

# H.F. 2257

## First engrossment, as amended by H2257A5

Subject Consumer data privacy: Age-Appropriate Design Code Act

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## **Overview**

This bill creates a Minnesota Age-Appropriate Design Code Act, which places certain obligations and restrictions on businesses that offer online services, products, or features likely to be accessed by children. These obligations and restrictions are generally intended to protect children's privacy, well-being, and autonomy. This bill is modeled after a law enacted by California in 2022. *See* 2021 Cal. A.B. 2273.

## **Summary**

#### **Section Description**

### 1 Attorney general data coded elsewhere.

Creates a cross-reference in the Government Data Practices Act for the data protection impact assessments collected by the attorney general under section 6, subdivision 3, of the bill.

#### 2 Citation; construction.

Provides the title of the new chapter of statute created by the bill. Provides general guidelines for construing the bill's provisions, including that the privacy, safety, and well-being should be prioritized over a business's commercial interests when those are in conflict.

#### 3 **Definitions.**

Provides definitions for key terms used in the bill, including: "age-appropriate" and "best interest of children," and "reasonably likely to be accessed by children."

## 4 Information fiduciary.

Provides that, notwithstanding any limitations in the scope of the bill generally, *any* business in Minnesota that processes children's data must do so in a matter consistent with the best interests of children.

## **Section Description**

## 5 Scope; exclusions.

Establishes that a business is only subject to the bill if it collects and uses consumers' personal data, does business in Minnesota, and meets the specified thresholds regarding the size/scope of its operations.

Also, excludes from the bill entities and information already protected by the federal HIPAA regulations regarding health information, information collected as part of clinical trials and research, and journalism businesses.

#### 6 Business obligations.

**Subd. 1. Requirements for businesses.** Places requirements on a business that will provide an online service, product, or feature likely to be accessed by children. This includes various requirements regarding the design and settings of the product, providing certain privacy notices and policies, and completing a data protection impact assessment that may be reviewed by the attorney general. The specific information that must be included in a required data protection impact assessment is addressed in paragraph (b).

**Subd. 2. Prohibition on businesses.** Prohibits a business that will provide an online service, product, or feature likely to be accessed by children from taking certain actions. This includes limiting the amount of data that the business collects on children, limiting the allowable uses of that data, and prohibiting secret monitoring of children.

**Subd. 3. Data practices.** Classifies as private/nonpublic a data protection impact assessment collected or maintained by the attorney general.

#### 7 Attorney general enforcement.

Allows the attorney general to bring a civil action to enforce the provisions of this bill, including seeking civil penalties in the specified amounts. Appropriates money recovered by the attorney general in an enforcement action to the attorney general's office. Provides that certain businesses must be given an opportunity to cure any alleged violations before the attorney general may begin an enforcement action. States that a private right of action is not authorized.

#### 8 Limitations.

Clarifies that the bill is not to be interpreted or construed to violate section 230 of the Communications Decency Act of 1996 (which limits the liability of online publishers for user-posted content), to require age verifications on websites, nor to infringe on certain existing rights or freedoms.

## **Section Description**

#### 9 Effective date.

Provides that the act is effective July 1, 2025, and is not applicable to services, products, or features that are no longer offered to the public after that date. Provides that data protection impact assessments on existing services, products, or features (i.e. "legacy products") must be completed by July 1, 2025.



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