subdivision (c) shall be prosecuted under those paragraphs.
- (i) For purposes of bringing a civil or a criminal action under this section, a person who causes, by any means, the access of a computer, computer system, or computer network in one jurisdiction from another jurisdiction is deemed to have personally accessed the computer, computer system, or computer network in each jurisdiction.
- (k) In determining the terms and conditions applicable to a person convicted of a violation of this section the court shall consider the following:
- (1) The court shall consider prohibitions on access to and use of computers.
- (2) Except as otherwise required by law, the court shall consider 40 alternate sentencing, including community service, if the defendant

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1 shows remorse and recognition of the wrongdoing, and an 2 inclination not to repeat the offense.

- SEC. 2. Section 803 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 803. (a) Except as provided in this section, a limitation of time prescribed in this chapter is not tolled or extended for any reason.
- (b) No time during which prosecution of the same person for the same conduct is pending in a court of this state is a part of a limitation of time prescribed in this chapter.
- (e) A limitation of time prescribed in this chapter does not commence to run until the discovery of an offense described in this subdivision. This subdivision applies to an offense punishable by imprisonment in the state prison or imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170, a material element of which is fraud or breach of a fiduciary obligation, the commission of the crimes of theft or embezzlement upon an elder or dependent adult, or the basis of which is misconduct in office by a public officer, employee, or appointee, including, but not limited to, the following offenses:
- (1) Grand theft of any type, forgery, falsification of public records, or acceptance of a bribe by a public official or a public employee.
 - (2) A violation of Section 72, 118, 118a, 132, 134, or 186.10.
- (3) A violation of Section 25540, of any type, or Section 25541 of the Corporations Code.
- 25 (4) A violation of Section 1090 or 27443 of the Government 26 Code.
 - (5) Felony welfare fraud or Medi-Cal fraud in violation of Section 11483 or 14107 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
 - (6) Felony insurance fraud in violation of Section 548 or 550 of this code or former Section 1871.1, or Section 1871.4 of the Insurance Code.
- 32 (7) A violation of Section 580, 581, 582, 583, or 584 of the Business and Professions Code.
- (8) A violation of Section 22430 of the Business and Professions
 Code.
- 36 (9) A violation of Section 103800 of the Health and Safety 37 Code.
 - (10) A violation of Section 529a.
- 39 (11) A violation of subdivision (d) or (e) of Section 368.

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(d) If the defendant is out of the state when or after the offense is committed, the prosecution may be commenced as provided in Section 804 within the limitations of time prescribed by this chapter, and no time up to a maximum of three years during which the defendant is not within the state shall be a part of those limitations.

- (e) A limitation of time prescribed in this chapter does not commence to run until the offense has been discovered, or could have reasonably been discovered, with regard to offenses under Division 7 (commencing with Section 13000) of the Water Code, under Chapter 6.5 (commencing with Section 25100) of, Chapter 6.7 (commencing with Section 25280) of, or Chapter 6.8 (commencing with Section 25300) of, Division 20 of, or Part 4 (commencing with Section 41500) of Division 26 of, the Health and Safety Code, or under Section 386, or offenses under Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 2000) of Division 2 of, Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 4000) of Division 2 of, Section 6126 of, Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 7301) of Division 3 of, or Chapter 19.5 (commencing with Section 22440) of Division 8 of, the Business and Professions Code.
- (f) (1) Notwithstanding any other limitation of time described in this chapter, a criminal complaint may be filed within one year of the date of a report to a California law enforcement agency by a person of any age alleging that he or she, while under the age of 18 years, was the victim of a crime described in Section 261, 286, 288, 288a, 288.5, or 289, or Section 289.5 as enacted by Chapter 293 of the Statutes of 1991 relating to penetration by an unknown object.
 - (2) This subdivision applies only if all of the following occur:
- (A) The limitation period specified in Section 800, 801, or 801.1, whichever is later, has expired.
- (B) The crime involved substantial sexual conduct, as described in subdivision (b) of Section 1203.066, excluding masturbation that is not mutual.
- (C) There is independent evidence that corroborates the victim's allegation. If the victim was 21 years of age or older at the time of the report, the independent evidence shall clearly and convincingly corroborate the victim's allegation.
- (3) No evidence may be used to corroborate the victim's allegation that otherwise would be inadmissible during trial.

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Independent evidence does not include the opinions of mental health professionals.

- (4) (A) In a criminal investigation involving any of the crimes listed in paragraph (1) committed against a child, when the applicable limitations period has not expired, that period shall be tolled from the time a party initiates litigation challenging a grand jury subpoena until the end of the litigation, including any associated writ or appellate proceeding, or until the final disclosure of evidence to the investigating or prosecuting agency, if that disclosure is ordered pursuant to the subpoena after the litigation.
- (B) Nothing in this subdivision affects the definition or applicability of any evidentiary privilege.
- (C) This subdivision shall not apply where a court finds that the grand jury subpoena was issued or caused to be issued in bad faith.
- (g) (1) Notwithstanding any other limitation of time described in this chapter, a criminal complaint may be filed within one year of the date on which the identity of the suspect is conclusively established by DNA testing, if both of the following conditions are met:
- (A) The crime is one that is described in subdivision (c) of Section 290.
- (B) The offense was committed prior to January 1, 2001, and biological evidence collected in connection with the offense is analyzed for DNA type no later than January 1, 2004, or the offense was committed on or after January 1, 2001, and biological evidence collected in connection with the offense is analyzed for DNA type no later than two years from the date of the offense.
- (2) For purposes of this section, "DNA" means deoxyribonucleic acid.
- (h) For any crime, the proof of which depends substantially upon evidence that was seized under a warrant, but which is unavailable to the prosecuting authority under the procedures described in People v. Superior Court (Laff) (2001) 25 Cal.4th 703, People v. Superior Court (Bauman & Rose) (1995) 37 Cal.App.4th 1757, or subdivision (c) of Section 1524, relating to claims of evidentiary privilege or attorney work product, the limitation of time prescribed in this chapter shall be tolled from the time of the seizure until final disclosure of the evidence to the prosecuting authority. Nothing in this section otherwise affects

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the definition or applicability of any evidentiary privilege or attorney work product.

- (i) Notwithstanding any other limitation of time described in this chapter, a criminal complaint may be filed within one year of the date on which a hidden recording is discovered related to a violation of paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (j) of Section 647.
- (j) Notwithstanding any other limitation of time described in this chapter, if a person flees the scene of an accident that caused death or permanent, serious injury, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 20001 of the Vehicle Code, a criminal complaint brought pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 20001 of the Vehicle Code may be filed within the applicable time period described in Section 801 or 802 or one year after the person is initially identified by law enforcement as a suspect in the commission of the offense, whichever is later, but in no case later than six years after the commission of the offense.
- (k) (1) A limitation of time prescribed in this chapter for an offense described in subdivision (c) of Section 502 for which it is alleged the defendant acquired, copied, or distributed one or more digital images of a person that displays an intimate body part of the person shall not commence to run until the discovery of the offense.
- (2) As used in this subdivision, "intimate body part" means any portion of the genitals, the anus, and in the case of a female also includes any portion of the breasts below the top of the areola, that is either uncovered or clearly visible through clothing.
- (3) As used in this subdivision, "digital images of a person" do not include representational images, artwork, or cartoon drawings.