1	CALIFORNIA PRIVACY PROTECTION AGENCY BOARD
2	
3	TRANSCRIPTION OF RECORDED PUBLIC MEETING
4	
5	JULY 14, 2023
6	SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
7	
8	Present: JENNIFER URBAN, Chairperson
9	LYDIA DE LA TORRE, Board Member
10	VINHCENT LE, Board Member
11	ASHKAN SOLTANI, Executive Director
12	PHILIP LAIRD, General Counsel
13	VON CHITAMBIRA, Deputy Director of Administration
14	MAUREEN MAHONEY, Deputy Director of Policy and
15	Legislation
16	MICHAEL MACKO, Deputy Director of Enforcement
17	KRISTEN ANDERSON, Attorney
18	NEELOFER SHAIKH, Attorney
19	LIZ ALLEN, Special Advisor
20	KEVIN SABO, Moderator
21	
22	
23	
24	Transcribed by: FOCUS INTERPRETING
25	
26	
27	
28	

CALIFORNIA PRIVACY PROTECTION AGENCY TRANSCRIBED RECORDED PUBLIC MEETING JULY 14, 2023

4

5

6

10

11

12

13

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1

2

3

MS. JENNIFER URBAN: Wonderful. Thank you so much. Good morning, everybody. Welcome to this meeting of the California Privacy Protection Agency Board. It is July 14th, 2023, at 10:02 AM. My name is Jennifer Urban, and I'm the Chairperson of the Board. I'm very pleased to be here in person with the Board and maybe one member of the public or two to welcome many of you via Zoom as well. This is our first in-person meeting in some time. Before we get started with the substance, I have some logistical announcements as well as my usual reminders related to the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act. First, I'd like to ask everyone to please check your microphone is muted when you're not speaking. Second, ||I'd like to ask everyone who is here in person to turn off or silence their cell phones to avoid interruption. Thank you for doing that for us. And third, importantly, this meeting is being recorded. We are strongly encouraging everyone to wear masks if you're attending in person. We're not requiring this, just encouraging it. COVID-19 is, of course, still with us, and we want to avoid exposing vulnerable members of the community or inadvertently making our public meetings less accessible to them. Our temporary ability to meet remotely and still comply with Bagley-Keene has expired and thus far has not been renewed by the Legislature. This could, unfortunately, pose some serious logistical issues for the Board's work on behalf of the public. If a Board member tests positive, there is no option for that person

1 to join remotely. And thus, that would mean that a COVID-19positive Board member cannot safely participate in a public meeting. This is exacerbated by the fact that our meetings are noticed 10 days in advance under Bagley-Keene, and we cannot easily reschedule, particularly when we have these hybrid in-person meetings, which require a lot of resources to orchestrate. That brings me to my second request, which is everyone please bear with us with regard to any kinks as we run the meeting. Those of you who joined us last June will recall that there were kinks on and off. We have a crackerjack staff helping us with logistics, but it is simply complicated to do a hybrid in-person and remote meeting. And we really want and value the ability for the members of the public to join us remotely. So, we have decided that we will deal with the complexity in order to increase accessibility. In return, we ask that you please bear with us if we have any glitches. If that 16 | happens-- if, for example, the remote audio cuts out, we will pause to fix it, and I will let you know how to let us know if there's an issue in a minute. I also ask that you bear with me, having to look at my laptop screen and sort of hide my face in order to access materials for the meeting today. This is, in order to accommodate some physical limitations that currently require an immobilizing neck brace. I realize this is not ideal. Zoom would be far better, 23 \parallel but here we are. I greatly appreciate everyone bearing with us. Alright, let's talk about logistics and meeting participation. Today's meeting will be run according to the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act as required by law. We will proceed through the agenda, which is available as a handout here in Oakland and also on the CPPA website. Look under meetings, and you can find all our

6

11

13

17

18

19

20

21

22

1 | materials there. You may notice Board members accessing their laptops, phones, or other devices during the meeting, as I am. We are using those devices solely to access the Board meeting materials if you see that. After each agenda item, there will be an opportunity for questions and discussion by Board members. And I will also ask for public comment on each agenda item. Each speaker will be limited to three minutes per agenda item, and we also have a designated time on the agenda for general public comment not tied to a specific agenda item, and that's agenda item number 12. Today, we have members attending online via Zoom and also in person. So let me talk quickly about how to participate, and if you have any questions, let us know and I'll be happy to repeat. If you're attending via Zoom and you wish to speak on an item, please wait till I call for public comments on that item and allow staff to prepare for Zoom comment. Then, please use the 'Raise Your Hand' function. It's in the reaction feature at the bottom of your Zoom screen. If you wish to speak on an item and you're joining remotely by phone, please press star 9 on your phone to show the moderator that you are raising your hand. Our moderator will call your name when it is your turn and request that you unmute yourself for comment at that time. Those using the webinar can use the unmute feature, and those dialing in by phone can press star 6 to unmute. When your comment is completed, the moderator will mute you. Please |note, for those of you joining remotely, the Board will not be able to see you, only hear your voice. Thus, it is helpful if you identify yourself, but this is entirely voluntary, and you can always use a pseudonym, including to input it into Zoom when you log into the meeting. If you are attending in person and wish to

11

12

13

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

25

speak on an item, please wait for me to call for public comment and then move towards the podium on my left here and form a line keeping social distancing in place if you would. Please move to the podium when you are called, speak in your turn. As with Zoom attendees, of course it's helpful if you identify yourself when you begin speaking, but of course, it is entirely voluntary, and you are free to refer to yourself with a pseudonym or not to give a name. Please speak into the microphone so that everyone participating remotely can hear you, and your remarks can be recorded in the meeting record. As I mentioned, the hybrid meeting format is somewhat complex so in case we have technical difficulties, I have some tips for everybody. First, I'd like to thank the team managing all the technical aspects of this meeting today. Ms. Trini Hurtado, welcome from LA, and Mr. Oscar Estrella here in the Oakland office. Thank you so much, both of you. If you are attending remotely and experience an issue with the remote meeting, for example, the audio drops, please email info@cppa.ca.gov. That's 'i', 'n' for Nancy, 'f' for Frank, 'o' @cppa.ca.gov. This will be monitored throughout the meeting, and | if there's an issue that affects the remote meeting, we will pause it to let our technical staff work on fixing the issue. The Board welcomes public comment on every item on the agenda, and it is our | intent to ask for public comment prior to voting on any agenda item. If, for some reason, I forget to ask for public comment and you wish to speak on the item, please let us know by using the 'Raise Your Hand' function if you're on Zoom or coming to the podium and raising your hand if you're here in person to let me know that I forgot, and you will either be called on or called to

10

11

12

13

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1 the podium to provide your comment. Once again, speakers are limited to three minutes per agenda item, and if you are speaking on an agenda item, both Board members and members of the public must contain their comments to that agenda item. Relatedly, I'd like to remind everyone of some of the rules of the road under Bagley-Keene. We can only speak about agenda items under each item because we can discuss agendized items only so that the public has proper notice of the topics of the meeting. The public only can bring up additional topics when we bring up the agenda item for that purpose, which I mentioned was item 12 today. But we won't be able to, as Board members, respond. We can only listen. You can also bring up items for future meetings when the Board takes up an agenda item designated for that purpose, which is number 13 today. Alright, we have quite a full agenda today, and I will be moving the discussion along. We will take breaks as needed, including one for lunch. I will announce each break and the earliest that we could plan to return so that everybody can feel confident that they can take a break as well and come back before we begin again. Please note that agenda item number 14 today is a closed session item. To most efficiently use everyone's time, I'm planning to take that item out of order and discuss it during lunch. I'll keep an eye on timing and take other items out of order if needed as well. My thanks to our Board members for their service and all the people working to make the meeting possible. In addition to the team of technical and conference experts today, I'd like to thank Mr. Philip Laird, who's our meeting counsel today, Mr. Ashkan Soltani, who's here in our capacity as executive director, and other staff members who will have prepared guidance for us today and you will

6

11

12

13

18

19

20

21

hear from as we go along. I'd also like to thank and welcome our moderator, Mr. Kevin Sabo, and ask him to now please conduct the roll call.

MR. KEVIN SABO: Board member de la Torre?

MS. LYDIA DE LA TORRE: De la Torre present.

MR. SABO: Board member Le?

MR. VINHCENT LE: Present.

MR. SABO: Le present. Board member Mactaggart? Chair Urban?

MS. URBAN: Present.

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

18

19

21

22

MR. SABO: Urban present. Madam Chair, you have three presents and one absence.

MS. URBAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Sabo. The Board has established a quorum. I'd like to let my other Board members know that we will take a roll call vote on any action items. And with that, let's move to agenda item number 2, which is an update from the chairperson. I have one item to provide an update on, on the Agency's strategic planning effort. Last meeting, I was delighted to announce the contracting process had closed, and we would be able to start the process, and it is underway as follows: the 20 contractor Sorello is currently undertaking the discovery phase of the project, which includes collecting input from all levels of the Agency and organization. Sorello team members met individually with Board members and most of senior staff leadership in June and early ||July. Thanks to everyone who took the time to provide their input to the team. Sorello is now surveying staff more broadly and is on track to complete the discovery phase by September. The next step for our purposes, to my fellow Board members, will be for Sorello to share preliminary themes from the discovery phase with us at our September meeting. And after that, organizational goals and objectives will be drafted for preliminary review with Board members and senior staff by later in the fall. My many thanks to Deputy Director of Administration Von Chitambira for putting this together and shepherding the process so efficiently and capably. Are there any questions or comments from Board members? Okay, thank you. Is there any public comment? If you're here in person, walk up to the podium. If you're on Zoom, please raise your hand.

MR. SABO: Item 2: if you'd like to make a comment at this time, please raise your hand using Zoom's 'Raise Hand' feature by pressing star 9 on your phone. Again, this is for agenda item 2, Chairperson's Update. If you'd like to make a comment, please raise your hand. Madam Chair, I'm not seeing any hands at this time.

MS. URBAN: Okay, thank you very much. We will now move then to agenda item number 3. Please turn your attention to the materials for this item. Executive Director Soltani and Deputy Director of Administration Chitambira have prepared for us a budget update and some planning for the next fiscal year. Thank you very much to both of you for preparing this for us, and I will turn it over to you.

MS. VON CHITAMBIRA: We'll be providing an overview of the-[inaudible]

MS. CHITAMBIRA: Okay, let's try again. I think it's better.

MR. ASHKAN SOLTANI: Yeah.

MS. CHITAMBIRA: Good morning, Executive Director Soltani and I will be providing an overview of the fiscal year 22-23 budget and spending. We'll discuss the current year budget for 23-24 and present some future plans for 24-25, our prospective budget, beginning with the 22-23 budget summary.

MR. SOLTANI: The clicker's not working, Kevin. Mr. Sabo, could you all tab to the-- I think perhaps the clicker doesn't work from here. So, we'll just ask you to advance. So, can you go to the next slide, please?

1

5

6

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

CPPA. Now, I'll hand

MS. CHITAMBIRA: And the next one. Thank you. Our total budget authority for fiscal year 22-23 was \$10,852,000. This was comprised of our \$10 million annual appropriation per statute. We had \$616,000 continuing appropriation from Fund 501 and \$236,000 from Department of Finance drills. These are routine employee drills, which included salaries, benefits, and retirement adjustments. In alignment with our statute, we pursued a contract for media and outreach services, but due to delay in contracting processes, we sought to appropriate those funds for fiscal year 23-24. Mr. Soltani will go into more detail to outline when he presents the current budget for 23-24 fiscal year, and that summarizes our budget for 22-23. Moving on to the expenditures: personal costs are usually the biggest expense, and this is true for CPPA. The majority of our expenditures were spent on salaries and benefits for a total of 67 percent. It was 46 percent in salaries and 21 percent in benefits. Personnel costs are followed by interdepartmental costs, which came up at 22 percent of our total expenditures. As you may know, we are continuing to leverage our contracts with DCA and DGS for services in IT, HR, fiscal services, and procurement, and these fees also include Attorney General fees. Five percent was spent in external contracts. Some of the contracts included economic analysis, transcription services, as well as strategic planning, and general expense items are miscellaneous costs associated with everyday operations of

1 over to Mr. Soltani to present the current year budget.

2

11

12

13

14

15

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

MR. SOLTANI: Thank you, Ms. Chitambira. Great, next slide, please. Thank you all. As I outlined in March in our March meeting, there are multiple places where the budget is created throughout the year. In the March meeting, we outlined that in our fall BCP request, we requested approval for position authority for our Enforcement team, for IT team, but did not request any increase in appropriation beyond our standard fiscal drills that Ms. Chitambira outlined. At that time, Department of Finance approved position authority for seven positions, including five positions in our Enforcement Divisions and two positions in our IT Division to support both the Agency's IT operations as well as the complaint system and enforcement-related IT needs. Next slide, please. Following that meeting, the Board directed the Agency to pursue a one-time cost-of-living adjustment as well as a true-up or past year cost-of-living adjustments in order to reflect the intent of the statute. As such, the Agency requested that cost-of-living adjustment, including past years, and I can outline what those percentages were if the Board wants to delve into deeper. In addition, we requested additional staffing for both enforcement and auditing to best utilize those funds and undertake the Agency's enforcement and auditing functions. As such, we requested and were granted additional position authority for a Chief Counsel in Enforcement, Staff Services Manager I in the enforcement and complaint system, and then a Legal Analyst or legal support to support enforcement efforts as well. We also requested two IT Spec \parallel II, or-- sorry-- IT Spec III-- ITS III, which we found to be the closest in classification to what we consider technologists to help

1 | investigate and support enforcement activities. In addition, we requested an IT Spec III and a Senior Management Auditor in our Audits Division to also support auditing and the audit function similarly. Next slide, please. As I mentioned, we requested in our May Revise a cost-of-living adjustment under section 1798.199.95. Per the Board's direction, we requested to increase the Agency's budget by cumulative COLA for fiscal years 21-22, 22-23, and 23-24, and a one-time true-up for previously unrequested years. In return, we received \$1,215,000 for cumulative COLA and \$600,000 for the one-time true-up COLA. Next slide, please. In summary, the proposed 23-24 budget appropriation was \$12,060,000. In addition, as Ms. Chitambira mentioned, we've received a re-appropriation of 22-23 funds for our media and outreach contract, which we hope to have a resolution on in the next coming months. In summary, next slide, please. We have now position authority created for 14 additional $16 \parallel positions$ for 23-24. This includes approximately 10 positions in our Enforcement Division, two positions in our IT Division, and two positions in our Audits Division. Moving on, looking forward for our 23-24 prospective budget request, as we've outlined in previous meetings, staff will prepare and propose BCP requests, or budget requests, to the governor as part of the fall BCP process. This process typically begins in August, and then the governor publishes the budget in January of the following year, at which point the Board will revisit and review the approved budget request. Our Agency's position is that we will maintain the same general staffing levels as we expect in this current year to fulfill and expediently fill the open positions. As I mentioned, we have around 14 open positions, a number of them currently active in

6

10

11

12

13

14

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

1 | recruitment. We do expect and to consider moving contracting services in-house potentially next year or the year after. As the Board may know, we currently rely on DGS OBAS, or the Office of Business and Acquisition Services, for our procurement. And we've have-- we've experienced that as our Agency grows, the number of contracts and the speed with which our contracts can get approved has caused some delays in our contracting process, including our media and outreach. Staff is currently evaluating what it would take to bring contracting services in-house and at least achieve tier-one purchase authority for the Agency. We are also evaluating increased costs in litigation that we may incur and with an eye towards requesting additional funds if necessary. Lastly, as I mentioned, we did receive the COLA adjustments for both past years as well as the current year COLA adjustment. Yet that process for the COLA adjustment still requires that we request it through our BCP. Staff will, at the Board's direction, potentially pursue trailer bill language to memorialize the automatic COLA adjustments so that it's not necessary to request it each year but that it's automatically adjusted as the statute intended. As the Board knows, we plan to do this in the fall some or all of these requests per the Board's direction. We expect the January budget to be published, and then we'll have an opportunity in the spring and May to revise should any unforeseen adjustments be needed. And with that, I'll leave it to the Board. Thank you.

6

11

12

13

18

19

20

21

22

24

25

MS. URBAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Soltani and Ms. Chitambira, both for the presentation, which I appreciate. I think ||it hit a nice level of detail to give us the information we needed without burying us in the detail and for all the work that I can

1 only imagine must have gone into this year's budget process. You know, as a new agency needing to ask for the true-up and the catchup COLA and all of that, I realize it's outside of the standard practice and process. And I can imagine that there was just a tremendous amount of work behind the scenes to do that for the Agency so I really appreciate that, and I appreciate all the efforts with our partners in the Department of Finance and everybody I'm leaving out because, you know, you have made this thankfully fairly invisible to us in terms of the work that goes into it. So, thank you very much for that and also for maintaining the budget for our public awareness contract, which we've all, you know, reiterated in multiple Board meetings, and I know staff shares, that we think this is a big priority so being able to deal with the contracting issues, which were not your fault, and maintain that budget, I think is really important. So, thank you very much for all of that. Comments, questions from Mr. Le or Ms. de la Torre? Yes, Mr. Le?

6

10

11

12

13

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. LE: Yeah. I just wanted to add that, you know, good job on getting the cost-of-living adjustment. I would support getting that memorialized in budget trailer bill language so you don't have to do it through the BCP every year. I had a quick question on the IT positions. You know, I think it's exciting that we're pursuing that, and I'm curious if you have any more details on what kind of role they would be playing in enforcement and audits.

MR. SOLTANI: Is this on? Great. And as I said, there's kind of two categories -- three categories of IT positions. One are the what we requested as part of the original fall BCP. Those are to support the complaint system. You all will be getting a brief presentation

1 of the in-house complaint system, kind of our V1 complaint system, and then we plan to grow that out and grow out that function of receiving and responding to consumer complaints as we require in the statute. We're also contemplating our IT posture generally and how we manage it so that was one category. The second two categories, the ITS IIIs that I mentioned, those are what I consider technologists. As you all know, I'm myself a technologist. I think effective enforcement in this space will require both legal expertise as well as technical expertise. Unfortunately, there's no classification in the state system for technologists. They're-they are kind of, you know, either your IT guy that fixes your printers or, you know, there's some sense of policy technology, but there's not really kind of these auditors-investigators as we see. So, we've found that the ITS III classification is the closest of that role, and we intend to provide two ITS III resources in enforcement, and they'll be working within enforcement, and then two in the Audit Division under the chief auditor. And those will function more of a generalized informing the Agency, providing expertise across the Agency, whereas enforcement, as you know, will 20 | be siloed within enforcement. Separately, I do intend, and Ms. Chitambira has been supportive, we're hoping to work with CalHR to at some point establish a technologist role. I tried to do this in the federal government as well, and there's a lot of efforts to essentially make homes. This is kind of a pet project of mine to make-- to recognize that this is a unique skillset. I understand that to be a year- or two-year process at best to kind of create a new classification. But for the interim, we're seeking ITS IIIs to fill the kind of investigator-auditor roles.

6

10

11

13

16

18

19

21

22

23

24

MR. LE: Great. Thank you.

1

2

3

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

18

19

20

21

22

23

25

MS. URBAN: Thank you. And I certainly support expanding the available roles in state government to allow for this. It seems necessary—necessary now for probably 20 years or more that we've needed roles like this so appreciate your efforts there as well. Ms. de la Torre, did you want to weigh in?

MS. DE LA TORRE: Yes. Yes. Quickly, first of all--

MR. SOLTANI: Microphone?

MS. DE LA TORRE: Is it working? Okay, great. First of all, I am really thankful to Member Mactaggart, who is not here today, for bringing up the possibility of obtaining the additional funds for the COLA and the true-up. And I'm very thankful to Mr. Soltani for actually going back to the Office of the Governor and getting it through the process. I know it was not easy, and I very much appreciate the effort. It resulted in us having significant extra funds that can be put to good use with a growing team and the needs of the Agency so thanks. Second, I really want to echo the words of Mr. Soltani around the need for technologists, particularly in our area. Privacy and data protection are so driven by understanding what is happening behind the scenes with technology. And even though I'm a lawyer and we have very talented lawyers with us in the organization, the support of somebody with the knowledge of the technology will be fundamental for them to be able to effectively prosecute and also educate the public so thank you for bringing that up and for those efforts. I fully support them. I have one question on the budget. When I was looking at the pie chart here of expenditures, I didn't see an expenditure for offices or renting an office, and I wonder if maybe it's included within one of these

1 | areas, and what is our current cost and what is our projection towards the future if we think about moving to more of a hybrid situation where maybe we have offices available for our staff to be present at least some days out of the week in different locations where they are currently living. Thank you so much.

5

6

10

11

12

13

14

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

26

MR. SOLTANI: It's a great question. So, the current office expenditures contracts are encompassed or consumed in the interdepartmental contracts at 22 percent of the pie chart. We've spent on average \$29,000 on our inter-agency agreement with the Department of Financial Protection and Innovation for the office space we're maintaining, and we have a kind of great situation right now. As a result of that arrangement, we have office spaces as our headquarters in Sacramento, as well as offices in San Francisco here and in Los Angeles. It allows staff to come in as necessary to those locations because DFPI has such a broad presence ||in the state. Moving forward, as we seek to potentially change our arrangement and either pursue in-house kind of our own headquarters formally or augmented relationship with DFPI, we will need to build into the budget those additional funds. On average, it's about \$10,000 per employee, and so we will build in those funds as we seek to move into facilities. We're still for 23-24, anticipating not yet necessarily moving into facilities, but beginning that process because, as you might know, it's a multi-year process. Usually, five years is the best guess, but the state is going through some changes right now because of hybrid and telework, and so there's some flexibility. If the Board has thoughts on facilities, I think it's valuable. We find that, as a, you know, digital agency, the fact that we came up during the pandemic but

1 also a lot of the space that we regulate is-- operates on the Internet virtually as well as businesses in-house, it's beneficial for us to maintain at least a hybrid presence because it allows flexibility. It gives us a strategic hiring advantage across the state as well because people value telework, and it works quite effectively for us. So, our team is right now telework, and we found that really helpful, but I'm happy to take the Board's guidance. And to your point, the contracting costs are currently consumed in that 22 percent, and they may grow depending on our desire for being in presence -- in a physical presence more or less.

6

10

11

13

15

17

18

19

20 |

21

22

23

25

MS. DE LA TORRE: Just for clarity, when you said \$29,000 a month-- that's a year? Oh my gosh, that's definitely a good deal. And then \$10,000 per employee, that would be, moving forward, will we project that yearly as an expense based on -- okay. And we have foreseen that it might increase, and we have space to allocate that 16 | within our budget based on the conversation? Thank you so much for that update. I'm not sure if the other members have thoughts on the hybrid. I fully support the idea of continuing some form of hybrid. I see the advantage that Mr. Soltani mentioned can create in terms of making a workforce that's more diverse and that is more expansive in terms of where they are located. But at the same time, I think that it is important to start thinking about some form of ||in-office presence. Maybe there's a balance to it. Maybe it's two days out of the week, three days out of the week, so that the teams can just be together and work through things. I will assume that's particularly important for enforcement as they will be dealing with documentation that's quite confidential and maybe at home might not be ideal. I'm not an expert on that. We, thankfully, have hired

somebody who's an expert and definitely should be the person that decides that. But I'm just generally thankful that this is something that we're aware of, that we are planning for, and that we will take the time to develop so that we end up where we still offer flexibility to our employees while strengthening our culture and making sure there's connectivity within the team. Thank you so much.

MR. LE: Yeah, similar thoughts. You know, I think the hybrid model works. You know whether or not you go in two days a week or how that would work, I think the idea about building culture is really important. So, you know, there are other ways to do that, whether there's, you know, organizational retreats or, you know, building that into the budget so the full staff can get together and build those connections and trust so that the work works better. So, you know, I would support building that kind of— those kinds of things into the budget, maybe with the savings from not having, you know, \$10,000 per employee for one office that may not work for all of the employees. So yeah, I think as the Agency grows more, that— that's something that we probably need to revisit. I think it seems to be working well now. It's a small agency. We're growing. So yeah, appreciate the information.

MS. URBAN: Thank you very much, Ms. de la Torre and Mr. Le. So, Ms. de la Torre asked my question, which was where is space in the pie chart? So, thank you, Ms. de la Torre. Also, we do have the architectural revolving fund still, correct? And we'll be able to maintain that, and that covers— it doesn't cover rent, but it covers things like remodeling. If, for example, we wanted to take a more permanent— like have a more permanent space or remodel

something that we're leasing so that we had a hearing room and that kind of thing. Okay. So that's wonderful. You know, I really think it's in staff's ambit to think about the best way to organize work: hybrid work or in-person work. I really commend you all for the culture that you've built and certainly do take the point that, as we grow, things might change, but I think that's very much within the ambit of the staff in my view. And I really appreciate you thinking ahead for all of this and stewarding our resources so carefully. Are there other comments or questions from Board members?

MS. DE LA TORRE: No.

MS. URBAN: Great. Thank you. Are there comments or questions or-- sorry, are there any comments from the public?

MR. SABO: We're on agenda item 3. If you would like to make a comment at this time, please raise your hand using Zoom's 'Raise Hand' feature by pressing star 9 on your phone. Again, this is for agenda item 3, Budget Update and Planning. This is the last call for public comment on agenda item 3, Budget Update and Planning. If you'd like to speak, please raise your hand using Zoom's 'Raise Hand' feature or by pressing star 9 on your phone. Madam Chair, I'm not seeing any hands.

MS. URBAN: Alright. Thanks so much to everybody. Thanks again, both to Deputy-- Deputy Director Chitambira and Executive Director Soltani and all the staff who worked with you on the budget this year and will work with you on an ongoing basis. We really appreciate it, and we'll be looking forward to hearing about the trailer bill and updates when it's appropriate in our standard calendar and, of course, in any meeting as you need to bring it to

us so thank you again for that. Sure.

MR. SOLTANI: Seems to be just with her microphone, there's a little bit of glitching.

MS. URBAN: Oh, is it like cutting out?

MR. SOLTANI: I don't know if it's your laptop in the way or just your batteries. I'm not totally sure.

[inaudible]

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

13

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

MR. SOLTANI: Say something?

MS. URBAN: Sure, okay.

MR. SOLTANI: Good.

MS. URBAN: Great. Thanks for letting me know. Just let me know if it happens again and I'll stop. So, thanks again to everybody and, with that, let's move to agenda item number 4. This is a legislative update and a discussion about authorizing the California Privacy Protection Agency's position on pending legislation. This will be presented by Deputy Director-- oh, sorry.

MR. SOLTANI: Yeah, let's give it one second. Sorry.

[inaudible]

MS. URBAN: I can't look down so I can't-- [inaudible] Okay, testing. Is this better? Interesting. I can't hear it as well.

MR. LE: Yeah.

MS. URBAN: But it seems as though it's better for everybody else. Excellent. Alright. Thanks, everyone. That was our first glitch. Let's-- let's hope that it's the only one, but we'll be ready for more. So please, let's move to agenda item number 4, which is a legislative update and a discussion about the California Privacy Protection Agency's position on pending legislation, which will be given to us by Maureen Mahoney, our Deputy Director of

Policy and Legislation. Please turn your attention to the materials for this discussion under agenda item 4. And please note there is an updated memo from this week because the Legislature is active and made some amendments to one of the pieces of legislation. With that, Ms. Mahoney, please take it away.

6

11

12

13

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MS. MAUREEN MAHONEY: Thank you, Chairperson and members of the Board. I'll first give a brief update on the federal landscape before turning to California bills. So just a brief overview, it should be under five minutes. So first, federally, with respect to the American Data Privacy and Protection Act, or ADPPA, as you know, the Board last year voted to oppose that legislation in its current form over concerns over its sweeping preemption language. In my update at the last Board meeting in May, I noted that the bill had not yet been reintroduced this legislative session, suggesting that stakeholders are still negotiating the language for the bill, and that's still the case. The bill has not yet been reintroduced. So, we're going to keep an eye on that as well as children's privacy legislation and discussions over AI but no major developments on that front. I did want to flag that we are monitoring a partisan bill from the House Financial Services Committee that updates the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, the federal financial privacy legislation, but has concerning language that seeks to preempt state privacy laws with respect to financial institutions and their collection and disclosure of personal information so we're keeping an eye on that bill as well and its potential progress out of the House. Now, turning to California ||bills that staff proposes to take a position on-- the proposals the Board take a position on, these are all bills that I mentioned at

1 | the last Board meeting in May. Staff selected the bills based on whether they directly affect the Agency and its operations. Staff has a support recommendation on all but one of them. Brief memos on each are in the meeting materials, including an updated memo on SB 544. As the chairperson just mentioned, that has to do with Bagley-Keene and teleconferencing. All advanced out of the first house. They've advanced out of policy committees in the second house, and the next steps are that the bills, if they haven't already, would need to advance out of Appropriations by August 15th, then clear the Legislature by September 14^{th} , and then the governor would have a month to make a determination on those. All of these would go into effect January 1, 2024, although SB 362, the data broker deletion bill, has provisions that become operational at a later date. So, I'll just quickly give a description of each. AB 947 would add the phrase "immigration or citizenship status" to the definition of sensitive personal information under the CCPA. I'll note that since the memo was published, the bill has advanced out of Appropriations to the Senate floor so that's just one vote away-- one successful vote away from clearing the Legislature. AB 1546 would align the AG statute of limitations with the Agency's so raising the AG's statute of limitations under the CCPA from one year to five years. AB 1194 would strengthen reproductive privacy protections by clarifying that certain CCPA exemptions --

11

12

13

14

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

MS. DE LA TORRE: Let me interrupt you for a second. Is there materials that we can use to follow the bills that you're mentioning? I'm a little lost in terms of finding them.

MS. MAHONEY: Yes, so I'm kind of going off the memo that we put together that should be in the meeting materials, but it looks 1 | like Mr. Soltani has some.

2

3

4

6

11

12

13

15

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

28

MS. DE LA TORRE: And so-- which bill are we talking about, sorry?

MS. MAHONEY: Sure, so I just wanted to give kind of a brief one-line summary of each bill that's described in the collective memos in the meeting materials. So, now I'm-- so I went through 947, which adds immigration and citizenship status to the definition of sensitive personal information, AB 1546, which would extend the AG's statute of limitations to bring it into alignment with the Agency's. AB 1194 would strengthen reproductive privacy protections by clarifying that certain CCPA exemptions don't apply when they have to do with searching for or procuring contraception or abortion services, for example. SB 362 transfers the data broker registry to the Agency and directs the Agency to create a global deletion mechanism so that consumers in a single step can delete their information that's held by data brokers, similar in concept to the opt-out preference signal. Since the memo was published, the bill has advanced to Assembly Appropriations. And then finally, SB 544 in its previous iteration would allow state agencies to hold Board meetings by teleconference, would require a minimum of one staffer to be in a physical location where members of the public could address the board. Since the original memo was published, the author has accepted amendments proposed by the Assembly Governmental Operations Committee to sunset the bill on January 1, 2026, and to require that a majority of the board members be at the same physical location at at least half of the board meetings in one year. So, with the latter amendment, staff have changed their recommended position to support if amended to remove that quorum

requirement, and that bill has advanced to Assembly Appropriations. So, this concludes my-- my brief presentation, but I'm happy to answer any questions.

MS. URBAN: Thank you very much, Ms. Mahoney. The memos were extremely helpful. Thank you so much for that and for keeping track of these bills for us. Mr. Le or Ms. de la Torre, did you have questions? I know she just gave a very brief overview verbally.

MR. LE: I actually don't have one on these, but I did have a question about the GLBA expansion. You know, how fast is that moving? And does, you know— I guess it's not— since we don't have a memo, it might be tough to get authorization to oppose that, but, you know, I have read that it does seem to expand the definition of, you know, financial information to preempt a lot of what we want to do here to protect consumers in California so I just had a little bit more information on that bill would be helpful for me.

MS. MAHONEY: Sure, absolutely. So, in terms of the content of the bill, again, it's seeking to update Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act so adding provisions like access to information and deletion. But, again, the really concerning aspect is this sweeping preemption language that seeks to preempt state privacy law with respect to collection and disclosure of information, privacy policies, access, deletion, and international data-sharing. In terms of progress, again, it's a partisan bill. It has advanced out of the House Financial Services Committee so, you know, it's sponsored by the House Financial Services Committee and advanced from that. It was filed last week as a potential amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act so that kind of piqued our attention. You know, it wasn't accepted as a potential amendment to be voted on so it

1 doesn't appear to be-- that it's going to be added as a must-pass ||bill, but, you know, we just wanted to flag to keep an eye on that. Since it is a Republican bill, and it's a Republican House, you could see it move out of the House, and we wanted to prepare you for that possibility. But, again, since the Senate is Democratic, it seems less likely that it would ultimately advance in contrast to a bipartisan bill.

MR. LE: Thank you.

6

8

9

11

12

13

18

19

21

22

23

25

27

28

MS. URBAN: Thank you, Ms. Mahoney. And I appreciate that you're keeping an eye on this. I think it will be really important to maintain visibility into it and maintain visibility as to how it intersects with our 1798.145, I think it is, because we do have some exemptions, right? And I think it will be important for the drafters to understand that if it starts to-- if it starts to advance, they may be doing more than they thought they were doing |and would encourage you to let us know-- let me know if it turns out that, in your judgment, you think that it-- we really do need to take a position, and I can work with the Board members to see if we can do a short-- I can't remember what they're called but one of 20 those meetings that we did last-- last July where there's-- maybe you meet with maybe a little bit less lead time in order to consider just that. So, I think we would all support your continued work on that bill as well as all of these. With regards to the data broker bill, I apologize, I just got a little bit lost. You said there was an update so it -- it -- it has now gone through Appropriations in the other house?

MS. MAHONEY: No, I think in my memo I noted that it was currently in Assembly Judiciary, but it moved out of Assembly Judiciary and is now in Assembly Appropriations so it would need to
move out of that committee by the middle of August. And then we'll
have to have votes on the full floor of the Assembly and then
concurrence in the Senate before it would go to the governor.

5

10

11

12

14

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MS. URBAN: Okay, wonderful. Thank you very much. And the data broker registry currently exists. It currently exists under the auspices of the DOJ, and this bill would move it so that it would be under the auspices of the CPCPA in addition to the other things that are above those. Okay, wonderful. Thank you very much. Are there any other questions or comments from the Board, or shall we ask Ms. Mahoney to offer her recommendations?

MS. DE LA TORRE: I have a few questions. On the GLBA federal bill, I will appreciate it if we could get a memo to have a better understanding of what the bill covers. I have not had an opportunity to read it. I am open to having a conversation about ||it, of course, and learn from our deputy director, but I do not see authority as the only consideration whether we have the authority to regulate or the federal government has authority to regulate. I think that a good or a better perspective, from my-- in my opinion, | is how will consumers' privacy be advanced or not if that bill is enacted? If the consumer privacy rights are strengthened or even if they are equal and we feel that they have sufficient protections, centralizing regulation of financial institutions might not necessarily be something per se that I see as negative. It's been interesting to see how the industry evolves through all of these different state privacy bills that have been enacted and -- and sometimes it's-- it's not making the disclosures to the customers not as clear as I would hope they could be. So, I'm open to listen

1 to and interested in listening to the arguments that you might have $2 \parallel \text{in favor or against supporting that-- that bill or-- or opposing}$ that bill, but I just need more information basically. And then I'm not sure how that can be arranged whether it's an internal thing or maybe that's something that has to come to a different calendar. I leave that to the staff to determine and the chair to determine. The second question that I had is on the-- there's a set of bills that we received information for in advance that are privacy bills that are now advancing through the Legislature here in California. And I read the memos, and I find them really helpful. I see reasons to support all of those views. The question that I had in my mind is there's a larger universe of privacy bills that have been \parallel proposed this year, and I was not clear as to why some of them have not received our support in the same way that these have. And what would be helpful for me is if we could distill a set of criteria that we use to decide whether we support a bill or we do not support the bill so that we have clarity from the Board perspective and maybe an opportunity to listen to the criteria that just -- that you might suggest and provide our feedback on that criteria. And then if we could see a list of all the bills, which ones didn't meet the criteria and therefore were not supported, which ones meet the criteria and therefore we support, it's just-- I think it will reflect better on us. It will help us make the case that we are objectively analyzing all of these bills and taking a consistent position across the bills, regardless of who is proposing the bill. So for me, or maybe Member Le, if we happen to have a conversation with an assemblyperson or a senator that has a bill that has been proposed that didn't receive our support, it would be much easier,

6

11

13

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

1 | I think, to verbalize an answer by saying, "Well, we have certain criteria, and if your bill didn't receive support, it's likely because it didn't meet our criteria," rather than just having, you know, the understanding that definitely we want to support these bills but not have full clarity on how the Agency is reasoning through it. Does that make sense?

MS. MAHONEY: Yes, absolutely. So again, you know, the rubric we use to select the bills was assessing whether or not they directly affected the Agency and its operations. So, if there was a privacy bill where the Agency doesn't have rulemaking authority or the Agency doesn't have the authority to enforce, we didn't think it was appropriate for us to necessarily take a position on that bill or that it shouldn't be a top priority of the Agency as we're still getting off the ground and routinizing our legislative processes. But I definitely welcome feedback from the Board in terms of the criteria that we're using to make a determination on these bills. And I think it's a great idea to provide a list of, you know, all of the potential privacy bills so that the Board is aware of them, and I can better inform their feedback in terms of criteria.

MS. URBAN: Mr. Le, please?

6

7

11

12

13

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

27

28

MR. LE: Yeah, I would like that as well. You know, I know not every bill they're asking for, you know, the Agency's position, but, you know, as they come up, you know, I think you did tell us of some other bills that weren't tangentially-- like we didn't have rulemaking authority over earlier this year-- [inaudible] engagement. I know from working on the legislative side, the agencies typically don't engage until it's-- it's much later in the process because the bills change, costs change, there's staffing issues. I know it's-- it's-- there's advantages to the Agency, and I can tell from the other side that, you know, people would like the agencies to engage earlier. So, I think it would be helpful to, maybe not right now, but to get an explanation of like when do you think it is best for -- for us to engage or when should we engage earlier in the process? Because I do think there are advantages to that as well in terms of, you know, maybe getting the drafters to realize certain things earlier on so the language changes in a way that is helpful or less hurtful to what we're trying to do here at the Agency so, you know, definitely a strategic consideration. It's not always best, I think, to engage at the very end, but I can see why, you know, that's the case.

6

11

13

14

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MS. MAHONEY: Yes, I think it'll definitely be an iterative process as we're learning more. You know, as you said, we did want $16 \parallel$ to wait until the bills were in a more final form before taking a position. But we've definitely heard feedback that it'd be better for us to weigh in earlier so I definitely appreciate feedback from the Board, and we may need to adjust moving forward.

MS. URBAN: Thank you. I appreciate all of this. I do think it would be helpful. I wonder though how much of it would just be an academic interest to have a more full set of the bills. I mean, I do think it would be helpful. I would like to remind my fellow Board members that under our list of sort of-- our list of powers and responsibilities is providing technical advice to the Legislature, and that is something that can happen at any time. It's something-- if it's technical advice, it's something that staff can do without us taking a position -- a position on a

1 | specific thing, right? That requires the Board to meet and have a discussion and take a position. That runs into logistical issues with the fact that bills are just not baked for a while, among other things, along with resources. I think that the criterion that bills directly affect the operations of the Agency is a fair, objective, and reasonable criterion. I really agree with Ms. de la Torre's-- well, I don't want to mischaracterize because it was more implied, I think, than stated specifically, but we wouldn't want to sort of pick and choose based on who calls us or, you know, in terms of what bills we pay attention to, and that's a very objective criterion. I don't-- I'm not saying that we shouldn't expand beyond that necessarily. I just do think that we do want to be careful if we're going to move beyond that so I appreciate that being the choice for this round. I mean, I think Ms. Mahoney, you've heard sort of a request to think through it a little bit 16 ∥more fully and advise us if you have further advice on that. But I would like us to be thoughtful both in terms of the timing of the bills and how resources are allocated and also in terms of how we decide to take positions or not take positions on bills. Mr. Soltani?

MR. SOLTANI: And I'll just add we also do get called towards the end of the process to provide a fiscal summary on bills that are determined to affect our agency.

MS. URBAN: Right.

6

11

13

17

18

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

MR. SOLTANI: And so usually the Legislature reaches out to our team, and we provide that fiscal.

MS. URBAN: Right. Okay.

MS. DE LA TORRE: I just -- I just wanted to mention that, and

1 | my-- my intuitive perspective, which I'm open to listening to the Agency and other Board members, was that our mission should drive what we support. And I read our mission as broad in terms of being supportive of initiatives that improve the privacy of California residents so I don't see necessarily that limiting our ability to support bills to only those that are within the ambit of what affects our agency is necessarily the path we should follow. Again, I'm open to having that conversation, but intuitively, I will think about it from the perspective of what is our mission and does this bill farther our mission. And to the extent that that's the case, I don't see a problem with being generous in terms of, you know, providing support to multiple bills that de facto we believe will improve the privacy of California residents. So, to give an example, there's an active law in California that deals with recordings of cameras worn by officers, right? That's completely outside the [inaudible] of the scope of what we regulate, but I see that those provisions could be beneficial to the privacy of Californians. And there are so many important issues right now with, you know, reproductive rights, with, you know, all of, you know, a number of other things that I-- I-- I'm, again, just expressing my intuition and open to hearing the more elaborated comments of our deputy director. But I will be initially very open to expressing support for things that may not necessarily affect directly the Agency so long as they actually improve on the privacy of the residents of California.

6

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

MR. LE: Yeah, I'll add on to that. You know, it just -- I--I get what you're saying, and I think, you know, in terms of priority, yes, the-- and I think what should happen is the ones

1 | that Agency is directly involved with should be prioritized. Academically, I would like to know all of the universe of privacy bills, and if there are some that like maybe the Agency should support technically, maybe not in terms of an actual support, you know, like-- like we're doing now with these bills, at least in the earlier stages, can be like a, you know, also a priority but lower than the ones that directly impact us. And I-- I do know there are political considerations of supporting bills that outside of our ambit. I don't see it that often, and I don't know all the reasons why, but, you know, I think agencies typically are a little bit averse, in my experience, to-- to doing that. So, you know, there are, you know, additional considerations, but, I think, as you said, I think we should prioritize the bills that affect us first but also let the Board know, maybe not through like this-- these as detailed memos-- at least a high-level understanding of what bills do advance privacy or harm privacy even if they aren't directly connected to the Agency's mission.

6

10

11

12

13

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

27

28

MS. DE LA TORRE: I just wanted to add my last comments. Thank you so very much for all the great work that you have done. These comments are just meant to support what you have been doing. I think that the main summary, although I know Chair Urban is probably much better at summarizing things than me, is a clear understanding of our objective criteria and maybe having an opportunity even to, if it's appropriate, build on it as a Board. I think it will be really helpful for the agency to project the great work that you're doing and help other stakeholders understand our priorities and criteria. Thank you so much.

MS. MAHONEY: [inaudible] And the bills have to be out of

Appropriations by September 1st.

MS. URBAN: Okay.

MS. MAHONEY: It's a little bit longer.

MS. URBAN: Okay, and then they will still be active, right, when we meet in September in our regular meeting?

MS. DE LA TORRE: I think they'll be active.

MS. URBAN: Maybe or maybe not, right? If they're active, they will be active to offer a tautology. Yeah, and I mean I certainly agree that, you know, our statute is very clear about our mission, and there are certainly things outside of the— of the criterion of directly affecting the Agency's operations that may be bills that we would want to take a formal position on. I just would like to give staff the opportunity to analyze that and would welcome, you know, any additional criteria that you would want us to discuss or think about. And I think, you know, we're all kind of nerds and would love to see that slate of bills so—

MR. LE: Yeah.

MS. URBAN: So that that's there. Okay, so with that, my understanding from the memorandum, Ms. Mahoney, is that recommendations are currently for the Agency to support AB 947, AB 1194, and AB 1546, and SB 362. And then we can talk about the-- the one that we have revised recommendation for after that. That's the recommendation?

MS. MAHONEY: Correct.

MS. URBAN: Alright, so what I propose is that we will have a motion to authorize staff to continue to support that suite of bills I just named and, even if they're amended, so long as the amendment is still consistent with the objectives laid out in the

1 analysis and anything else we might want to add, and also to remove support or oppose if there are amendments that take the bill away from the staff's analysis and, in staff's discretion, is no longer consistent with those objectives. And then we can talk about SB 544, I think it is. But that's what I propose that we consider now. Okay?

MR. LE: I second.

6

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

MS. URBAN: Okay, great. Well, I haven't actually formulated a motion yet.

MR. LE: Okay, fair enough.

MS. URBAN: Well, you know we might be able to do-- we might-we could almost-- but let's--

MR. LE: We were close. We were close.

MS. URBAN: Yeah, let's make it clear. So may I have a motion to approve Agency staff's recommendation to support as currently drafted AB 947, AB 1194, AB 1546, and SB 362; and two, to authorize staff to continue to support those bills if amended if the bills as amended are consistent with the objectives laid out in staff analysis and the discussion today in staff's discretion; and also to authorize staff to remove support for or oppose any of the bills if they are amended in such a way that in staff's discretion they are no longer consistent with the objectives laid out in staff analysis and discussion today.

MR. LE: I so move.

MS. URBAN: Thank you, Mr. Le. Do I have a second?

MS. DE LA TORRE: I second.

MS. URBAN: Thank you, Ms. de la Torre. I have a motion and a second, and I realized that there's -- actually, I have to ask

counsel-- meeting counsel. I've never offered a motion myself. Can I do that? Like, there's a lot of pressure on Mr. Le and Ms. de la Torre today.

MR. LAIRD: That's quite alright.

MS. URBAN: Alright, so I can pinch-hit if they get tired of it? Okay.

MR. LAIRD: Yes.

MS. URBAN: Great. Alright, so that's the motion that we have on the table, and let's set that aside for a moment before we take public comments so we can talk about SB 544. So, SB 544 is the bill that would change the requirements under the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, originally to allow something that looked more like the measures taken during the pandemic to allow boards and commissions to meet remotely and has now been amended such that—— I think I'm going to just ask you, Ms. Mahoney, to remind us of exactly what happened, but I think it's at 50 percent of the meetings in a year have to involve a physical quorum of board members?

MS. MAHONEY: That's correct. So, two amendments, first to sunset the bill January 1, 2026, and second, to require that a majority of board members have to be in the same physical location in at least 50 percent of the board meetings in a year.

MS. URBAN: Thank you, Ms. Mahoney. And this is not, I mean, this is just a question in case you know the answer that the sponsors of the amendments have for it. How do we know what's 50 percent of board meetings? We do have our regularized calendar, but we expect we may have to have additional board meetings so for every board meeting that we have, do we then have to have an in-

person board meeting?

1 II

MS. MAHONEY: I think that's one of the challenges that's posed by the-- the amendment and why we're concerned about it. You know, aside from the fact that it undermines the objectives of the bill to ensure accessibility of board meetings, you know, both for board members and for the public, it's not quite clear how that amendment would work in practice.

MS. URBAN: Thank you. Mr. Sabo or Ms. Hurtado, can you tell us how many people have joined us on Zoom?

MR. SABO: Two-hundred fifty-nine attendees.

MS. URBAN: Two-hundred fifty-nine attendees on Zoom. We have fewer than 10 people here in person. I'm just going to mention the statistics of our current meeting as we get into discussion. Ms. de la Torre and Mr. Le, do you have comments or questions?

MR. LE: I would like to thank the members of the public that came.

MS. URBAN: Yes, absolutely. We welcome you. We're glad to see you.

MR. LE: You're welcome. Yes. But yes, there's much fewer than 10, I'll say that. And I, you know, I understand what, you know, the Bagley-Keene meeting is trying to do, but I think since, you know, that bill was first passed—yeah, the—the—the need for physical—only participation has—has really lessened with, you know, the rise of hybrid, you know, the hybrid meetings, and people can participate just as well online so—and I do think these amendments make it kind of obviate a lot of the benefits of what this SB 54—SB 544 originally tried to do.

MS. URBAN: Thank you, Mr. Le. I agree with you. I have

1 mentioned this before, but I think it's time to mention it again and perhaps in a little bit more detail. I am disappointed in the Legislature for amending the bill in this way. Really disappointed in its lack of attention to accessibility for people with disabilities, for people with children, for people who have jobs and are not able to make a long trip to a board meeting in a reasonable way. I absolutely understand that there are benefits to meeting in person. I really value seeing my fellow board members in person, seeing staff in person, and seeing members of the public who came today in person. There is a value there. There is also a value in having both the meetings for the public and for members of your commissions and boards as Californians to be drawn from the entire population of the state. That includes people with disabilities, and that includes people like me who had to, and, you know, it's ironic because this is the privacy board, but, or the 16 | board of the privacy agency but you know what? One of the things I won't do is compromise other people's privacy so I'll talk about my own situation. I have a connective tissue disorder. It is physically very difficult for me to get to these meetings currently. It is very painful for me to ride in a car. Now if I had not already joined the Board and I had to do this on a regular basis, if I had to fly to LA, for example, this may be something that I would not reasonably be able to do, and I'm only one example. There are people who have lots to give to the State of California for whom this requirement makes the possibility to serve or the possibility of participating as a member of the public either impossible or unreasonable. Our state is 60-- or sorry. I'm-- I'm-- I'm-- I'm giving us more of a population than we have.

6

10

11

12

13

14

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

1 | Our state is 40 million people spread over a vast area. People in the far north of the state and the far east of the state and the Central Valley and the far south of the state and rural areas and urban areas and small towns throughout this entire state should be able to serve, and they should be able to participate fully as members of the public. I am really grateful to everyone who is here in person. I'm also grateful to the 200-and-some people who are here on Zoom. We are delighted to have you. I look forward to hearing any comments that you have. I won't be able to see you. On Zoom, I would be able to see you. And yes, it's not quite the same as in person, but it is a more complete experience for all of us \parallel than these difficult hybrid situations. So, I just do not see how the benefit of having some forced meetings in person, to the level that the logistics become impossible again, outweighs the benefit of having the service on boards and commissions and public meetings to be truly accessible to the people of California. And therefore, I really appreciate Ms. Mahoney and staff keeping track of this for us. You know, I-- sorry for speaking personally about my own situation, I just don't know-- I don't want to speak about other people's situations, and I think it's really important for the Legislature to understand what they're doing here so I'm happy to offer myself up for that purpose. And I just would like everybody to understand that as I do that I'm standing in for probably \parallel millions of people, and that this is a problem that we can solve. It is a problem that should be solved. as Mr. Le said, Bagley-Keene was passed a long time ago. It was solving a problem. It's absolutely, you know, impeccable in its values and the goals that it's trying to achieve, and it needs to achieve them so thank you

6

10

11

12

13

18

19

20

21

22

23

for hearing me out. If there are other comments or questions-obviously I support the recommendation. Ms. de la Torre and Mr. Le?

MS. DE LA TORRE: I do have a few questions and, first of all, let me stop to just appreciate. I was more aware than the public of the challenges that our chair faces but thank you for being here today with us. Your presence is valuable, and your leadership is valuable to the Board. I do-- I'm a little behind on this bill because we didn't receive the information until yesterday so just bear with me in terms of helping me understand. So, if this was enacted as it is, next year, we could still have a Zoom in our meetings to enable the 255 people that are today with us to still be present with us, right? Like that will not necessarily go, we still could add a Zoom, is that correct?

MS. MAHONEY: Yeah, that's correct.

MS. DE LA TORRE: Okay. And then we could have our six meetings next year and if our chair was in a situation where, you know, it will be better for her not to—not to come in person so long as, in this case, like Mr. Le and myself were here, she could—we could hold this same meeting with her having the advantage of being at her house. Is that—

MS. URBAN: No, but if Mr. Mactaggart were here, I think we could try to do it just— it would not be logistically really feasible, but you have to have a quorum of the board, which is three people so we ourselves are a quorum.

MR. LE: Yeah, we have that half in person.

MS. DE LA TORRE: Oh, okay. So, if three members were here, then the other two members could be remote. Is that how it would work?

MS. URBAN: I believe so, yeah.

MS. MAHONEY: That would be the requirement that there would have to be a majority or quorum of board members in a physical location at least 50 percent of the meetings although that would raise the question of how you would determine how you get to that 50 percent because you need to have additional meetings and so on and so forth.

MS. DE LA TORRE: But if we schedule our six meetings to be in person, I mean, I think it will be very rare that, I mean— so— sorry, I'm a little confused again. So, we have six meetings that we expect to have every year, but we could have, for example, an emergency meeting. That emergency meeting will also have to be the same rules? Three people here at the minimum and two people possibly remote, or could one of them be fully remote?

MS. MAHONEY: I mean, that would-- I think that would depend on the circumstances.

MS. URBAN: It would depend on how many total meetings you ended up having in the year.

MR. LE: [inaudible] odd number [inaudible] even number.

MS. DE LA TORRE: What I'm striving to kind of understand here is, wouldn't we be better off next year if this is enacted versus if it is not enacted? Because what is the alternative? We stay where we are right now, and we have to force our chair to come to every meeting in person next year, or is there a different bill that we can support? I'm just kind of trying to understand.

MS. MAHONEY: I think the issue is that the language of the bill is still in flux, and there are a number of discussions going on amongst stakeholders, and staff felt that we couldn't give a

support recommendation to the bill in its current form that we would like to see changes to that language to, you know, better ensure accessibility of these meetings. And that's why we recommended a 'support if amended' position so if there are amendments to make it more consistent with the original goals of the bill, then staff would feel comfortable recommending support.

6

7

10

11

12

13

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

MS. URBAN: So, I would say we could certainly have a discussion about what the threshold might be. I'm, again, I'm disappointed in the Legislature because I don't understand why they're nickel and diming this. And they're creating a situation where they're dialing back true accessibility and having it be this pained difficult situation that is costly as well for agencies to try to set up these hybrid situations in order for everyone to participate. If it's better that everybody's in person then why then are we going to like, do this? I feel like the Legislature is kind of acknowledging that there's an accessibility problem but is not acknowledging that in a way that they actually create a reasonable choice, a reasonable accommodation. I mean, you know, yes, Ms. de la Torre, we could try to have a meeting where some Board members are here and some Board members are not. Logistically, like, that's just really difficult and I don't think there's any reason for it to be so difficult. You know, I just don't see the benefit of forcing this sort of difficulty on the state and forcing this difficulty on people who have various reasons why it's difficult for them to come to Oakland or LA or whatever every time for a Board meeting. Mr. Soltani?

MS. DE LA TORRE: I am very supportive of our chairperson and to be honest in this vote, I think that I will go with whatever

civil because that's the person that I, you know, personally want to support, but I'm also concerned about a dynamic that can get us in a position where we could have something that's better next year and we don't -- and we don't have it.

MS. URBAN: I do understand, yeah.

5

6

11

12

13

16

17

18

21

22

MS. DE LA TORRE: And so I do understand, yeah. I want to create flexibility for our staff to, to negotiate this support because ultimately, you know, we went through the process with the CCPA and CPRA of thinking, you know, what language should be in this proposal so that we can have the support that was necessary to enact it. And those processes sometimes don't lead you to the perfect bill that you hope to have, but it is an incremental improvement. So if there's a possibility that we can support an incremental improvement and, in the assessment of the staff, that is better than not having anything, basically, I just want them to have the ability within whatever guidance we provide to, to kind of maneuver that.

MS. URBAN: Yes, I agree with you. I think that my personal view is that I agree with staff that, as currently amended, I just 20 don't think this is worth, the game is not worth the candle. We could certainly talk about some ideas for what might be better. And we can do a motion that is similar to the last motion, which would 23 | be that we support staff's recommendation with regards to the current iteration of the bill, and we authorize staff in their discretion to support if it's amended in a way that, in staff's discretion, would meet with the values or the requirements that we talk about here today that they've laid out in their memo, and we had also authorized them to then withdraw support if it gets

amended again, you know, so that they would need to oppose it. So we can certainly do that and we can offer some thoughts about, you know, what we think might be reasonable.

MS. DE LA TORRE: I have a question for counsel. In this situation, I strongly feel that our chair should be the voice of the Board on this. Will there be a possibility for us to just delegate to her and empower her to, you know, direct the staff as needed until the end of this process and let her be the voice of the Board on this issue so that she has that opportunity to be part of that conversation? If that's something that you, I, I would be open to, yeah. That I would be very open to just directly empower our chair to be the voice of the Board on this, not only now, but just moving forward for whatever other amendments might come next year.

MS. URBAN: Mr. Le?

MR. LE: Yeah, I would support that, and I'll just say, you know, a 'support if amended' is not an oppose, right? The bill could still pass, you know, as is, you know, we would just be saying we wish it was better, right? So it's not necessarily a binary, like if we do a 'support if amend' amend, then we get nothing, right? This bill could very much still pass even if we, as an agency, say we want it amended. What we do is add our voices saying, you know, the original language was better. This should go back to what was originally discussed. So I don't think it's quite as binary as we don't have it. It's back to the status quo if we vote this way. But that said, I like the idea, you know, I would be happy to defer to the chair on this issue on how to approach our position on this bill as it evolves.

MS. DE LA TORRE: Right. I'm just thinking that there's dynamics that could be, we only meet six times a year, right? And, and, and things might change. And, and so I feel very represented by the voice of the chair on this topic and would be very happy to fully delegate on her being representing the Board on this.

MS. URBAN: So, first of all, Mr. Laird, is that something that could be delegated?

MR. LAIRD: Yeah, [inaudible] pretty explicitly in the law.

MS. URBAN: You know, I appreciate that. I do want to be clear that I use myself as an example, but I don't want to suggest that I can possibly speak for the wide range of experiences I was hoping to invoke in general. So, I want to be clear about that, and I would hope that we could also be sure that the Board supports the staff's analysis of the resources it would take for the Agency to fulfill the requirements in any sort of version of the bill, et cetera. I'd also just like to highlight and reiterate what Mr. Le said about "support if amended" is different from oppose. I mean, I think it could get to a point that heads down that path could get to a point where maybe staff should be authorized to oppose it, but that really seems the right message to me to send.

MS. DE LA TORRE: So up to the chair, if you would prefer to oppose it as we were planning, or if you know that you have many other obligations, if you are willing to be the voice of the Board, and you would prefer to just have us delegate that directly to you for this year and other years moving forward, I'm open to both possibilities.

MS. URBAN: Thank you, Ms. de la Torre. I'm not sure logistically it's much different. But I guess I would ask what Mr.

1 Le would prefer and let's just go with that with between.

MR. LE: Yeah, I think, you know, I perhaps you mentioned some middle ground where allowing staff and I guess you to change our position as the political, as we, I get a better understanding of how this bill is developing support for it is developing. So, you may want to change the position if the amendments change. So, you know, I would be fine with that middle ground. I think I would vote for supportive if amended now with the caveat that you would work with staff to change our position as needed. We delegate that to you and staff.

MS. URBAN: Alright, Mr. Does that work? We could also do two motions. One, which is similar to the one that we have on the table for the other bills, but amended for the position here. And one that just, I guess delegates to the chair the ability to speak on this bill if the opportunity arises or something like that maybe.

MS. DE LA TORRE: Is speak on behalf of the Board in between Board meetings. So, if there's any conversation that needs to be had in between Board meetings, the voice of the chair is the voice of the Board.

MR. SOLTANI: I think any of those options are perfectly valid under the law. It really is just which sort of flavor you all would like to choose from those options. But, you know, to the points made today, I'll just emphasize, and I'm sure Maureen would say the same thing, that staff can absolutely work in consultation with the chair on this, regardless of the form of the motion today.

MS. URBAN: Well, after that little speech, I might get called to the Legislature. So yeah. Alright, so in that case, let me see if I can put this together. Let's start with the disposition on the

bill. May I have a motion to authorize Agency staff to, as suggested, support SB 544 if amended to remove the proposed requirement that a majority of members of the state body be present at one physical location for a minimum of 50 percent of the meetings of the state body each year, or if it is otherwise amended in such a way that in staff's discretion is consistent with the objectives laid out in the staff analysis and discussed by the Board today? To authorize staff to support the bill if amended in that way, and to authorize staff to remove support or oppose if other amendments, in staff's discretion, render the bill sufficiently inconsistent with the objectives laid out in staff analysis and the Board's discussion today. So, I think that would be one. I don't think I can keep going. I think we need to stick to that and then talk about the other thing. So, does that make sense? May I have that motion?

MR. LE: Yeah.

6

11

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

MS. DE LA TORRE: I move.

MS. URBAN: Thank you, Ms. de la Torre. May I have a second?

MR. LE: I'll second.

MS. URBAN: Thank you, Mr. Le. And then may I also have a motion to delegate to the chair of the Board the ability to speak for the Board and the Agency and offer its position on SB 544 in its current form, or as amended?

MS. DE LA TORRE: I move.

MR. LE: I second.

MS. URBAN: Thank you very much. Okay, Mr. Laird, I want to check. Okay. Thumbs up from Mr. Laird. We have properly formulated motions and just as a reminder to everyone in the public, we also

have a motion on the table to take staff's recommendation on the suite of other bills that were brought before the Board today. And those motions are both on the table. So, with that, I'd like to ask for public comments in case anybody has comments that they would like to provide to us before we vote.

MR. SABO: Okay. So, this is for agenda item four. If you'd like to make a comment on this item, please raise your hand at this time using Zoom's raised hand feature or by pressing star nine if you're joining us by phone today. And this is for agenda item four, legislative update and authorizing CCPA's position on pending legislation. Again, if you'd like to speak at this time, please raise your hand using Zoom's raise hand feature by pressing star nine. This is the final call for agenda item four, public comment. Madam Chair, I'm not seeing any hands at this time.

MS. URBAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Sabo. In that case, I would ask you to please call the roll call vote for the motion on AB 947, AB 1194, AB 1546, and SB 362 that we formulated earlier in our discussion.

MR. SABO: Okay, this is a roll call for the motion as stated by the chair. Board member de la Torre?

MS. DE LA TORRE: Aye.

MR. SABO: De la Torre aye. Board member Le?

MR. LE: Aye.

6

10

11

13

15

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

MR. SABO: Le aye. Board member Mactaggart? Chair Urban?

MS. URBAN: Aye.

MR. SABO: Urban aye. Madam Chair, you have three ayes and one not voting.

MS. URBAN: Thank you very much. The motion carries by the vote

of three to zero. With that, so we have authorized staff action on AB 947, 1194, 1546, and SB 362, as discussed. Now, let's address SB 544. I do apologize. I was trying to be efficient. I didn't restate the motion. Would you like me to restate it? No. No. Okay. Alright. Mr. Sabo, could you please conduct the roll call vote on the Board's motion related to SB 544 from earlier in our discussion?

MR. SABO: Yes. Board member de la Torre?

MS. DE LA TORRE: Aye.

MR. SABO: de la Torre, aye. Board member, Le?

MR. LE: Aye.

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

16

17

19

21

23

24

25

26

27

28

MR. SABO: Le, aye. Board member McTaggart? Chair Urban?

MS. URBAN: Aye.

MR. SABO: Urban, aye. Madam Chair, you have three ayes.

MS. URBAN: Oh, dear. You know what? I did not... We had two motions. We got to do that again.

MR. LAIRD: I think it would be fine if we, to me it was sufficiently clear that that was for the first motion. Yeah, so I think we'll do one more vote for the final motion.

MS. URBAN: Okay. Fantastic. Thank you, Mr. Laird. And my apologies for the glitch. I can glitch too. So, Mr. Sabo, could you please call the roll call vote on the second motion we formulated with regards to SB 544, which relates to delegating to the chair the ability to speak on the bill?

MR. SABO: Yes. Board member de la Torre?

MS. DE LA TORRE: Aye.

MR. SABO: de la Torre, aye. Board member, Le.

MR. LE: Aye.

MR. SABO: Le, aye. Board member McTaggart? Chair Urban?

MS. URBAN: Aye.

MR. SABO: Urban, I. Madam Chair, you have three I's.

MS. URBAN: Thank you very much. So, both of those motions carry with the vote of three to zero. Thank you very much to Board members for the thoughtful discussion. To Ms. Mahoney, for the really helpful guidance, walking us through this. And we will look forward to talking about a somewhat larger landscape in the future, understanding that we expect your discretion and helping us figure out what is a good sort of path there. With that, it is 11:36, so I think we are in good time for our schedule. So, let's move along to agenda item number five, which is an update on the California Children's Data Protection Working Group, which will also be presented by Deputy Director Mahoney. Ms. Mahoney, please go ahead.

MS. MAHONEY: Thank you, Chairperson and members of the Board. The California age-appropriate design code, which went into effect January 1st, 2023, among other provisions, creates the California Children's Data Protection Working Group, which is tasked with submitting a biennial report to the legislature that makes recommendations until 2030 regarding best practices regarding children's access to online services, products, and features. Appointments to that working group were previously delayed because the age-appropriate design code did not clarify in which agency the working group would be housed, raising questions as to funding and staffing of that working group. A budget-related bill, AB 127, was signed earlier this week by Governor Newsom, and that helped clarify some of these questions. The bill houses the working group operations within the office of the Attorney General. It also pushed back the due date of the first report from January 1st,

2024, to July 1st, 2024, and then every two years thereafter until
2030. The bill removed one of the agency's appointments to the
working group, so the group will consist of nine members. We
understand this revision was made to further minimize the impact to
the agency with respect to the agency's appointment to the working
group. Staff are still in the vetting process. We expect to have a
candidate for the Board to consider at the September Board meeting,
and I'm happy to answer any questions.

MS. URBAN: Thank you very much, Ms. Mahoney. So, the rulemaking authority and enforcement authority are still with the Attorney General's office, correct?

MS. MAHONEY: Correct.

MS. URBAN: And that didn't change, so that, okay. So, the legislature basically rationalized the situation?

MS. MAHONEY: Correct. The Attorney General's office has rulemaking and enforcement authority with respect to the ageappropriate design code. So consistent with that, the working group is going to be housed with the Attorney General as well.

MS. URBAN: Okay. Thank you very much. Comments, questions, Ms. de la Torre? Mr. Le?

MR. LE: No.

MS. DE LA TORRE: I do have a question. Was it offered to the agency the possibility of housing the working group within the agency? There seems to be a lot of alignment between that law and what we pursue. Was that offered to us?

MS. MAHONEY: There were discussions about where to house the working group. One option was within the agency; however, there were a number of concerns as to the impact of housing the working

group within the agency. Given that our focus needs to be on meeting the responsibilities directed to us by Proposition 24, specifically to complete these rulemakings, there were concerns that it could divert resources from our key priorities.

MS. DE LA TORRE: Concerns raised by other stakeholders?

MS. MAHONEY: Largely within staff, there were concerns.

MS. DE LA TORRE: So, we were offered the opportunity to house the working group, but we decided that that might not be beneficial. Is that correct?

MS. MAHONEY: Well, staff pointed out concerns as to how housing the working group within the agency could impact our operations, as well as the consistency with housing the working group with the Office of the Attorney General, which also has rulemaking and enforcement authority over the age-appropriate design code.

MS. DE LA TORRE: Is there a connectivity between that and the fact that we lost one appointee, or that's not related?

MS. MAHONEY: That's unclear to me. I don't have insight into that decision-making process.

MS. DE LA TORRE: Okay.

MR. LE: Yeah, I think considering they have rulemaking and enforcement authority, I think it did make most sense for it to be in the DOJ, personally. I appreciate that you all shared that as a growing agency, this may take a lot of resources to house a nine-person working group. I'm curious, does that working group have to also do Bagley-Keen meetings? Okay.

MS. MAHONEY: Now, yes, the working group would have to follow Bagley-Keene. However, there was a provision that was added through

that budget-related bill AB 127 stating that the meetings could be held by teleconference, but, you know, it was a bit vague as to how that would interact with Bagley-Keene.

MR. LE: Interesting. Okay.

MS. URBAN: Further comments or questions?

MS. DE LA TORRE: No, thank you.

MS. URBAN: Thank you very much. Are there comments or questions from the public? Comments, excuse me.

MR. SABO: This is for agenda item five, the California Children's Data Protection Working Group update. If you'd like to make a comment on this agenda item at this time, please raise your hand using Zoom's raised hand feature or by pressing star nine if you're joining us by phone. Again, this is for agenda item five, the California Children's Data Protection Working Group update. This is the final call for public comment on agenda item five. If you'd like to make a comment... Oh, I see Lisa Gavin. I'm going to unmute you at this time and you'll have three minutes to make your public comment. Lisa, go ahead whenever you're ready.

MS. LISA GAVIN: Hi, Lisa, can you hear us? So, Lisa's hand is raised, but she is not responding. Lisa, you've been unmuted, so you can go ahead and begin your public comment. Okay. Lisa has lowered her hand. If there are no other public comments, if anyone else would like to speak at this time, please go ahead and raise your hand or press star nine if you're joining by phone. Madam Chair, I'm not seeing any other hands.

MS. URBAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Sabo. Alright. For everyone, the Board will repair to the closed session location to have that discussion. We will keep the public meeting on Zoom open.

1 | Everyone who's here in person, of course, you're welcome to go get lunch. Take a break. I cannot predict exactly how long the discussion will require, but so what I'm going to do is say that we won't come back before a certain time so that everyone can feel confident that they won't miss anything if they're back by that time. Shall we say an hour, shall we say 1:00 PM? 1:00 PM? Alright. We won't come back before 1:00 PM. We may return after that time if necessary, but we won't start before then. So, everyone should know that you can take a break for at least that time. Thanks very much to everyone for everything we've discussed this morning. And we will see you later on today. We are now in recess. Oh, shoot. We are not in recess. I'm sorry. We're going into closed session. My apologies, everybody. Are we ready to begin? Wonderful. Welcome back, everyone, to the CCPA Board meeting for July 14th, 2023. We will be turning to agenda item number six, which is an update from the new CPRA rules subcommittee. I'd like to ask you to please turn your attention to the materials for this agenda item. As a reminder, the new CPRA Rules subcommittee, or New Rules or new Rules subcommittee for short, is composed of Mr. Le and Ms. de la Torre. It was informed to advise the Board on some new rulemaking set out of the California Privacy Rights Act of 2020. The voter initiative and its complimentary subcommittee was the update CCPA subcommittee, which advised on rulemaking topics integrated with the rules already promulgated by the Attorney General in 2020. That subcommittee has finished its work as the rules package was adopted and improved earlier this year. Before I turn things over, I just wanted to say a couple of things. First, I really want to thank the new Rules subcommittee and terrific staff attorneys for the

6

11

12

13

18

19

20

21

22

23

1 | tremendous amount of work so far on this really interesting and complex area, including the preliminary request for comments that we've received comments in response to already. And I'd like to thank the public for its continued robust participation in our rulemaking. With the preliminary request for comment, again, we got a lot of comments and a lot of really thoughtful and substantive comments. I just wanted to thank the public for that and for its attention to these important topics. Second, I will take the opportunity to recommend again how the public can keep up with our rulemaking work. The website cppa.ca.gov is a great place to start. If you click on the regulations page, you'll find the staff is prepared and FAQ and regularly publishes relevant materials, including the public comments that I just mentioned. And you can check that out at cppa.ca.gov/regulations, or just click on regulations from the homepage. And you can sign up for our ||rulemaking email list in order to receive rulemaking notices directly. And for that, go to cppa.ca.gov and click on join our mailing list on the front page. I'd also like to welcome staff attorneys, Kristen Anderson and [inaudible] who are joining us for this discussion today. Thanks again to Mr. Le and Ms. de la Torre. Please take it away.

6

10

11

12

13

14

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

MR. LE: Thank you, Board Member Chair Urban. Do we have the slides? We'll probably need to open that up to, so, so I'll begin. So, as we previewed in our last Board meeting, the new rules subcommittee and staff have identified key issues related to cybersecurity audits, risk assessments, and automated decisionmaking technology for future Board discussion. So, this presentation provides a status update to the Board and teases up

1 | these issues for Board discussion at a subsequent meeting. But first, on behalf of the subcommittee, I wanted to give a huge thanks to Daniella Fache and Kristen Anderson for the tremendous work they put into both this presentation and the preliminary language that we are discussing today. So, next slide. Yes. No for this rulemaking package, the agency has engaged in several prerulemaking activities. On the topics just discussed, we are currently reviewing the public's comments and drafting regulatory texts. Once again, I'll note, you know, the staff has made tremendous progress, and this is a way for us to preview key issues for further Board discussion. This will help inform staff in the subcommittee if we have a general Board consensus on the approach we have taken and whether we need to add or subtract anything as we approach the official rulemaking process. Next slide, please. So, we are on the overview of key issues. So as a reminder, the CCPA directs the agency to issue regulations on these three topics: cybersecurity audits, risk assessments, and automated decisionmaking technology. The purpose of a cybersecurity audit is generally to help businesses assess and improve their practices in protecting personal information. The purpose of a risk assessment is generally to help businesses assess and mitigate privacy risks before engaging in certain activities. And the purpose of access rights and opt-out rights regarding automated decision-making technology is to provide consumers with meaningful information and the ability to control how businesses use that personal information, including providing consumers with the ability to optout. For each of these topics, there are several questions that need to be answered in the regulations, and we've listed some of

6

10

11

12

13

16 |

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1 those questions here on this slide. And this presentation will preview some of the language to the Board and the public we've developed and specific issues that we recommend the Board discuss, both today and at a future Board meeting. These issues are bolded on the slide. The regulations will address all of the questions above, but the feedback on these key issues in bold is necessary to inform our future drafting. And these are bolded because of their complexity impact, and we wanted to give Board members the ability to consider them further as we proceed in drafting. And then I will hand it off to Ms. de la Torre to talk about the cybersecurity audits.

6

11

12

13

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23 |

25

26

MS. DE LA TORRE: Thank you. I also want to take the time to thank the staff for the wonderful work that they have done supporting this committee. We're going to move on to cybersecurity audits and maybe go to the, this is slide. Thank you. This is simply a reminder of the rulemaking authority that was granted by statute on the agency. We have authority to issue regulations on cybersecurity audits under 1798.185(a) (15) (A) of our statute. We can move on to the next slide, please. Thank you. As background on the work that has been done on cybersecurity audits, our staff has looked into examples of frameworks and resources that are available and comparable to what we intend to do. So, for example, the California OAG and the FTC data security orders and guidance have been reviewed by staff and are considered in terms of our drafting. The CIS Critical Security Controls, the NIST Cybersecurity Framework (Special Publication 153), New York DFS Cybersecurity Regulations, GLBA Safeguards Rule, FFIEC Council's Audit IT Examination Handbook, and California Insurance Code. This is not an

exhaustive list. There are many other resources that have been considered. We just are, you know, sharing some of them to give you a flavor of the work that has been done and the kind of frameworks and resources that we have consulted. Most privacy and data protection laws do not have a specific requirement for cybersecurity audits. However, we are a little unique in California in terms of our regulatory mandate. We can move to the next slide, please. One of the key questions that we are bringing to the Board for consideration when it comes to cybersecurity audits is what should be the threshold of applicability of the requirement, and that, in essence, means which organizations will be required to comply with the obligation to undergo cybersecurity audits. The language that we have here aligns with, at this point, the subcommittee would like to recommend to the Board. We bring it for discussion and welcome comments from other Board members. The way $16 \parallel$ we have been looking at this after a lot of consideration is that we think that businesses that primarily or significantly engage in the sale and sharing of personal information should be subject to the cybersecurity audit requirement regardless of the size of the 20 | business. Meaning if they are within the threshold of our law, which, you know, there are three different categories. And the business is either a data broker or a business that engages primarily in sharing personal information as they are defined in our law, the subcommittee recommendation will be to impose on those organizations the obligation to conduct cybersecurity audits. Beyond that group, beyond the group of data brokers, we do think that there is wisdom in calibrating this obligation based on the size of the business. We are envisioning this cybersecurity audits

6

10

11

12

13

14

15

18

21

22

23

1 | not as a mere check-the-box exercise, but as an in-depth look into the actual cybersecurity status of the organization. And that obviously comes with a cost. We want to be mindful of not affecting smaller organizations, medium organizations that perhaps need resources and education on how to improve their cybersecurity posture, but might not have the resources to engage in the kind of work that we expect from cybersecurity audits. So, then the policy question becomes what will constitute a large business? This is something that is actively being discussed within the subcommittee. We have an example here of how we could go around defining large business. It's very preliminary. It might be that we go in a different direction, but we wanted to bring it for discussion. And we welcome the feedback of other Board members, which in this case is Chairman Urban. The one thing that I wanted to highlight is that we envision this discussion as an ongoing discussion, meaning we will have another opportunity to have this conversation in the next meeting of the Board. So, it's not necessary for, you know, the other Board members to necessarily provide all of their feedback right now. But to the extent that they have any opinion that they want to share with us, we welcome that. So, the example that we have here will be going around defining what a large business based on the amount of data that they process annually, the amount of sensitive personal information that they process annually. It could also be correlated to the annually processed personal information of minors, which is another area of particular concern. And I think for the subcommittee, protecting minors, there are other ways of defining what's a large business. There are statutes that define large business around the number of employees that an organization

6

10

11

12

13

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

 $1 \parallel \text{has.}$ It could be a threshold that relates to the revenue of the organization. This is an active conversation, so please don't think that this is, you know, the final language that we are suggesting to you. We want to pause here and give an opportunity to Chairman Urban to share any thoughts that she might have on, first of all, the idea of if you're a data broker, because you're benefiting from the data by selling it, we expect you to be more responsible with the data, and therefore, you should be subject to the cybersecurity requirement, even if you are smaller. And then the second piece of this will be, however, if you're not in that category of data broker, we're going to consider the size of your business in terms of where we set the threshold for applicability of the obligation.

6

11

12

13

15

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

28

MS. URBAN: Thank you. First of all, I really appreciate how carefully this is thought out. I apologize to everybody in the room and on camera that I'm now turning this way so that I can see Ms. de la Torre and Mr. Le. So, I think this is quite well thought out. I had a couple of observations. First of all, I really appreciate that the subcommittee with staff have included both of the considerations you mentioned, Ms. de la Torre. So, there is a question, of course, of resources for a business to have to expend and when is that reasonable? So maybe that is tied to the amount of resources available to the business and the scope of their business. But I think it's really important that you also connected the responsibility to how involved they are with consumers' personal information. And under the definition of large business, there is the possibility, again, of calibrating it back to the information, to how much information they have, to how much sensitive personal information they have. I think that's just a

1 crucial way to think about it. I'm quite sensitive to the concerns of smaller entities. But unfortunately, we know that there's great cybersecurity risk from entities who don't secure their data properly, no matter what their size. And we know that there are attacks on small entities specifically because there's a hope that, you know, their cybersecurity defenses aren't as robust. So, I think that it's important for us to provide guidance to business and protection for consumers that takes into account both of those things with regards to the thresholds that are offered on the slide. And also later down, there's some more specific thresholds on different things. For me, it's also calibrated against what is the requirement. So, I absolutely agree that it shouldn't be a boxchecking exercise. But what's the sort of balance between the resources? Again, we're going to ask businesses to expend, and the value received from that and sort of how far the obligation extends. So, I think that, you know, my initial thinking about this is that this looks like a pretty reasonable framework and quite thoughtful. And then it's also going to be affected by what that actual cybersecurity audit requirements look like, because that's going to hit different businesses differently. The second sort of observation, that was sort of a set of observations just about the structure. The second observation I had, which you alluded to Ms. de la Torre, is that, if I'm understanding this correctly, this is a nested set of thresholds that exist within the existing thresholds of the statute. And so, I don't have a very fully formed thought on this, so please, you know, take this with somewhat of a grain of salt. But I think it would be important to think about the value of simplicity, given that we already have thresholds in the

6

10

11

12

13

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

statute that take into account business resources and, and also how much personal information they handle as, and then a new set of thresholds, right? So it's, I'm assuming that these thought about this and has decided that it would be valuable to have a second set of thresholds, but I think it would be useful to think through where that makes sense or where simplicity might be useful too, both for consumers and also for businesses. So that was just an observation that I really only had as I was looking at it this time. And so, forgive me for being a little bit half-baked. Finally, I also appreciate, Ms. de la Torre, what you suggested with regards to process. I do think it'll be really important for us to talk when we have a little bit more details so that we can judge some of the trade-offs and sort of what's required in the cybersecurity audits as I alluded to earlier. And when we have, you know, Mr. McTaggart here and hopefully our fifth Board member, I'm hesitant, you know, I'm hesitant to for the three of us to make too many decisions, but I, you know, I think this is a good start. And I would just ask that as staff work on this, that some of the considerations that I mentioned would be taken into account. I'm assuming you were thinking of most of those, if not all of them.

10

11

12

13

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MS. DE LA TORRE: I just wanted to share some thoughts that might be part of the conversation. I agree that we do not need to come to a conclusion. It was not meant to be an, it is meant to be an ongoing conversation, but in terms of thresholds, there's that correlation. And you alluded to these two, what's the cost of conducting a cybersecurity audit? And because we envision this cybersecurity audits as an in-depth cybersecurity audit, we do not expect them to be you know, as affordable as a more of a tick-the-

1 box exercise. And then the idea of not having thresholds, which is I think what you alluded just, you know, to potentially have all businesses that are subject to CCPA decided to these cybersecurity requirement. Our concern is that potentially businesses that not, they cannot necessarily easily afford cybersecurity audit cost might be subject to it. Also, the idea of taking resources from maybe, you know, hiring somebody else or whatever purposes you have in terms of growth. So, this is an ongoing conversation within the subcommittee, and we hope to come to you with more concrete references on how to balance that. But that's why we steer away from saying we shouldn't have any thresholds. We should just apply this across the Board to all of the organizations that are subject to CCPA. I hope that, that, you know, was kind of a helpful reference for Chairman Urban.

10

11

13

15

18

19

20

21

22

28

MR. LE: Yeah, I'd just like to add to that. Yeah, I think that we had a lot of staff-made discussions about how do we balance this. We don't have the cybersecurity audit requirements on these slides. I think we have fleshed them out to some extent. Hopefully, I don't know if it'll be possible to get it ready before the next Board meeting or if we could release that just to make a fuller discussion. But, you know, I would hope so. And then maybe you'll be able to see kind of the trade-offs because you know, there are trade-offs in terms of, yeah. If you do kind of just a basic one versus a thorough and independent third-party audit. So yeah, like we, we are kind of handicapping the conversation a little bit. So, I, I will acknowledge that. But yeah, I'll just say to, to the extent that we can, we'll try to get out those cybersecurity audit requirements.

MS. URBAN: Okay. And so, what I was hoping to do is be helpful, and I hope, let me know if this is helpful, which is that again, I think that the considerations that you have embedded into these potential thresholds are the right considerations. They are the risk of the public, and they are what is reasonable. And so, I think that is that makes sense. And I'm glad to know that you're thinking about the sort of interaction between the different thresholds, the thresholds in the statute and the thresholds here. And that you are thinking of having the cybersecurity audits be, you know, genuinely informative and thinking about sort of what that means for all of the affected parties. That's the public, and that's also businesses. So, I will look forward to a little bit more detail, but this seems like to me, as one Board member, this seems like a reasonable way to think about it. I hope that's ||helpful.

1

6

11

13

15

16

17

18

21

22

23

28

MS. DE LA TORRE: That, that's very helpful. I'm going to try to summarize it a little bit. So, the idea definitely for businesses that are data brokers, mm, to not have thresholds. If they are subject to CCPA as a data broker, we expect them to just 20 | have a more robust cybersecurity program that will be, you know, one piece of it. And then for those businesses that are not data brokers to continue considering whether, not thinking about excluding some of those businesses could be not the right approach. So, for data brokers, you have to commit to the cybersecurity audit no matter what your size is. If you meet the baseline requirements for applicability of CCPA or non-data brokers, continue to consider whether there should be a higher threshold. Is that the summary ofMS. URBAN: Yes. I mean, again, I think I will need to see more detail. I just, you know, I kind of endorsed the way of thinking. And the slide says, G Data brokers, I wouldn't want to tie us to a definition that can Oh, sure. Yes. For data brokers. But you know, that's, it does seem like a reasonable way to be thinking about it, and I will look forward to the further detail whenever, whenever that's ready.

1

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

28

MS. DE LA TORRE: Thank you so much. That was very helpful. We are going to move on to the last slide on the cybersecurity piece, which talks a little bit about how we are thinking to build these regulations so that we can ensure that this audit is thorough and is independent. The staff, again, has done a, I think, a very great job at thinking about our options to ensure that those two things are implemented with this rule. So potential requirements to ensure thoroughness that we are considering actively is number one, cybersecurity audits must articulate the scope and criteria and identify specific evidence that was examined. Number two, the regulations listing all of the components of a high cybersecurity program that cybersecurity audits must assess and document. And that doesn't mean that our regulations will be like, you know, guidance from this, but at least at the high level, all of the requirements that we initially expect to see in a cybersecurity audit. The last one, cybersecurity audits should assess and document all applicable components of the business's cybersecurity program. So, we are not envisioning this cybersecurity business being siloed to one specific product, but to be broader so that they cover all of the organizations, all of the organizations. Those are the requirements that we're thinking about actively in

1 terms of ensuring that the audit is thorough in terms of potential requirements to ensure that the audit is independent. We are envisioning, including in the rules, a date for businesses to provide the independent audit auditor with all the information that will be relevant to the audit. In addition, we're thinking about establishing that the independent auditor must determine the scope of the cybersecurity audit and the criteria the cybersecurity audit will evaluate. That will create objectivity in terms of what the scope of the audit is, as opposed to leaving necessarily to the business, the decision of what the cybersecurity audit should cover. Finally, we just wanted to highlight the cybersecurity audit requirements will take into account cybersecurity audits, assessments, or evaluations a business has completed for other purposes. This is something that we saw often in the comments from organizations that already conduct cybersecurity audits. And our ||idea is that to the extent that those cybersecurity audits are compliant with our requirements, they should not have to redo the work. Obviously, if they're only partially compliant, we would expect them to use what they have done, but go above what they have already done to extend their cybersecurity audit so that they can meet all of our requirements. So let me pause here. This is just a description of how staff has suggested that we think about thoroughness and independence. The subcommittee supports these, and we just wanted to gather the thoughts of Chairman Urban in terms of those ideas. It's not an exclusive list. Again, this is some highlighted areas that we are considering.

MS. URBAN: Mr. Le, did you...

MR. LE: No.

6

11

12

13

14

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

25

26

27

MS. URBAN: Oh, thank you. Yes. So, thank you. Again, I think this is reasonable. It's well thought out. I also wanted to go back and just say that I very much appreciate the review of all of the existing requirements because to the extent that we can comport with existing requirements, even if we need to go beyond them or be a little bit different, obviously that will be easier for businesses to comply with and ultimately better for consumers. And I see a lot of this as having a similar impetus while maintaining independence and thoroughness. I have some questions that I think will probably be worked out in the future. For example, what is an independent auditor? You know, are there criteria for the independent auditor in order for them to be, you know, appropriately a decision maker for some of these questions? But again, I think I'll look forward to seeing the detail when we get to that part of the conversation.

MS. DE LA TORRE: I would like to pause for a second. I think that those are really important questions. We have members of staff present here that have helped really draft these regulations. So, I want to ask them if it would be appropriate for us to give the chair or any potential answers to the questions, or it might be preferable to just wait until we have more information for the Board.

MR. KRISTEN ANDERSON: Can you hear me?

MS. URBAN: You'll have to bring it forward. Yeah. Okay. I-

MR. ANDERSON: I think it would likely be more beneficial for you all to be able to see the draft regulations that lay out some of the criteria of independence within the context of the draft regulations. And I defer to our general counsel about the

appropriate time to share those. But that would be my view.

2

3

4

6

10

11

12

13

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

26

MS. DE LA TORRE: Thank you so much. So, we'll just wait. Yeah, it's, yeah, it will come.

MS. URBAN: And once again, I mean, it seems clear that you all are thinking about this, which is the main thing at this point.

MS. DE LA TORRE: Thank you so much. That concludes the presentation on cybersecurity. We should move on to risk assessments. Yes.

MR. LE: If you go to the next slide after this. Yeah, that's fine. Oh, there we go. Yeah, so, you know, just again, this is the authority for our agency to do risk assessments. And I'll get into more detail on how we're actualizing that on the next slide. Okay. So, this slide proposes potential risk assessment thresholds for Board discussion. You know, a key issue for the risk assessment is what activities pose a significant risk to consumers' privacy and thus triggers a risk assessment. And as context, when we say thresholds, we mean that these activities would require risk assessment under the CCPA to determine whether the risks of these activities outweigh the benefits, and to ensure businesses implement appropriate safeguards to address those risks. These thresholds are generally interoperable with other state laws, such as Colorado and or the GDPR. The first set of thresholds addresses selling or sharing personal information, processing sensitive information, processing children's information, and using automated decision-making technology for certain key decisions such as access to credit or other critical services and opportunities. These are thresholds that we, as a subcommittee, felt very confident about. However, there is an additional set of thresholds in the second

set. These are another set of potential thresholds for Board member discussion, which address issues such as employee monitoring, public surveillance, and training AI systems. These are areas where we've identified a privacy gap in the current California marketplace, and where there is significant concern among consumers, regulators, as well as other stakeholders right now. For example, many data protection authorities require risk assessment for employee monitoring or public surveillance. And I'll note that the appendix contains more detailed language on these potential thresholds for risk assessment. But both now and at a future Board meeting, I'd like to get Chair Urban's and eventually the whole Board's thoughts on, you know, whether those first four we feel comfortable with and whether we should add as well the other three thresholds.

MS. URBAN: Thank you. I just have a question because I'm curious with regards to the exception for employers. And the first one, is that related to the way it works with the GDPR or another law?

MS. DE LA TORRE: Not necessarily. We were thinking about the recommended initial thresholds in a way aligning us with what's already required by Colorado. As you well know, Colorado regulates the data of employees. So, we wanted to be mindful of the fact that, for compliance reasons, there's sensitive data of employees that employers have to process. And that's, you know, fairly regulated already. And so, we didn't want to necessarily trigger an obligation to do a risk assessment for something that is already kind of implemented and regulated. We don't mean that language to be a concrete expression of how the final regulation might look

1 | like. We just wanted to bring to the Board the idea that for sensitive personal information, no, Colorado, and I'm going to check with the staff in case I misspoke, but Colorado does require potential risk assessments for organizations that process sensitive information. In our case, we might want to think about sensitive information, but within the context of employment, we might want to set some safe harbors so that we don't, you know, it will be really repetitive and have-

MS. URBAN: Right. You already have to apply protections to social security numbers that you...

MS. DE LA TORRE: Right. Exactly. Social security numbers or situations where the business, especially large businesses, might have to collect information around...

MS. URBAN: Demographics.

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

25

27

MS. DE LA TORRE: Demographics, because they're required to do so by federal law. That's the kind of situation where we didn't see a lot of value in requiring businesses to do more paperwork necessarily, as they are already regulated. Let me pause and allow our staff to give us a little bit of the roadmap here. And correct me if I was wrong,

MR. ANDERSON: That is an accurate summary of the thinking behind the exception. And so, again, an example to potentially make this a bit more concrete, employers may have to collect certain government identifiers for just simple I-9 authorization. They may have to collect financial information from employees to enable direct deposits. This type of information is subject to general reasonable cybersecurity requirements under CCPA already. So, it would not be without protection under our existing framework. But

as Board member, de la Torre pointed out, it's not necessarily a significant risk to consumers' privacy that would trigger a risk assessment simply because it is routine processing that may also be required under certain other existing federal and state privacy laws and federal and state employment laws. For a lot of... There are separate laws that require protection.

MS. URBAN: For the information. Okay. That's very helpful, thank you.

MR. LE: Yeah, and I'll just note, you know, it's thinking about capturing, you know, employee monitoring that isn't required by law. Right. Or yeah. There, there's a lot of practices of that increasing, and those are things that we are concerned about and aren't things that we are considering, like adding to that limited employment versus purposes exception.

MS. URBAN: I see, and you have that recommended for, you have recommended for discussion a subset of, of information, well, a subset of processing, I suppose that would be to monitor or surveil, basically. Yeah. Yeah. Okay.

MS. DE LA TORRE: And I just wanted to point out that we don't envision these rules as our final rules on risk assessments. So, when we are thinking about our recommendations, we're thinking about what we think should go in this initial package from this point of view of the subcommittee versus the ones that recommended for discussion. They might be something that we want to consider now and adopt now, or consider now and delay the adoption to future updates of the rules if we know, if the Board sees that as appropriate. But we just thought that those three areas were good examples of situations where perhaps other states do not require

privacy impact assessments. But we might, we want, might want to think about requiring them either in this package or in future packages. And Mr. Le offered a really good example, which is the monitoring of employees. You know, there are some developments that are concerning that we might want to think about addressing to offer protections to residents of California.

MS. URBAN: Thank you. Well, on review of the slides in preparation for the meeting and in listening to the presentation again, like these seem quite reasonable to me and also to put California in the position of maintaining our leadership in privacy protection of natural persons, as our statute puts it. So, I would look forward to the further development. I think of everything that you have on the slide, I will need to think about it more. One of the things that I, you know, noted as I was going through the slides is it's always harder to think of the things that aren't in here. Yeah. and you seem, I mean, this looks really thorough to me, but I would like some time to think about it, and maybe when we finish the conversation about the work the committee's done thus far, we can talk a little bit about the process and what you're thinking about that and how we might organize the next step as we were discussing with, you know, the more detailed information about some of these things. But, you know, I think this is very thoughtfully again, very thoughtfully done.

MS. DE LA TORRE: Thank you.

MR. LE: Okay, thanks.

5

6

7

11

12

13

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

MS. DE LA TORRE: I'm going to try to summarize, just so that you know, for our work as a subcommittee, what I think I'm hearing is that the recommended thresholds for implementation that really

align with Colorado are generally supported, like to set that as our baseline in terms of where we will require data protection impact assessments, and then we'll continue the conversation on the other potential areas where we might want to require data protection, data privacy impact assessment, even though they might not be required in other states. Is that a good summary?

5

6

7

11

12

13

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MS. URBAN: It is a good summary. I would go a little bit further and say that I think the items under "recommended for discussion," or in my view, and of course within the discretion of you and staff in terms of resources, but in my view, these are all worthy of development, which isn't to say that ultimately, they will be something that the Board decides to put in the package. Yeah. But I think they're very much worthy of development. I think that they are picking up on some real holes in protection that we've had for a while that affect people every day. I think that, 16 | you know, it may be that as they're developed further, we see that there are trade-offs that may make us want to wait or, you know, maybe to not continue with all of these, but these seem to be, I would say, low-hanging fruit is what's occurring to me. But I don't want to make it seem as though they're not creative and, you know, and that you haven't put a lot of thought into them because it's obvious, you know, that you have. So, I just want to be sure that ||it's clear that I think that they're worth, in my view, they're worth continuing with. Yeah. Okay.

MR. LE: Helpful. Okay, I'll move on to the next slide. And, you know, these are the teeth to, you know, those thresholds, right? So once that threshold is hit, you know, what do you have to do? And this is, you know, these are the activities and what should 1 be included in a risk assessment for those activities that present a significant risk to consumers' privacy. This is just a quick preview, you know, what should be included, such as the risks and benefits, and you know, that assessment from a company, whether, you know, this processing, you know, the benefits of this processing outweigh those risks. And you know, I won't repeat all of these. I think these risk assessment requirements are kind of what we're seeing generally. But one area that I did want to flag for Board discussion is that very final point, right? Additional assessment requirements for automated decision-making technology. I think one thing is, I've noticed with risk assessments in my research, and, you know, the SUBC community has thought about this as well, is a lot of inconsistency in between risk assessments. One company may do it very carefully, another one may not. And it's hard to compare, you know, how approaches to risk within certain ||industries or across industries within different sectors. So, one thing I wanted to raise is, should we advise staff to incorporate elements of standard elements into these risk assessments? And in incorporating elements, particularly from the NIST AI risk management framework? You know, they require documentation of certain metrics and something that I feel could be, should be included in automated decision-making technology risk assessments. So, for example, documentation requiring documentation of, you know, the metrics an entity has developed to measure the performance of an AI system. Right? Companies may have different metrics, that's okay. But actually, making this the standard element of a risk assessment will help comparison for the agency and doing its audits and enforcement. Or, you know, for example,

6

10

11

12

13

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

1 you know, what fairness metrics were used to examine system performance across subgroups. You know, were they using statistical parity, error rate, equality, percentage point differences, or other methods to examine their performance? And then, you know, from there, perhaps we can develop best practices. So, this is a bit more prescriptive than, you know, I, I've seen other risk assessment regulations in other jurisdictions, but I feel like this is something that, you know, California again can lead on. You know, it's building on the work of you know, other agencies such as NIST and yeah, will help the agency compare risk assessments across different sectors and learn best practices. So just something, I don't know if you have any initial thoughts or we can discuss that, you know, at a further Board meeting, but you know, we can discuss any of these elements, but that's in particular something I feel strongly about.

6

11

12

13

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

25

28

MS. URBAN: Thank you. And Ms. de la Torre, did you want to add anything?

MS. DE LA TORRE: No, I fully support the comments...

MS. URBAN: Yes. I mean, and it sounds as though you've been looking at the literature on what makes risk assessments effective and when they're not effective. And so, I think I defer to the subcommittee. I'm somewhat familiar with that literature, but I'm not an expert in it. I would recommend if you haven't, you probably have already, reading Ken Bamberger and Deirdre Mulligan's work "Privacy on the Ground," which I think has a richly detailed description of sort of how various policies, risk assessments are come in there can be implemented by, by businesses. And I don't know that I have a comment on any individual item here. I would say

1 | that I also tend to think that concreteness will be helpful in order to achieve parity of information that is received and, and information that companies need to keep track of. So, if you have to actually report on something, then you have to pay attention to \parallel it, and that by itself is already important. So, and I think achieving parity in that way is important for a few reasons. A big one is, as you mentioned the agency's ability to enforce, the agency's ability to make decisions about where enforcement priorities should be and how to enforce. Of course, the trade-off is that the more prescriptive and concrete you are the, the less flexible. So, it is possible that we could get some of these wrong. And I tend to agree that previous risk assessment requirements have perhaps been a little bit too general allowing for that lack of parity. And so, you know, in general, I'm supportive of trying to be more concrete. I think it's valuable for businesses as well 16 | because then they know what to do. But I just wanted to name some of those trade-offs as you continue to, as you continue to think about this. And of course, you know, this ties into, again, to the thresholds, like how much we require is related to the thresholds. Similarly, automated decision-making technology, I know we're going to talk about that next, but thinking carefully about what is encompassed within automated decision-making technology will be important.

6

10

11

12

13

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

MR. LE: Yeah. I think, to borrow the words of our executive director, that is a very helpful steer for staff and the subcommittee, you know, as we think through how to flesh out those automated decision-making technology risk assessment requirements. So, I'll just quickly talk about the next slide. I'll just quickly 1 | talk about other jurisdiction requirements. You just want to ||briefly explain how other jurisdictions in other states at the EU have approached their analogous risk assessment requirements. These are often referred to as data protection assessments or impact assessments. In other states, thresholds are generally laid out in state statutes. Colorado has also provided for additional requirements, risk assessments via the regulations. And the EU, the key requirements are provided in Article 35 of the GDPR. The European Data Protection Board and the data protection authorities across the EU have provided additional guidance and what activities trigger an assessment or activities are exempted. All this to say, these are the things that we were looking at as we, as staff, I'll say, develop these risk assessment requirements, and just to highlight that we are thinking about harmonization where we can and then where we need to be a little bit more or we're thinking so. I don't, if there's any comment on that, it's just kind of...

6

10

11

12

13

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

26

27

28

MS. URBAN: I mean, I will say, and I really, again, I appreciate all the thoughtful work on this. This is certainly a place where we can learn from what has come before for sure, both in order to harmonize and also to adjust in some of the ways that you were talking about Mr. Le and, and we've been talking about. So, I think, again, that this makes a lot of sense. And I'm also realizing how old I am because I have to always read European Data Protection Board twice because I think Article 29 working group. I have to translate it quickly in my head. So, so yeah, this makes a lot of sense.

MS. DE LA TORRE: I just wanted to, before we move to the next section, highlight one thing that's, I think an important decision 1 | that we are moving towards. As a subcommittee, initially, we really gave a lot of thought to following the European approach, which is a little different. Formally, we had a great presentation to the Board a few sessions back about this. And their approach is these nine factors that they have detail around. And the idea is if you trigger two of the nine, you need a data protection impact assessment. We gave a lot of consideration to, to that possibility, but when we were looking at that and comparing it with the Colorado approach, which is a little bit more, I think, aligned with the US legal framework and it's a little bit more straightforward. So, you don't have to go through nine activities and say, if you trigger two, then you have to do a data protection impact assessment. Rather, you go through specific identified activities like selling data, processing personal data for targeted advertising, processing sensitive data, those will automatically per se trigger the data protection impact assessment. And after a lot of consideration, we thought that aligning a little closer with Colorado and perhaps not as close with the European Union was the right potential approach for California. So, I just want to kind of, you know, we expressed that about it so that we can gather, hopefully Chairman Urban's support. I think that, in terms of, you know, what activities will be subject to the data protection impact assessment, it might be that net-net is the same in Europe. And, and Colorado. But the thought process, the analysis that goes into identifying them is going to be a little different. It's not going to be nine activities. You trigger two, do a data protection impact assessment. It's going to be a set list of activities, and if you meet any of these four, five different bullet points, then you need

6

10

11

12

13

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

a do a data protection impact assessment. If I'm probably being repetitive, and I'm sure that Chairman Urban already gathered this, but I just wanted to be expressed about it.

MS. URBAN: I appreciate that. And again, I think the thinking makes sense. Of course, obviously the GDPR informs our law quite clearly. And it's also a California law and within the United States, and some of the assumptions, the baseline assumptions are different starting with when you can process and, you know, and how that's handled. So, you know, I, I just, I think that it makes, I, I just think you have a lot of models for this particular requirement. There are a lot of risk assessment models out there, and it seems as though you and staff have been reviewing them all and, and, and matching them up to our law. And that makes sense to me.

MS. DE LA TORRE: Okay. Give my marker. Apologies before, sorry about that question. Thank you. Before we move on to the next point, I just wanted to give an opportunity to staff to correct us if maybe we steer away from what is accurate.

MR. ANDERSON: Corrections here, Board member de la Torre. And I do think one point that you raised does warrant emphasis, which is that these thresholds at the state level are generally interoperable with the GDPR approach. So, for instance, if you are selling personal data, you've likely hit two of the nine factors under EPB. So as Board member de la Torre pointed out, we'd likely end up in the same place., it's just a different way for businesses to assess how they actually, whether or not they need to do the risk assessment., and as Board member de la Torre pointed out, having a clear list not only helps us with the OAL Clarity

standard, but of course, just from helping just from the perspective of helping businesses with their own compliance and understanding when they need to conduct a risk assessment, there are some benefits to the state approach.

MS. URBAN: Wonderful. Thank you.

5

6

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. LE: Alright. Yeah. We'll move on to part three, automated decision-making technology. Actually, I'll hand it off to Board member de la Torre.

MS. DE LA TORRE: Thank you. So again, the first slide that we see here is just a reminder of the authority for rulemaking that this agency has. We can project it for a second and then move on to the next slide, please. One thing that we gave a lot of consideration to is how to define automated decision-making technology (ADMT) within the terminology of our statute. I think that the fact that Member Le was part of this subcommittee was extremely helpful to consider all of the options. He has extensive experience in this area. And again, we are not judging or stating that this should be the definition. We are still considering options. The staff is still considering options, but we wanted to give the Board a flavor of where we are going at this point. I can read it out loud. Automated decision-making technology will mean any systems, software, or process, including those derived from machine learning, statistics, or other data processing or artificial intelligence techniques, that processes personal information and uses computation as all or part of a system to make or execute a decision or facilitate human decision-making. And we $\|$ will be stating that ADMT includes profiling, as you see next week. It is a definition of profiling within our law, which we will

definitely not change. It's just defined the way it is defined. So, I, again, defer to Member Le, it seems to me to be a rather broad definition of ADMT, which will be comprehensive, and that's how we are thinking about it, but concrete enough to enable organizations to assess whether a particular technology is automated decision—making technology. And then the second layer, which we will point in this conversation in the next slide is, you know, what rights does it trigger that? There's a question of what technology we're defining and then what happens when this technology is used in terms of the rights that we will grant on California residents. So let me pause here and...

10

11

12

13

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

28

MR. LE: Oh, I'll add really quickly to that, you know, yeah, staff since I synthesized this definition from multiple frameworks, you know, Civil Rights Commissions, propose modifications, employment regulations, the Office of Tech Science and Technology Blueprint for the AI Bill of Rights, and, you know, there's a lot of definitions floating around. There is no one that's going to make every single stakeholder happy. And I think we, the subcommittee and staff have kind of threaded that needle to pick one that covers what we think should be covered. And we have, you know, these thresholds of who the CCPA applies to, and these other kind of checks on making sure that, you know, this definition, on its own, doesn't trigger a lot of things, right? You have to do a risk assessment under this definition, you have to be, you know, regulated by the CCPA, you also have to hit these thresholds. So yeah, I think this is kind of a good first step at our definition as we approach, you know, a more final rulemaking that we'll actually finalize this.

MS. URBAN: Thank you. Yes. I recognize bits and pieces. So, thank you for that. I think I'd just like to hear the...

MS. DE LA TORRE: The whole?

MS. URBAN: The whole.

1

2

3

4

5

6

11

12

13

14

15

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

MS. DE LA TORRE: Okay. So, let's move on to the next slide, please. And I think that's a wise point here. So, the fact that technology might be within the definition of ADMT the way we're thinking about it will not automatically trigger access and opt-out rights. Only ADMT that meets certain thresholds will trigger those rights we have listed what we think will be or how we're thinking about reasonable thresholds. I'm going to read them out loud. So, if the use of ADMT is using partners of a decision that results in the provision or denial of financial or lending services, housing, insurance, education, enrollment or opportunities, criminal justice, employment or contracting opportunities, or compensation, 16 | healthcare services, or access to essential goods, services, and opportunities, that's number one. Number two, the use of ADMT to monitor or surveil employees, independent contractors, or applicants or students. Number three will be the use of ADMT to track the behavior, location, movements, or actions of consumers in publicly accessible places. This point, the subcommittee feels that those three will be good points or thresholds to recommend for implementation. Again, this is a very complex area. This language is not final. We just try to bring some information to the Board on how we are thinking about this. The second list that you will see there, there are additional thresholds that we are recommending for potential discussion. They might not need to be enacted in this initial package, but maybe they should be considered for future

packages, or perhaps, you know, if the Board supports it, and that's the preference, we could consider including them in the initial package. So, the first one is the processing of personal information of consumers that the business has actual knowledge are less than 16 years of age. And the second one will be the processing of personal information of consumers to train ADMT systems. Those are more new, and maybe you don't find them in other frameworks either state frameworks or international frameworks, although should double check with the staff that that's the case. But let me pause here. Just remind Chairman Urban that this is not the only opportunity to have a conversation about this. It's a very complex area. We just try to be thoughtful and gather some feedback from the Board in terms of how we're thinking about it right now.

MS. URBAN: I have a, you know, I think I, I think I need to hold my question for a little while until we finish the overview of the ADMT part because everything is interrelated, as you well know.

MS. DE LA TORRE: I believe this is the last slide?

MS. URBAN: That's just the final...

MR. ANDERSON: Oh, the rest of it is appendix.

MS. DE LA TORRE: And just as a reminder, you know, it's perfectly okay to bring your questions, and we will check with the staff. It might not be that we can answer those questions right now, but even the awareness of the question will be beneficial because it will give staff an opportunity to prepare answers for you to be presented in future Board meetings.

MS. URBAN: Yeah. So, I read the appendix as well earlier, and so I think I was thinking of slide 23, which provides some further information. Yes. You know, I think it's probably a good time to

1 | talk about process and next steps because I am wondering how to put together the language in the statute that talks about opt-out and meaningful information for automated decision-making, including profiling. And I think I'm reading this as some subset of profiling would be covered. And I just need to think about what I think about the subset that's identified here versus other kinds of profiling that might arise. But that's something that again, I think I can be more constructive as you continue to flesh this out. So first of all, this is just really impressive. So, to Mr. Anderson and Mr. [Inaudible], to both of you, I mean, this is just really impressive, as we all know. This is a very rapidly developing area, and yet somehow there's just a lot of opinions out there about how to go about it. It's rapidly developing technologically, societally, and we have the opportunity to lead. But of course, we want to do this in the best way for California consumers and thinking about what it would mean for businesses. So again, I just, I really think that the approach that you're taking here is a very good one. And I'm looking forward to some of the sort of fleshedout information about, again, what's going to be required for things like cybersecurity, arts, and risk assessments, how that interacts with the thresholds, how some of this might play out. So, what would it mean for a business to allow somebody to opt out, you know, at what point in the decision-making, what would the consumer need to do in order to opt out? Would there be exceptions? You know, these kinds of things. All of them are related to whether the thresholds are the right thresholds or not. So, I got animated, that was a bad idea. So, I very much look forward to that. And then in terms of process, let me just, let me just do not feel tied to

6

10

11

12

13

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

1 | this. Okay. I'm just going to tell you what would be great from my perspective, and everybody can tell me if that works or not. What would be fantastic from my perspective would be for some of the more detailed information, and I don't know if that's in the form of memos or a draft ISO, maybe some draft regulatory language that would be an obvious choice. If that were available to the Board sometime with some copious time before the next meeting for the Board to think about, that would be wonderful. If it were possible for the Board to offer maybe written feedback the way we did on the request for comments, that would be wonderful. I don't know if that would be before the next Board discussion or after. I realized that if we start, if the staff starts collecting Board written feedback like that, then we have to give it to the staff, because we end up with having to think about Bagley-Keene. So, I'm completely open as to like when that would happen. I would just like to have the chance for that at some point because the complexity of the topic lends itself, at least for me, to that kind of feedback at some point. But regardless, if we could have a discussion at the next level of complexity, whatever that is, and if, you know, if everybody's ready to have a draft regulatory package, that's great. Or if it's something in between, that's great. That we could start looking at before the next meeting. That would be, from my point of view, sort of selfishly, I think that would allow me to be very constructive, but I'm very open to other options as well.

6

11

12

13

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

27

MS. DE LA TORRE: I think that that's a conversation that maybe, you know, we should have, because I don't know that the subcommittee, we, we have kind of ironed out how this will work and anything that we say is subject to the staff being able to

complete, you know...

1 ||

2

3

4

11

12

13

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

MS. URBAN: Yeah, I'm sorry. I was actually addressing everybody.

MS. DE LA TORRE: But, but my vision for this package, and I think this substantive vision for this package is to do things in a way that's different from how we did it for the first package. There is a lot of urgency around getting that first package to being final. We have a little bit more space here. And so, what we, how I'm envisioning this package is we front load the Board conversation so that we can gather feedback and consolidate a draft before we start the formal rulemaking process. That entails things like the ones that Chairwoman Urban suggested. I, I apologize. And this is not my-I mean, first language. So, I constantly-I mean, ideally, we are envisioning bringing to the Board draft regulations way ahead of the time where we have to finalize them with the understanding that there will be drafts so there can be space for changing things. We have to make sure that the staff is ready to provide those. I think that they will not come as a whole package. I think we could think about, for example, having the draft on cybersecurity, which I think, is more close to being able to be shared with the Board in a meeting, hopefully maybe perhaps the next meeting. And then after that, providing these other two topics separately to the Board. I want to pause for a second and, and rethink what I, yes. I think that will be-I'm very confident that given the apologies, we are, we, we, the subcommittee has working drafts for all these three sections. They're just not at the same level of kind of maturity to be presented to the Board. So, I do anticipate that the first one that might be available to present to the Board is cybersecurity and hopefully, you know, in the next
meeting, but we would like to ask a little bit of space to go back
to the staff and make sure that that's realistic.

MR. LE: And yeah. I'll add to that. Yeah, we do have working drafts, you know, some of the teeth and how this interacts with opt-outs and what is meaningful information. I think we have that, and I think we're going to try to get it out as quickly as we can. I want to give ourselves space in case we can't, and staff works, but I, I think my, yeah, my preference is, you know, I, I would love for you all to have those in a final form—or a form that you can have more accurately discuss these regulations by September. I'm not sure if it'll be everything you'd like, but I think we can commit to working as fast as we can as a subcommittee and staff to get you as much draft regulatory language as we can. So, because we don't want the September meeting to have these same questions about how things interact.

MR. ANDERSON: Yes, I apologize.

MS. DE LA TORRE: No, I will have the same questions if I were, you know, not part of it. It's totally understandable.

MR. LE: Yeah. And I guess this was just to make sure that we weren't very off base, right?

MS. DE LA TORRE: I don't think you're off base.

MR. LE: Yeah. So, we just wanted to do the gut check to make sure that we're not making staff draft, you know, a bunch of regulations that we will have to throw away and start all over with if things don't go well with the full Board. So yeah, we wanted this initial steer but things are relatively far along and we can just see if we can get that out before September.

MS. URBAN: Okay. And I also don't mean to rush you in any way.

And I'm one Board member, so obviously there may be different, an additional, there will be additional views, maybe somewhat different views in September. But to the extent that I can offer my general sense that I don't think you're off base. I'm very happy to do that and appreciate that. Now, I would like to ask if staff had any...

MS. DE LA TORRE: I wanted to just two things before we go through staff. One of the questions that you had around providing comments or reading feedback to staff.

MS. URBAN: Yeah.

1

6

8

10

11

12

13

14

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

MS. DE LA TORRE: I think that should be a priority to figure out how we can enable other Board members to participate in the final drafting of the rules. I'm not sure logistically how we are going to accomplish that, but I think it should be a priority so that if you wanted to perhaps suggest that a different steer on the language of a particular provision, we can ensure that you have the resources available from the staff to be able to offer that alternative. And the second thing that I wanted to mention, and I'm sure that when we get the comments from staff will come up is that we do anticipate that this package will meet the dress holes to require assessment of financial assessment. So that is in part another that looks logistical piece that we have to make sure that we have in place. This initial presentation in part is meant to help staff understand at least the threshold so that we can \parallel hopefully start the work to prepare that assessment as soon as possible, because you will take time. And we are aware of the fact that the residents of California are waiting on us to finalize to

get rights that we want to offer it to them as soon as possible.

And the final comment that I wanted to make is, from my

perspective, there are other priorities for the agency, but this is
a key priority to finalize these rules as soon as possible because
again, there's 40 million people, residents of California that we
want to serve and we want to make sure that we don't delay their
access to the rights that we are going to, and the protections that
we are going to with these rules. So with that, I want to pause. I
know that staff will have comment particularly on this additional
process that will exist for these rules because we anticipate we
will meet the threshold for that economic assessment.

MR. SABO: I just before. Should be good.

MR. SOLTANI: Great. I'll just echo that. Yeah. We are undertaking or we're currently trying to move in parallel on the economic analysis to determine that whether it meets the threshold and begin that process since it takes additional time. And I'll just echo that it is the priority, this package is a priority, and so we're dedicating significant resources to it.

MS. URBAN: Okay. Thank you. And feel free to just take what I said about what would be helpful to me and work with it as it works in order to balance the need for the package to be efficiently created and put together and for the Board to give the feedback that we need to give on it. And if it is helpful, yes, I'm in full agreement. This is a priority. These are very important topics. They are in the initiative that Californians voted for and we want to get them right and we also want to get them done and available for both businesses and consumers. So you've heard what I thought. I think. Hopefully that was somewhat helpful. I mean, I found this

tremendously useful and again, really commend everybody who's been working on it.

MS. DE LA TORRE: And the last comment that I wanted to make in terms of processes, I think that we should anticipate for future meetings that is highly likely that this subcommittee will have a presentation on virtually all...

MS. URBAN: Yep.

2

3

6

8

11

13

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MS. DE LA TORRE: Meetings until we finalize the package. And we wanted to create flexibility in that. So that maybe thoughts that didn't come up in this conversation, you might think about it over two months and make sure that we can in intake that input in the next meeting. So we want to create flexibility there.

MS. URBAN: That makes sense. Alright. With that I'd like to ask for any public comments on this item.

MR. SABO: Chair, it looks like we do have one public commenter, Stephanie Wong, I'm going to unmute you at this time and you'll have three minutes to make a public comment. So go ahead and begin whenever you're ready.

MS. STEPHANIE WONG: Hi, can you hear me?

MS. URBAN: Try again.

MS. WONG: Hello?

MR. SABO: Hello.

MS. WONG: Okay.

MR. SABO: Go ahead.

MS. WONG: Thank you for the opportunity to speak. My name is Stephanie Wong and I'm a policy fellow at the Future Privacy Forum. FPF is a nonprofit think tank that focuses on consumer privacy and helping policymakers, privacy professionals, academics and

advocates find consensus around responsible business practices for emerging technology. I have three comments for the subcommittee to consider regarding the potential definition of ADMT and potential thresholds for ADMT access and opt out rights. Given the breadth of the proposed definition of ADMT is unclear what opting out would entail or how it would work in practice. Under the GDPR individuals have the right not to be subject to a decision based solely on automated processing, including profiling, which produces legal effects concerning or similarly significantly affecting them. In contrast, the agency's proposed definition of ADMT is not focused on solely automated decisions or final decisions, but appears to extend to the use of any computational processing that furthers a human decision. In practice, this definition could require businesses to make decisions that are necessary to provide services without the use of common tools, such as word processors, calculators, and Excel sheets. Second, the agency's proposed language on ADMT also introduces several new terms that are not defined under the CCPA, specifically, the terms monitor, track, and surveil. All three terms could be seen to have similar but distinct definitions while still overlapping with the CCPA's regulation of data collection. In proceeding, we encourage the Board to clearly define each of these terms and explain their direct correlation to algorithmic decision making. In departing from the common legal or similarly significant effects standard for opt-out thresholds, the proposed texts could prove over inclusive, particularly in granting absolute opt-out rights to parties such as employees or students. We encourage the Board to consider how the proposed definitions and thresholds would impact common practices. For example, would

6

10

11

12

13

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

students be allowed to opt out of proctoring or anti-plagiarism software? Would a user that is under age 16 be able to opt out of a ride share that uses GPS to determine an optimal route? And would an employee have an absolute right to opt out of a program that allocates and tracks hours worked and vacation time? Finally, as the agency proceeds in drafting regulations to clarify access rights, we encourage considering whether an organization sits as either a developer or deployer of an ADMT system. Developers and deployers have varied contractual and structural means to have access, transparency, or even control of AI systems. The ability of developers to provide meaningful information or ensure cybersecurity protections while doing so will vary depending on a variety of factors. Thank you for your time and consideration of these important issues.

MS. URBAN: Thank you very much. Stephanie Wong. Is there further public comment?

MR. SABO: This is for agenda item six, new CPRA rule subcommittee update. If you'd like to speak on this agenda item at this time, please go ahead and raise your hand using Zoom's raise hand feature by pressing star nine. If you're joining us by phone. Again, this is public comment for agenda item six, new CPRA rules subcommittee update. If you'd like to make a comment, please go ahead and raise your hand or press star nine. Madam Chair, I'm not seeing any further hands.

MS. URBAN: Thank you very much Mr. Sabo. And thanks for the comment. Thank you again to the new roles subcommittee for all the thought and work that went into this and to your very helpful presentation and to Ms. Shake and Ms. Anderson for your work and

1 others. I'm sure there are others for your work on the topic, let's move to agenda item number seven, which is a demonstration of the agency's new consumer complaint system. I am personally very excited to see this and it will be presented by Elizabeth Allen, the CPPA special advisor. Ms. Allen, when you're ready, please go ahead. And everyone bear with us while we set up. Is there a URL I can go to? Okay. Otherwise, I think I might be able to just turn all the way around. Okay. I think I see it.

MS. ELIZABETH ALLEN: You see it?

MS. URBAN: Yeah. File a complaint, right?

MS. ALLEN: Yeah.

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

18

19

20

21

22

25

MS. URBAN: Okay.

MS. ALLEN: Exactly. Okay. Hi, I'm Liz Allen and I am proud to announce that after months of work, the CPPA has soft launched our complaint system last week. So we're excited to give you a quick tour and to see if you had any feedback. Okay. So you can see that we have, you can get to the complaint from three different locations. The first is on our homepage at this bottom bar. You can also go up to the navigation bar and click through up here. And if you go to frequently asked questions, we have a new section, very exciting, down here, entitled Filing a Complaint with the CPPA. Here we have added five FAQs, addressing the most commonly asked questions, such as how to file a complaint, how to write a helpful complaint, and what happens after you file a complaint. And of course, we created the actual complaint system itself. So this is an online, this is the online form. It was designed to be simple and easy for the public to use. We want to gather as much information as possible as a new agency, because we want to know

1 | the privacy issues and experiences of the California consumers. Our statute directs us to accept both sworn and unsworn complaints in 1798, 199.45. This single form collects both as well as contains the important disclaimer that our agency course does not represent individuals. On the backend, the complaints come into the agency as a CSV file where we review label and sort the complaints as appropriate. We'll do a quick tour through the questions and move on from there. So first we have the description of the various rights that the complainant can choose and select as a possible violation of the CPPA, an identification of the business or service provider, contractor or person that they believe violated the CPPA or the CCPA, apologies, whether the person is a California resident, a narrative of the complaint, as well as a description of any supporting materials, such as like a screenshot of a business interface or an email exchange between the business and the consumer. Whether the person already reached out or contacted the alleged violator. And then importantly in number seven folks can toggle between an unsworn or sworn complaint. The sworn complaint, when you check it, some of the contact information becomes required, and at the bottom, the form must be signed under penalty of perjury. We collect op optional contact information and then optional information about the alleged violator, including their website, their data privacy officer contact et cetera. And here at the bottom the person can sign and then hit complete. So that is the form. And since our soft launch, which was July 6th, so about a week ago, we've actually received 13 complaints through the form. The average individual complainant identifies four possible CCPA violations. 77% of those complaints were sworn, 54% were submitted

6

10

11

12

13

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

from California residents. And the right to limit the use of sensitive personal information was the most frequently alleged violation. Second to that was right to know and right to delete, which were tied. So we are thrilled to be live. This was so much work with our small team, including the Indie Fatigable, Julie Hall in our legal support division, and the gracious Ron Mendoza who was head of it. It also included countless hours with the Department of Consumer Affairs to create the backend of this. And it was actually quite the lift. So thank you to everyone who beta tested the forum and provided feedback. We are thrilled to be hearing from the public about their privacy issues and concerns. Do you have any feedback or questions about the form? And Ashkan? Go ahead.

MR. SOLTANI: Just thanks staff, Le, for putting this together.

I'm so happy that agency as you know, has very limited IT resources and expertise and Liz Allen and Julie Hall have pinched hit for multiple roles to do this. So, I'm very impressed that we got this off the ground and we homegrown this solution. So thank you. Thank you both and thank you to everyone else, Ron, too.

MS. URBAN: Wonderful. Thank you. Ms. Allen. I will defer to Mr. Ley and Ms. de la Torre first and then have some comments.

MR. LE: Yep. Yeah, I would like to second, congratulations to the staff for being able to put this together, short timeline and short on resources. So I think this is exactly the type of thing I'd like to see from the agency and I'm really happy to see it here. And as it comes towards other tools for the public and for businesses, whether it's submitting risk assessments or certifying, they did cyber security audits or things like that. I'd love to see these types of tools available as we grow our agency and our IT

staff, just to make compliance easier where we can.

MS. URBAN: Thank you Mr. Le. Ms. de la Torre?

MS. DE LA TORRE: Thank you. I want to second what has already been shared. Thank you to the security director for thinking about this project and to the staff that put it together. I do have a few thoughts and my thoughts are not meant to, in a way detract from my, congratulations on getting this together, but as I was looking through it, I was thinking about accessibility. So one of the things that I was thinking in terms of accessibility is this form is only in English. We do have extensive population in California who are residents who might not speak English. I know this is the initial version. Are we thinking about expanding this by adding other languages?

MR. SOLTANI: I can take that. We're thinking about it for across the website accessibility as a whole. We've done a kind of informal survey of what languages, and it's included actually in our media and outreach contract to have translation services. And we're thinking about potentially two ways of doing it. One is to explicitly translate a bunch of the different portions of the site. The second is potentially implementing some third party plugins, assuming we can find ones that maintain our privacy values, that do dynamic accessibility, not only for language, but there's stuff that for colorblind for people that can't see contrast or hearing and prayer. And so we're exploring that as part of kind of that IT roadmap. So it's definitely on the radar. This is very much a kind of very early version. When we evaluated other states that have done this, they've done long-term yearlong procurements with large companies implementing them, third parties. We chose to do it in-

1 house, both, so that we can gain the learning ourselves, get something out there. And then two, again, we have particular privacy preferences about using third parties. We want to give ourselves a chance to contract with those privacy priorities as well as accessibility priorities. So it's definitely on the roadmap. It's just this was kind of, we wanted to get something out there by July.

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

25

MS. DE LA TORRE: Perfect. Thank you. So on the accessibility piece, not everybody is comfortable with using the internet. Are we thinking about creating a 1-800 number in addition to these or a mailing address where people can actually mail their complaints?

MS. ALLEN: Yeah, we do have a paper complaint form so people can and I can show it to you real quick. It's essentially the same, but it's a PDF where people can print it out and mail it to the agency.

MR. SOLTANI: And we also have our agency phone line or directs people on how to file complaints via the phone.

MS. DE LA TORRE: The last question that I have, and this is something that was part of the conversation when we talked about updates to the existing rules, it will be very helpful if when a consumer receives a denial of a right notification from a business or otherwise the business communicates in terms of any of their requests to have a requirement that denial contain a reference to you have the right to complain to either our agency or the attorney general. I know that's more on the rule making side making that update, but you do anticipate that this will be kind of compatible that if the rules were updated to include that requirement that they, people could be potentially one click away to filing their

complaint.

1

2

6

11

12

13

15

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. SOLTANI: Yeah, I don't see it as incompatible. And I think whether that's a rulemaking requirement in regulation, or if it's a legislative fix, I'd be happy to explore it. There's also other practical functions, which is as you know, in Europe, there's a requirement to have a data protection officer listed. That same requirement doesn't exist here. We've asked consumers to provide what information they can provide about the subject of their complaint, but there are probably other policy fixes that could help consumers exercise their rights writ large, identify the target, et cetera. So there's nothing incompatible. And again, this is very much designed to take feedback, so appreciate your feedback. And we anticipate as we grow we will implement a much more robust system as part of our media and outreach planning, including redesigning the website and creating new features. But this gets it done and we have a paper version, we have. So this was very much designed to get us started.

MS. DE LA TORRE: Again, thank you so much for the great work. I love that we were able to launch it and I appreciate that now consumers can complain and somehow 716 already found their way to us. And so it is a very exciting development for the agency. Thank you.

MS. URBAN: Thank you. As I said, I was very excited about this and I remain very excited about it. I know to a lot of people, this may look fairly simple, but there is a lot of work I can imagine from other projects I've done in my other life on the backend for this. So I really thank and commend Ms. Allen and Mr. Mendoza, Ms. Hall for all, and everybody for all of the work to get this out and

1 get it available to the public and to have it available for the agency so that we can learn what people are experiencing and best direct our enforcement, and how we think about rulemaking and how we think about public awareness, what things people need to be able to understand both to rectify their rights and also if there are limits to the rights that they're not understanding. And it's just going to be very valuable. I think I wanted to especially say I'm building a little bit on what Ms. de la Torre said and I fully support everything she said about improvements for accessibility and so forth. But related to that, I really appreciate how integrated this is and how you've been thinking about how the pieces work together. So there is a complaint tool, but there's also an FAQ that explains it. I assume that this will be part of public awareness materials so that people know about it and they know how to use it. And I just really commend everybody for it because I think this is a key part of our function. I am looking forward to learning what we can learn from the complaints that come in. Thank you Ms. Allen for giving us those very early statistics, which it's only a few, so what can you say about 54% of 17 or whatever. But we will eventually have more information and in line with what our general counsel advises and what makes sense. I personally would really value periodically hearing, getting a report about what's being observed from the complaint system to the extent that that's possible under our various constraints. I think that would be valuable for the Board, again, to understand sort of where priorities might be valuable for the public and would be valuable for businesses. Because to the extent that their practices are mismatched with what consumers are expecting or not, right, or

6

10

11

13

15

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

1 | they're successful, I think it would be very helpful for them to sort of see this and understand it and to hear us talk about it so they can see that our reactions to that. So that would be wonderful. It's not a huge priority given all of our priorities, but I think that it would be very helpful. And again, I just thank you everybody to this because I just think its key that the public actually, that the public has this kind of interface with the agency. And this is a wonderful way to do it especially as we're so small. Mr. Soltani.

6

10

11

12

13

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

MR. SOLTANI: Thank you. Yeah. So I appreciate all the wonderful feedback and indeed we do anticipate providing kind of periodic updates to the Board and the public about the type, not the specifics of the complaints, but the type and nature. I think it will inform both, not only our enforcement, but really our rulemaking and our public awareness and public education. As Ms. Allen laid out, this was a soft launch. We were waiting to promote it much more broadly after this Board meeting. So we plan to, we're currently, as you know, as I mentioned in the budget update, we're waiting on an update on our media and outreach contract. Hopefully that will execute soon. But separately, we plan to promote this on the various kind of public outreach channels initially to get to drive consumers to it, and then make it a core piece of our public awareness efforts, which we then will report back to the Board. And I think we are also going to integrate it as kind of, as part of our larger campaign. And we're currently have some positive developments on how to make it simpler for consumers, California consumers and citizens, to not only find our complaints system, but how to coordinate between our complaints and the DOJs complaints

1 and creating portals for both, submitting complaints for business guidance for education. And so we're going to have some positive developments in that area, I think quite soon which we'll report back to the Board, and this will be a key piece of it. But starting kind of next week, we will plan to start. We already have Ms. White is here. We plan to put together a roadmap for promoting the complaint system early on. There's also an issue. We don't manage our i.t, so if we get a million complaints, then there's another thing and that we're mindful of that. So yeah, so absolutely we will plan to report back. And, again, I just want to give my thanks to staff for kind of going above and beyond and getting this together, Julie Hall and Ram Mendoza who can't be here, but they're instrumental as well. Thank you.

6

11

12

13

14

15

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

MS. URBAN: Wonderful. Thank you. With that Mr. Sabo, could you let us know if there's any public comment on this item online? And ||if there's anyone here in person, I'd like to invite you to come to the podium if you'd like to make public comment on the item.

MR. SABO: Yes. This is for agenda item seven, consumer complaint system demonstration. If you'd like to speak on this item under public comment at this time, please go ahead and raise your hand using Zoom's raise hand feature or by pressing star nine on your phone. Again, this is for agenda item seven, consumer complaint system demonstration. This is the final call for public comment on agenda item seven. Madam Chair, I'm not seeing any hands right now.

MS. URBAN: Okay. Thank you. Mr. Sabo. Again, thanks so much, Ms. Allen and team, and we'll look forward to the fruits of the complaint system and being available to the public in this way. I encourage everybody to check it out. Let's move to agenda item number eight, which is an overview of the agency's enforcement process. This will be presented by Mr. Philip Laird, our general counsel. Mr. Laird, please go ahead.

MR. PHILIP LAIRD: Thank you, Chair Urban and members of the Board. First of all, it's good to be back with you all. I'm happy to share with everyone here that my wife and I welcomed two beautiful identical girls to the world in April. And so twins are a lot, but they're learning our way for sure.

MS. URBAN: Welcome back. Welcome back.

5

6

10

11

13

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

MR. LAIRD: Thank you. I'd also like to thank staff. Alright. Is this any better? Okay. Can you hear me? Oh, alright. There we go. Okay. So first of all, great to be back. Secondly, I did want to take the opportunity to just thank the staff that supported me while I was out and helped oversee the legal division. Special 16 | thanks to Mr. Nelson Richards, Brian Sublay, Lisa Kim, as well as the whole legal division that has done an outstanding job in my absence. And finally, I just want to recognize, I know its four o'clock on what's already been a six hour Board meeting, so I'll try to keep my remarks short, but on point here. So for this agenda item, I am providing to the Board a general overview of the administrative enforcement process as detailed in both our law, the CCPA and the Administrative Procedures Act as well as some high level guidance around Board member conduct now that our agency's enforcement authority has vested. So this overview is not...

MS. URBAN: I'm sorry to in interrupt you, Mr. Laird, but there was a presentation I think in the materials?

MR. LAIRD: There is.

MS. URBAN: Is I going to use that or ...?

1

2

3

4

6

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

MR. LAIRD: Yeah, I would like to use that. I was waiting to see you. Oh, apologies.

MS. URBAN: Wonderful. Alright. Thank you. Apologies for interrupting. And I think everybody at this point knows that I will ask them to direct their attention to the materials for this agenda item.

MR. LAIRD: Right. Alright, wonderful. And I just want to mention this overview is not only for the Board's benefit, but also for the public and regulated industries edification on agencies enforcement process and boundaries. So beginning with the presentation we were just referring to, if you could go to the next slide, please. I will be specifically covering the topics in the agenda; background on adjudicative proceedings, CPPA administrative enforcement process, ex parte communications, bias and prejudice, and an impermissible interest in the proceedings. So I'll unpack all of that over the next few minutes. Please go to the next slide. So in tandem with the phrase enforcement action, you'll often hear us also use the phrase adjudicative proceeding. While the farmer may refer to all stages of administrative enforcement action from complaint and investigation to final disposition, the latter really refers to the actual hearing and decision process. And the APA defines an administrative proceeding as an evidentiary hearing for determination of facts pursuant to which an agency formulates and issues a decision. In simple terms, this is the trial and in fact, an administrative hearing really operates much like a mini trial. There's a prosecutor, which is in our case, will be the enforcement division and a defendant or respondent which will be a regulated

1 business that we have jurisdiction over who has been accused of violating the CCPA. And they both will have the opportunity to present evidence and make arguments about whether or not the violation has occurred. Now the bet, let's see, I'm realizing I should ask you to go ahead and move to the next slide, Mr. Sabo, and I'll keep going. Alright. So yeah, actually, we can stay there, but I'm not quite there. I'm following my notes finally. Now, the bedrock of a fair trial is the concept of due process, which requires not only a balanced and equal presentation of facts and arguments to the decision makers, but also requires that decision makers not be biased or prejudice against either party or give either party exclusive opportunities to present information more on that in a bit. Okay. Now, turning your attention to this sort of process overview. This is to give everyone a very, very bare bones sense of what a typical administrative enforcement action will entail. First, the enforcement division will open an investigation, and this can occur in any number of ways, including based on a complaint received through our system that was just demonstrated as well as on the enforcement division's own initiative. Deputy Director Michael Macco will be presenting next on exactly what his enforcement priorities and strategy will be. But one thing to note is that the target of an investigation may not always be aware that there's an investigation going on against them, and the law does not require such notice. Next, and this is fairly unique to our agency, the enforcement division will file what's called a notice of probable cause proceeding. This will provide the target of an investigation. Notice that the enforcement division is alleging they have violated the CCPA as well as a summary of the evidence

6

10

11

12

13

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

1 | they've collected. The alleged violator will be notified of their right to representation and the date of the hearing to determine whether probable cause has been established that the violation has potentially occurred, pursuant to the delegation that will be considering a little bit later today. This probable cause hearing would be carried out by the legal division, who until this point, will have no knowledge of the investigation or the alleged violations due to the internal separation of functions our agency has implemented. I should note that this follows the same process that the FPPC uses, who is actually the only other state entity that is mandated to hold these probable cause hearings. Once a find of probable cause has been made by the legal division, the action then proceeds pretty much like any other administrative proceeding in the state. The adjudicated proceedings are carried out primarily by what's called the office of an Administrative hearings, another state entity, but that's separate from our agency who, like a courthouse assigns an administrative law judge to preside over the hearing. This begins with the enforcement division filing what's called an accusation, which is akin to a complaint or a repetition. And then the matter continues with briefing and an evidentiary hearing. At the conclusion of the hearing, the administrative law judge renders a proposed decision to the agency. This is where the agency Board comes in. Once a proposed decision has been rendered, the Board will be given the opportunity to review and deliberate on the proposed decision and the underlying record. During a closed session of a regularly no noticed Board meeting, the Board will ultimately vote on whether to adopt, reject, or modify the proposed decision. If the Board adopts the decision, then the decision and

6

11

12

13

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1 the order become final, essentially a final judgment. If the Board rejects or modifies the decision, it must prepare its own written reasons for doing so with support from legal division staff. The penalties authorized by the CCPA are an order to cease and desist activities that violate the CCPA and fines ranging from 2,500 to \$7,500 per violation. Now, I know that's a lot I turn, I just covered in terms of the process. As I said, its very bare bones, but I will take a moment here to ask if Board members have any questions about that process.

MS. URBAN: Nope.

6

10

11

12

13

14

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

MR. LAIRD: Alright, I'll continue then to the next slide, Mr. Sabo. Thank you. So given the Board's role as a final adjudicator or judge, some might say there are a number of prohibitions included in the Administrative Procedures Act meant to ensure due process is upheld in administrative proceedings. The first $16 \parallel \text{prohibition}$ is on ex parte communications. And the APA defines ex parte communication as a direct or indirect communication to a Board member from a party or interested person about a pending adjudicative proceeding that occurs without notice and the opportunity for all parties to participate in the communication. Now, this means with some limited exceptions, that Board members cannot talk to a party to the proceeding, including enforcement division staff, about the proceeding while the matter is pending. Additionally, this prohibition extends generally to interested persons, which can include trade groups and industry representatives. So that's sort of ex parte in a nutshell. I'll just kind of keep running through the various prohibitions now. So next slide please. So another prohibition against...

MS. URBAN: Sorry. Can I ask you a quick question on that? So other interested parties. So someone who might in a court setting file an amicus brief because they, I mean, an amicus brief is a friend of the court, but might try to intervene, I suppose, but they're not the business that is actually the subject of the adjudicated proceeding. They're not the defendant.

MR. LAIRD: That's correct, and I think we're aware there's a lot of trade groups that represent different types of industries or different types of businesses who often will advocate for even certain outcomes in an administrative proceeding because they want what's best for their businesses they represent. So that would be another instance where maybe it's not a direct party, but it is somebody who's established has a pretty clearly observed interest in the outcome of the proceeding and the benefit it might have on their organization or their representatives and that the same rules would apply with them.

MS. URBAN: Okay, thank you.

MS. DE LA TORRE: I have a question also on the ex parte communications. We had a prior meeting of the Board where this was discussed to some extent, and I just wanted to get some clarity as to, at what point of the administrative enforcement process this ex parte communication prohibition is triggered. Be mindful of the fact that for the initial part of the enforcement process, the Board might, in reality, you will not know that an enforcement is going on. And as I understand it is when the enforcement division files the accusation under the Office of Administrative Hearings, at that point, this will become officially filed. It will be public, and the Board will be enforced and informed. So would it be

correct in assuming that that's the point where they ex parte communication obligation is triggered for the Board members?

2

3

6

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

MR. LAIRD: That's a great question. Board member dilatory absolutely by that stage, I would say yes. Once there is a public filing and anybody including Board members are made aware that there is now a public action, again, an administrative action against a target by our agency, certainly we'd ask that you observe these ex parte prohibitions. I will add the extra caveat. As you know, there is a little bit more confidentiality baked into the law around the probable cause hearing proceedings. So there may be a situation where a Board member is not aware at that point that a matter is sort of brewing, so to speak. But may then a representative of a business may come to you saying, hey, we got this notice of probable cause proceeding. Even if you were made aware at that point that's what they wanted to discuss with you, I would still recommend that you treat that as a moment in time when you should no longer continue the conversation. So certainly at the accusation stage, but anybody trying to speak really with Board members about an investigation or the beginnings of an enforcement proceeding against them, it would be the recommendation of the legal division that Board members abstain from that.

MS. DE LA TORRE: Let me repeat back, make sure that I understood it correctly. So at the time of the filing, it will become public, the Board will be informed clearly the ex parte communication, prohibition kicks in. Before that filing, we could become aware of it because a party brings it to our attention or it becomes public because a party decides to go public with it. And we should be really proven the moment that we understand that we have

awareness of that. And will it be correct to assume that the legal division will be available for Board members to reach out and obtain advice if we think or suspect, or maybe even before having actual knowledge, we might have a conversation where we think, well, this is a little bit of a red flag. Let me make sure that I beyond the regular caution that we observe in general, absent enforcement, and maybe I have to do something else, will the legal division be the right, I guess the right section of the agency to reach out to her advice on them?

MR. LAIRD: Absolutely. Absolutely. It's a service we are more than happy to provide. And again, because of the separation within our agency, please do contact the legal division as opposed to Mr. Macco and the enforcement division.

MS. DE LA TORRE: Thank you so much.

MR. LAIRD: So unless there are any other questions.

MS. URBAN: Please go ahead.

MR. LAIRD: I'd like to move to the next slide, please. So another prohibition against certain Board member conduct is around concepts of being biased or prejudiced against a party. So as the slide explains, bias generally refers to a lack of impartiality towards a party, and prejudice generally refers to when an adjudicator has prejudged facts at issue in an adjudicative proceeding. An extreme but clear example of bias would be if the respondent in a matter is the ex-spouse of a Board member. There may be bias for or against in that situation, but certainly a personal relationship that would cause into question the ability of a Board member to be impartial, right? Now an example of prejudice on the other hand is when, for instance, a Board member states

publicly that they are convinced a respondent company violated the law before the matter has even gone to hearing. Again, that would indicate that that Board member has drawn a conclusion without listening to all the evidence, and would, in that instance, establish some level of prejudice against the parties. Now the existence of bias or prejudice occurs on a bit of a spectrum and often calls for a case by case assessment. So back to Board member de la Torre's point, the legal division is available to advise the Board members when either matter is potentially an issue. But the guiding principle should always be that a fair hearing requires an objective and open-minded decision maker. So with that, I'll move on to my final sort of prohibition on the list of no(s) and touch on today concerning what's considered an impermissible interest. And this relates primarily to financial conflicts that the adjudicator might have with one of the parties. Now, a common example here would be that, that of a Board member who owns stock in a respondent company, a decision to significantly find the company could have detrimental impact on the value of the Board member's stock, and therefore they would have an impermissible interest in the outcome of the proceeding. Now, this prohibition exists not only under the APA, but as you probably pieced together, also exists more generally as a conflict of interest prohibition which is part of, sort of a separate body of law enforced by the FPPC. But under both laws, the rule generally is really no financial interests in a company coming before this Board and with a decision that might impact that financial interest. So with that, I tried to keep it short and sweet. That really does conclude my presentation on sort of rules of the road, so to speak, for Board

6

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

1 members going forward and also what enforcement process will look like going forward as well.

MS. URBAN: Wonderful. Thank you very much, Mr. Laird. Questions or comments, Mr. Le or Ms. de la Torre? Alright. That was very clear. Much appreciated, I think, as you said, helpful for the public as well. Mr. Sabo, are there any requests for public comment?

MR. SABO: For agenda item eight, if you'd like to make a comment on this item, please raise your hand at this time using Zoom's raised hand feature, or by pressing star nine if you're joining us by phone today. Again, this is for agenda item eight, overview of the enforcement process. Madam Chair, I'm not seeing any hands at this time.

MS. URBAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Sabo, and no one has come forward here in Oakland. So thanks very much again to Mr. Laird. ||I'm going to pause for just one moment to do a time check. It's 04:15, a little after 04:15. We do have a few agenda items to get through but I did want to check if case anybody needed a break. Nope.

MR. LE: Use a five minute.

2

3

6

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

17

19

20

21

22

23 |

24

25

26

27

28

MS. URBAN: You could use a five minute break. Alright, so let's take a short break and come back at 4:25 PM and for everybody on the zoom, as usual we'll just leave it open and we'll be back in a few minutes. Thank you. Okay. Okay. If someone has a comment they'd like to make, they can always make it during the item for general public comment.

MR. SABO: I sent her message. Yes.

MS. URBAN: Okay, wonderful. Welcome back, everyone.

Let's move straight on to agenda item number nine, which is an enforcement update and priorities which will be presented by our new Deputy Director of Enforcement, Mr. Michael Macco. Welcome, we are delighted to have you. And please go ahead.

5

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

MR. MICHAEL MACCO: Thanks very much. Good afternoon to the Board, and as well as to the public who are all joining us both here and via Zoom. Let me make sure before I get started that the microphone is working well. And thank you for the kind introduction as well. So my name's Michael Macco. I joined the agency just a few months ago, as you mentioned, in May as deputy Director of Enforcement. As the Board knows enforcement can begin as of July 1st subject only to a recent court decision that I'll address in just a moment. We're already hitting the ground running to do what consumers expect of us to protect their privacy and to ensure that covered businesses are complying with the law. I'd like to take the opportunity today to introduce myself first and foremost. And also to inform the Board and the public of the enforcement division's priorities for the coming year, the division's overall approach to enforcement and our plans for staffing which Mr. Soltani alluded to earlier today. I'll conclude by inviting the Board to provide feedback on our overall direction and our allocation of resources, mindful of the separation that Mr. Laird discussed a few moments ago between the agency's enforcement role, on the one hand, and the agency's adjudicatory role, on the other hand. Whenever I mention a judicatory role, I'm referring to what Mr. Laird described, where the Board has the function in deciding cases that are presented to it by the enforcement division. And the Board acts in that capacity as a decision maker. Before doing that I'll start with just some

1 | very brief background about who I am. I come from law enforcement, and that background informs the approach that I have and that I take in terms of the matters that the enforcement division brings to the Board for Adjudication. It also informs the way in which the Enforcement division engages with both the public as well as the regulated community. I've spent most of my 17 year legal career in government enforcement at the federal level. For a decade, I served as an assistant US attorney in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, one of the largest jurisdictions in the United States. My role there was to achieve justice, to bring justice, and it wasn't to rack up wins or a number of cases. Focusing on that just result was a very important quiding principle for me, and I think for anybody who works in the Department of Justice. And it does shape and kind of color my approach to civil enforcement. As a federal prosecutor, I investigated and litigated cases involving fraud. That was one of my specialties. I focused on companies and individuals who flouted the rules in different areas of the law, ranging from healthcare, government contracts, financial regulation, grant making, just to name a few. I also enforced the federal civil rights laws, things like the Americans with Disabilities Act, their Housing Act as well as laws that dealt with the federal response to the opioid crisis, like the Controlled Substances Act as just one example. These are all areas where I'm quite passionate. Afterward, I served in the enforcement division of the US Securities and Exchange Commission where I handle insider trading cases and other fraud cases under the securities laws in a similarly complex industry. The structure at the SEC is, it's not unlike the structure here at the CPPA, where there I brought

6

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1 matters before SEC commissioners who heard cases and decided cases from an enforcement division, so that structure is familiar. I've sat on both sides of the aisle. Before joining the agency, I served as in-house counsel, where I managed government facing litigation and regulatory engagements worldwide. I worked in the tech industry, so these matters related generally to cloud computing, advertising, consumer protection, content moderation, data privacy and overall financial regulation. I started my career at a large law firm. I represented clients both large and small in that role. And I also clerked for judges in the district court in the U.S Court of Appeals. So, I would like to turn to the priorities for the enforcement division, and as we think about that I'd like to want make one thing clear at the start as it relates to the enforcement division's work. As the Board knows a trial court issued a decision over the July 4th holiday that affects enforcement of some of our regulations. And it's very important to place that decision in context, and I'd like to do that. Businesses do not have a free pass from all enforcement. There's no vacation here from enforcement. And why is that so? It's because nothing stops the enforcement division from enforcing the statute that the voters approved in 2020, the California Privacy Rights Act, nothing stops the enforcement division from enforcing the earlier statute that the CPRA amended. And nothing in that decision stops us from enforcing the earlier regulations or any of the regulations more recently that were discretionary under our statute. As for those regulations, though, that were affected by the court's decision, ||it's important to note that they're only one of our enforcement tools. We expect vigorous enforcement over the coming year, and by

6

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

1 March of 2024, we would expect to see robust compliance with the entire set of regulations, given the nature of the trial court decision, where nonetheless, sensitive to the fact or the potential impact of the court's decision on businesses who might have designed their practices around the newer regulations, many of which sought to bring simplicity and harmony to compliance obligations. And some of those regulations are on hold for enforcement purposes. The enforcement division will be considering any of those issues on a case by case basis but we wanted the Board to know that we are aware of those potential effects and sensitive to that. With that said, I'd like to turn to enforcement priorities and afterward invite feedback on the enforcement division's overall direction, and the allocation of resources. As a new enforcement division, we'd like to build public trust and confidence. At the same time, we'd like to show the regulated community that we will enforce the privacy laws fairly and sensibly, and when we find violations, we will take aggressive action to protect the public. I think that's what the statute calls for. And as the Board knows, some parts of the CPPA have been on the books for years. Others are newer, but for any part of the law that's been in effect for several years, businesses have been on notice of the requirements and the enforcement division expects them to be in full compliance. But that said, we do have discretion in determining which cases we bring and when we bring them. So over the coming weeks and months we'll be sketching out internally the specific areas where we think the public would benefit the most from enforcement, and we'll be determining the proper order for addressing those cases. And we have a few guiding principles in mind as we set out to do that.

6

11

13

14

15

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

1 First, any form of government enforcement, whether it's us or by any other agency, it requires the exercise of sound prosecutorial discretion. And this is a concept that's very familiar to me and comfortable to me. And I'd like to emphasize that. As we use that discretion, the enforcement division intends to prioritize matters that involve children, the elderly, any vulnerable or marginalized community or group that might be more susceptible to privacy violations or more susceptible to being overlooked. Second, the enforcement division intends to consider the overall circumstances of the case as we're deciding whether or not to use, enforce the enforcement tool. Legal violations as the Board knows that sometimes they can be black and white of the violation themselves. But our decision to prosecute a violation as an enforcement division requires judgment. And we would expect to consider things like the harm to consumers, the nature and the severity of that harm, the business's good faith efforts to comply with the law and the business's size and resources. Among other things, all of these considerations can lead to a just result that I mentioned at the outset, which kind of informs my overall approach, these considerations I should add, they're nothing new. They're relevant to whether it's enforcement by us, whether it's enforcement by any other kind of enforcement agency. So we intend to consider those factors and any other relevant factors as we're deciding how to proceed to best protect the public. So, with those considerations in mind, I'd like to turn to a few categories of potential enforcement that we expect will be priorities over the coming year understanding that the Board will be the adjudicator in any enforcement matter. I'll be describing a few of these priorities

6

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

25

26

1 only at a high level and not in any particular order. So, first, a priority will relate to privacy notices and policies. Enforcement division expects to review privacy notices and policies to ensure compliance with the laws, requirements, notices to consumers are very much a gateway issue. They're not onerous, they've been part, they're not new, they've been part of California law in their most basic form for many years, and they're explicit in the law. This isn't a question of legalese or paperwork. It's foundational, and it's a question of business function. So the enforcement division intends to review whether businesses are collecting and using data in a way that they disclosed to consumers. In other words, are businesses doing what they say? A second priority area will relate to the right to delete. As we all know California law protects consumer privacy in a lot of different ways including by giving consumers the right to request the businesses delete their personal ||information. The right to deletion is well established. It's even older than the right to request correction, for example. So the enforcement division expects to review whether and how businesses are employ are complying with that longstanding right that we have in our law. And a third priority for the enforcement division will deal with the implementation of consumer requests. This priority also focuses on business practices. The enforcement division expects to review how businesses, in fact, are implementing consumer requests that they receive. So in other words, when consumers make a request under the CCPA, such as a request to opt out of sale, for example, what are businesses doing specifically in response? How are businesses actually operationalizing the law's requirements? What barriers, if any, are businesses introducing to

6

10

11

12

13

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

27

1 prevent consumers from exercising their rights? These are important questions for us. Businesses need to do more than pay lip service to the law's requirements. And so this priority will address that in attempts to get at that. The enforcement division's priorities will be evolving. And they're not limited to these broad areas that I just outlined. We will constantly reevaluate our priorities as we're learning more information from consumers and from the industry. The Enforcement Division fully expects that to pursue investigations that involve aspects of the law that I haven't mentioned that's very likely. The next logical question is how we plan to tackle these priorities. And I'll start with staffing that we had discussed earlier today. Currently, we are hiring up to three enforcement attorneys at the attorney four level, recruitment's already underway. And we are reviewing applications. We are also hiring an enforcement attorney at the attorney three or one level, depending on the candidate's experience. Recruitment is likewise underway for that role. In the coming months, we expect to advertise the position of assistant chief counsel for enforcement, as well as an additional attorney position. We also expect to bring on a senior legal analyst and a staff services manager, all as part of our build out of the enforcement division's capabilities including handling of consumer complaints. So this team working together is going to build the infrastructure that we need to have a robust enforcement program. I'm very happy to be a part of that from the start. And while we work to build out that team, I should mention that we're not waiting to begin enforcement. The enforcement division will be using our existing resources to build a foundation for bringing these cases in a way that is consistent

6

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1 | with the agency's separation of functions that we have discussed. So I'll now give the Board an opportunity to provide feedback on what I've described as our priorities and our overall direction, mindful of the Board's potential role as an adjudicator down the road. Thanks very much for the opportunity to introduce myself today and to share these priorities with all of you and with the public. And we look forward within the enforcement division to presenting these matters to the Board in a clear and fair way in the years to come.

6

10

11

12

13

14

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

28

MS. URBAN: Thank you very much. Mr. Macco. I really am grateful that you've joined the agency. It's clear that you bring a wealth of relevant experience that will help build out our enforcement function very significantly. So thank you very much. Just for being here and for joining us. I would like to open it up to my fellow Board members for any questions or comments. I just have a quick comment about the court decision that you mentioned. Before we start, I'm pleased that the court was clear that significant portions of Proposition 24 privacy protections were enforceable starting July 1st. It is disappointing that the enforcement of some portions of the regulations is delayed until March of next year. But for myself, I just wanted to state that I fully support the agency in its work to enforce the law outside of what is covered by the delay on behalf of Californians and look forward and look forward to that work. With that, I'd like to ask if there if other Board members have questions or comments?

MR. LE: No. Okay. Yeah, I'd like to echo the chair and all of those comments really. And thank you for your introduction and sharing your priorities, excited to have you on. And I thought that 1 was a strong statement of what the agency is going to pursue and a clear notice to businesses throughout California that this isn't a vacation that we will have enforcement of what they should have notice of. So thank you for that. And I think in terms of, one thing I wanted to, for the enforcement division to keep in mind is while there is a firewall between, many times the Board and the enforcement division and legal division, what would be helpful is to, as enforcement happens, is to think through how we can relay to the Board and the agency fully about how, as we draft our regulations, what makes it easier for enforcement to do their job, right? How do we design our regulations in ways that make it easier for businesses to comply and for us to uncover violations? So, just trying to be efficient with making your job easier and making compliance easier as well.

MS. URBAN: Thank you, Mr. Le. Ms. de la Torre.

6

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MS. DE LA TORRE: Thank you. I also fully support this statement that was provided by the Chair in terms of enforcement. I want to welcome you to the agency. I'm very glad that we have been able to attract the talent that you bring to the agency. In terms of the presentation, I do have a couple of comments that I wanted to share. I understand that there has to be a division between enforcement and legal and the Board, but as we mature and you grow your staff I think it will be beneficial to think about how other similar agencies, I think about priorities for enforcement. And I support that you came here with ideas. All of them seem strong ideas, but I think every year, maybe we should have a conversation on how you're thinking about just priorities in general so that you can get the feedback from the Board. Unfortunately, our resources

are limited, and you're going to have to make some tough choices in terms of some cases that might not, we might not be able to ...

MR. SABO: We're good. You're good.

2

3

4

5

6

8

11

12

13

18

19

20

21

22

23

25

MS. URBAN: Okay. Wonderful. Could you let us know when it, do you know when it cut out, does Ms. de la Torre...?

MR. SABO: It was, I think halfway through, I had to guess halfway through Ms. de la Torre remarks.

MS. DE LA TORRE: I can quickly summarize them, and then that should be, so I just generally supported the comments from the chair from member of AI, welcome Mr. Marco to the agency. And I had a few ideas that I wanted to share around how to, as we mature as an agency, think about priorities for enforcement and the participation of the Board in getting an understanding and of those priorities and also shaping those priorities. I appreciate the fact that we have been presented with very sound initial priorities to 16 | have, but in the future, starting, when staff resources permitted it will be helpful to have a presentation from the enforcement division that outlines what are going to be the priorities for the next 12 months in a written form, and have the opportunity to have a conversation at the Board level. The one thing that I mentioned specifically in terms of vulnerable communities, which I fully support the protection of the communities that were mentioned by our deputy director. And the one that came to mind to me that was not maybe specifically mentioned, although I'm sure that it was considered, is the reproductive rights and how we can do the center thing that we can protect presidents perhaps of other states that seek services in California, that they need to ensure their wellbeing and the wellbeing of their families. Other than that, I

think that's...

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

11

12

13

18

19

20

21

22

23

25

26

MS. URBAN: That's what I remember.

MS. DE LA TORRE: Right.

MS. URBAN: I'm impressed.

MS. DE LA TORRE: Perfect.

MS. URBAN: I don't think I would've been able to recreate what I said so effectively, thank you, Ms. de la Torre.

MS. DE LA TORRE: Thank you.

MS. URBAN: With regards to the comment about enforcement priorities, we do have an enforcement annual priorities discussion on our annual calendar. It's currently set for September. We got a little bit of a preview, I think, since we're welcoming Mr. Macco \parallel and starting enforcement. But that is something that is regularized on the calendar, and I'm sure he'll advise us as to whether that is the right timing and so forth. So I appreciate that very much. With regards to vulnerable communities, I would also just like Mr. Macco, you would consider, obviously this requires resources, to also consider language barriers and possibly having some language skill on staff or via contract. I mean, that's difficult with enforcement, but in any case, thinking through the fact that communities, different language communities are likely to be targeted differently, affected differently, and so we can enforce on behalf of all California. I would just like to mention that it's probably already on your radar but I wanted to bring that up as well. Mr. Le.

MR. LE: Yeah. I was going to say this perhaps for September but while we're mentioning our wish lists to the extent possible, right? As resources allow. I think as resources and timing allow

1 | just taking action on when you said what impact, right? You want to think big impact. I think reducing friction for consumers that want to exercise their rights whether that's in terms of how they access their opt out rights or what the data minimization requirements that businesses should have to be aware of. I think those things minimize the need for consumers to have to go through burden and processes to protect their data. And I think setting a strong signal to our enforcement would be a helpful way to let businesses know that and consumers, right, that California's rights are beginning to come into effect, are coming into effect, have come into effect and letting them notice right when they go on the internet, that they don't have to click through so many things to exercise their rights.

6

10

11

12

13

14

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

28

MS. URBAN: Thank you, Mr. Le. Yes. I would also just like to say that I fully support the thinking to focus on where mechanisms aren't working for consumers. I'm not exactly sure how you described it, but what is the response that they get? Is it meaningful? Does it comply with the law? Of course, I think that is an important priority. Other comments or questions? Right Mr. Soltani?

MR. SOLTANI: Just a quick logistical one about the agenda item. As you mentioned, Chair, we typically have, or on our regularized calendar, we set this agenda item for September regularly but we thought to move it up this year because it's the first month, we begin enforcement in July, so it seemed appropriate. We can certainly do another one at the next Board meeting if the Board prefer or we anticipated doing the following one, the following September, or even sooner if we find the

timing's better. But any direction on whether you all prefer to have this repeated and basically in two months or to wait and I defer to the Chair.

MS. URBAN: Okay. Thank you. If Mr. Le, Ms. de la Torre have of thoughts on that, I'd be happy to take them. My view would be, so there are some pros and cons. We've been, I think well briefed in this session. So I would, for purposes of the three of us, I would suggest that maybe we have sort of a catchup before the next yearly priorities. But I would be happy to leave that up to the discretion of Mr. Michael and the enforcement division and whether or not they think that that would be helpful and something that we need. I am attentive to the fact that we are just the three of us. And so to the extent that it would be helpful to have an item on the agenda before that, whether it's September or maybe November or something like that. I would also like staff to consider that, but again, I would be very happy to leave that up to staff's discretion. That is my initial reaction. But I would like to ask if there are feedback from Mr. Le and Ms. de la Torre?

MR. LE: Yeah. I think maybe, yeah, I just said my piece right now but perhaps one before March could be helpful. It doesn't have to be September or November, but before March.

MS. DE LA TORRE: That makes sense to me. I think that on a regular schedule, it should be once yearly and before the year it starts. So I think it was calendar, right? But given that we got a preview if that has to be delayed or it makes sense to delay it until the beginning of next year to the extent possible, if we could anticipate, although we cannot anticipate, but ideally this conversation could be had with five Board members that will be what

1 we should attempt to achieve. If that causes a little bit of a delay that, I think that is fine. So I basically support with the Chair just mentioned of giving flexibility to stop considering or prioritizing the ability of the Board to hear this again sometime before the end of next year, ideally with five Board members present.

MR. MACCO: Thank you for that feedback and for all the feedback that you provided. And we will get back to you with a proposed agenda item to address that concern.

MS. URBAN: Wonderful. Thank you Mr. Michael. We'll look forward to seeing you when we see you. And with that, I would ask if there is any public comment on this item?

MR. SABO: Yes, Madam Chair, we have Megan Gray. Megan, I'm going to unmute you in just a moment and you will have three minutes to make your public comment.

MS. MEGAN GRAY: Hi everyone. Can you hear me?

MS. URBAN: Yes, we can. Thank you.

6

10

11

12

13

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

MS. GRAY: Hi, you all are doing great work. Thank you so much for all the time you've put in. I just wanted to make a, a quick comment. I know that you all can't respond to this. I'm not anticipating a response, I just wanted to get this on your radar. The presentation about enforcement was very helpful. I think it would be even more helpful to have more granular information about some components of that. There was a line item about the statutory administrative fine, but I did not see anything about injunctive relief. As I think we're all familiar, the ultimate goal here is behavior change, and that's going to revolve largely around your ability to force your will on a potentially recalcitrant company.

So I'd be interested to hear more about the injunctive path, and I'm also interested to learn more about how you calculate violations. The administrative fine is determined on how you won, determine what is a violation, and then you have to count it. There is ambiguity at the federal level on how you count violations. It's not as intuitive as one might expect. So I would also be interested at some point if you could expand on that. Thank you very much.

MS. URBAN: Thank you very much. Megan Gray. Are there additional public comments?

MR. SABO: Oops. So at this time, if you'd like to make a public comment, please go ahead and raise your hand. This is for agenda item number nine, enforcement update and priorities. You can raise your hand using Zoom's raised hand feature or by pressing star nine if you're calling in by phone. Again, this is for agenda item nine, enforcement update and priorities. Madam Chair, I'm not seeing any further hands.

MS. URBAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Sabo. Thank you to the Board members and thank you very much, Mr. Macco. Again, welcome. We will be seeing you when we see you. And with that let's move to agenda item number 10. The topic is a delegation of authority to conduct probable cause hearings. I think we have a theme going. Phillip Laird, our general counsel will present that. Thank you, Mr. Laird. Please go ahead.

MR. LAIRD: Thank you. And hello again. I will try to keep this quick. In connection with this item, there is publicly available memorandum that was included to explain generally the purpose and benefit of explicitly delegating authority to agency staff the ability to hearing conduct probable cause proceedings. As the Board

1 | is aware, this probable cause proceeding is fairly unique to our agency and modeled after the FPPC. Accordingly, we proposed to follow the same process that the FPPC does, whereby the general counsel and/or the legal division as delegated by the executive director will conduct the probable cause proceedings and make a finding of probable cause. Because the legal division is strictly walled off from the enforcement division, we will be able to carry out this role without creating any sort of conflict. And so with that, unless there are questions from the Board staff is recommending at this time, the Board make the delegation that was included in the public materials, I'm happy to read that aloud if that's helpful. But otherwise that is staff's recommendation for this item.

MS. URBAN: Thank you, Mr. Laird. Just as a clarification, the draft delegation that we have in our materials for today delegates $16 \parallel$ to the executive director, as you mentioned, it's going to have to take a job, right? Because of the separation between the legal division and enforcement, or just for practical purposes. And the reason we're delegating to the executive director who could then further delegate is because the statute gives us the ability as the Board to delegate to the chairperson or the executive director, correct?

MR. LAIRD: That's correct.

6

10

11

12

13

14

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

27

28

MS. URBAN: I just want to be sure I had the path, correct.

MR. LAIRD: And interestingly, it is the same path that FPPC'S delegation you can take. Yes.

MS. URBAN: Yes. Okay, wonderful. Thank you. Questions or comments from the Board?

MS. DE LA TORRE: No.

MR. LE: No.

MS. URBAN: Okay. Wonderful. Thank you. In that case I will propose that we have a motion to pursuant to Civil Code section 1798.199.35, that we delegate to the Agency's executive director the authority to hear and decide or further delegate probable cause proceedings pursuant to Civil Code section 1798.199.55 and Title 11 of the California Code of Regulations Division 6, Chapter 1, section 7302, consistent with requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act. In order to ensure that probable cause proceedings are fair and impartial, the executive director may further delegate the authority to hear and decide probable cause hearings to the general counsel or to an attorney from the Agency's Legal Division. May I have that motion?

MR. LE: Alright, so move.

MS. URBAN: Thank you, Mr. Le. May I have a second?

MS. DE LA TORRE: I second.

MS. URBAN: Thank you. Ms. de la Torre. We have a motion on the table. May I ask for public comment?

MR. SABO: This is for agenda item 10, delegation of authority to conduct probable cause hearings. If you'd like to speak on this item at this time, please raise your hand using zoom's raise hand function, or press star nine if you're joining by phone. Again, this is for agenda item 10, the delegation of authority to conduct probable cause hearings. This is the final call for public comment on this item. Madam Chair, I'm not seeing any further hands.

MS. URBAN: Thank you, Mr. Sabo. In that case, I will ask you to please conduct a roll call vote on whether to adopt the motion

as stated.

MR. SABO: Okay. Board member de la Torre?

MS. DE LA TORRE: Aye.

MR. SABO: De la Torre aye. Board member Le?

MR. LE: Aye.

MR. SABO: Le aye. Board member Mactaggart? Chair Urban?

MS. URBAN: Aye.

MR. SABO: Urban aye. Madam Chair, you have three ayes.

MS. URBAN: Thank you very much with that the motion passes with a vote of three to zero, and I will ask that executive director and staff implement the delegation as given to you. Sorry, it's getting a little bit late in the day. So let's move on to agenda item number 11, which is delegation of authority for hiring of a Chief Privacy auditor. That is a position that is mentioned in our statute. And if you'd like to please turn your attention to the materials, there's a short memo on this item recommending that the Board delegate authority to hire the Chief Privacy auditor. And again, the proposed delegation. This will also be presented by Mr. Laird. Please go ahead. Thank you.

MR. LAIRD: Thank you, Chair Urban, I'll keep this one even shorter. There is, as the chair mentioned, a publicly available memorandum that I think is pretty self-explanatory. So in short, staff is recommending that the Board delegate authority to the executive director to hire the chief privacy auditor with the option should the Board choose to present the successful candidate for the Board concurrence? Which is very similar to what was done with my position. So if you'll see in the materials, the proposed delegation has an end, at the end Board for concurrence in the

hiring that is in brackets because depending on the nature of the delegation the Board wishes to make. If you'd like to exercise that option, we can include that. If you'd like to just make the delegation outright, we would omit that.

MS. URBAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Laird. I think this makes a lot of sense. We were very happy to do the work to hire our executive director. But having the expertise of staff for this hire in particular, I think would be very beneficial. Comments, questions from Mr. Le and Ms. de la Torre, and if you have an opinion on the bracketed language, please do mention that.

MS. DE LA TORRE: I've managed to, which place the Exhibit A. No, sorry. Thank you. Thank you so much.

MR. LE: I can, I can go first while you read that. I tend to think that the staff has done a good job. Executive director has done a good job in making hires. And considering how these Board meetings are getting more and more packed, I would tend to just delegate without needing to provide that concurrence. But I guess I would, before I do that like a little bit more information on how the executive director envisions the role of the Chief Privacy auditor at this stage.

MR. SOLTANI: That's a great question. Thank you for that opportunity. As I laid out in the budget presentation, I think the agency is unique in that we have authority to audit businesses, compliance with the statute. And we have a separate enforcement division that will fundamentally enforce the law. But I see the chief auditor as both informing or referring to enforcement businesses compliance as well as conducting independent research and recommendations to inform the agency generally about our

1 | rulemaking about compliance, et cetera. I think if I had to, you know, the closest corollary would be my previous position as the FTC as the chief technologist. So it would be essentially building up the resources within the agency to monitor and observe an audit compliance with the law. I imagine once for example, when the DPIs, their risk assessments are completed or cybersecurity audits, they could flow to both enforcement or initially through the chief auditor and their staff. And so in the org chart, the chief auditor is kind of separate from enforcement, and they have two ITS threes for lack of a better classification to other technologists under him or her. And they will effectively help both inform the agency's practices with regards to rulemaking, observe business' practices, and perform audits, as well as make referrals to enforcement. Thank you.

6

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MS. URBAN: Thank you, Mr. Soltani. Ms. de la Torre?

MS. DE LA TORRE: Thank you. So please position the chief privacy auditor, position is a role that we have considered at the Board on level for a while. Basically, since the beginning, we thought about it as a one of the initial hires potentially. I understand that the hire was delayed, and at this point, because of the requirement to meet in person, it will be getting, it's difficult to think about how the Board could get involved without delaying the process. So I'm happy to delegate to the executive director. That said, I thought it was helpful to have an opportunity to concur in the appointment of the general counsel. And I will very much appreciate if we could also do the same with the executive director. I think it gives us an opportunity to learn more about the person that has been chosen. It also gives us an

opportunity to support that hire right from the start. And it's an important hire. Because we now have a regular schedule where we meet twice a month, it shouldn't cause delays in the hiring process because you could expect that whichever meeting the selection is ready, we could just quickly have a conversation about it, learn more about it, and then express our support for the candidate that is chosen. So my preference would be to leave that option to concur on the selection of the candidate if the other Board members support that.

MS. URBAN: Thank you, Ms. de la Torre. Mr. Le expressed the practical, efficient and priority point of how many items we need to be considering in Board meetings at the moment and for the foreseeable future. So I wanted to give you, Mr. Le an opportunity to give us the temperature of your opinion.

MR. LE: If we made a higher, wanted to submit an offer, like in between those, it might require that candidate to wait a month and we may lose that candidate, is my concern. And so I do think it is going to slow, might slow things down. Maybe perhaps there is another way we can get Board information, maybe just through email separately. I don't know if there's any alternative like midway positions between this that wouldn't require us to time the hire with a bimonthly Board meeting. So yeah, that's my main concern around the bracketed language.

MS. URBAN: Thank you, Mr. Le. Mr. Soltani.

MR. SOLTANI: Yeah, I can respond to that. And I fully recognize this is an important functional role. I think we could certainly work around whatever the contours, the Board prefers. Mr. Le, you are right that we, one of the challenges in the process

1 | that we've identified for Mr. Laird and for Ms. White, is that we can't actually extend a formal offer to a candidate until the Board concurs because of the potential for the Board to take a different position. And so therefore there could be up to, however many a month or two where we have a key candidate and we effectively aren't able to extend an offer formally. And so if they're willing to wait, and maybe they are, we can get them. I'll leave it to Mr. Laird to answer if there's any other way. Sorry to put you on the spot.

6

10

11

12

13

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

27

28

MR. LAIRD: Board member Le, I've been racking my brain to think through a creative way. I could do exactly kind of what you were suggesting. Unfortunately, it would be difficult. I think there wouldn't really be a way for us to solicit Board consensus outside of a Board meeting on that.

MS. URBAN: Could I offer a suggestion? This is on the fly, so I'm warning you now. Would it be possible to delegate the authority with the expectation that if a Board meeting is timed such that it doesn't delay an offer and staff's opinion and discretion in a way that would cause detriment to the agency or the hire then the Board would be given information and be able to concur?

MR. LAIRD: Absolutely. That we could accommodate.

MS. DE LA TORRE: So I see this a little different. I think the role is really a key role for us. And if a candidate is not willing to wait for a few weeks, it might not be the ideal candidate for the role, to be honest. And the interviews have to be time. They can be time in a way that it aligns with the calendar that we now can predict for the foreseeable future. That said, I do hear the concerns that have been raised, and I wouldn't want to create a

situation where we miss out on a great candidate, which there's circumstances that we cannot anticipate. The one suggestion that I will offer is to go with something similar to what the chairman mentioned with the caveat that if there's a need to extend that offer that doesn't align with a Board meeting, perhaps that could come to subcommittee, perhaps the process subcommittee, just to avoid that potential difficulty. And I just want to pause here because this is on the fly as well. So I want to check with Mr. Laird. Will that be possible?

16 |

MR. LAIRD: Can you restate it just to make sure I understand it clearly? What that, right?

MS. DE LA TORRE: So to leave this additional opportunity for the Board to concur with the caveat that if it was to cause any dysfunction that the staff will have an opportunity to bring it to the subcommittee so that an offer can be extended before a meeting of the Board take place. Would that be a possibility?

MR. LAIRD: So I suppose the key there would be if there's still four full Board concurrence required at the end of that, you see what I...

MS. URBAN: The subcommittee would not be able to concur itself because the subcommittee doesn't have any decision making authority. So it would be informing two Board members, I guess, at a higher level. I think if... so, first of all in response to Ms. de la Torre, I absolutely agree this is an important position for the agency, and I think that's a really important point. I am balancing it against the fact that they're, and I also take your point that we need to have the right person and there are indications of who's the right person, one of which is will they take the job on the

schedule that we can offer it. I think those are both very important points to keep in mind. I'm also cognizant of having done some of the state hiring work before the staff blessedly took it away from me that there can be so many things that are unpredictable that are just in the sort of the hiring processes and Cal HRs processes in the state that I would probably come down on the side of, if we are able to articulate anything to Mr. Soltani that we want to be sure is encompassed in this role to then go ahead and delegate it fully. At the same time, I don't feel terribly strongly about this. I guess what I'm saying is I really see the value in both Ms. de la Torres and Mr. Le's useful interventions which is why I suggested that kind of middle ground. And I wonder, I think there are complications with the subcommittee idea, and I'm not sure that it would fulfill the goals of having Board input. Of course, if there were something that indicate that that came up so that the hire had to happen outside of a Board meeting, of course, then we would be giving up input fully. But if staff thinks that the sort of middle way where so long as it's reasonably connected to a Board meeting, the Board has input via concurrence I would be comfortable with that. I don't know. I just want, I don't know if that goes far enough for you, Ms. de la Torre, and also, I don't know, I mean, Mr. Le made the point that ||it isn't just that we have a meeting in place, it's also that our meetings are really packed. So it's 05:20 on a Friday. And I really appreciate everybody's work and sticking around. But everything we add is more Board meeting time, so we're valuing our own resources basically.

6

10

11

12

13

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

27

28

MS. DE LA TORRE: Yeah. I'm less concerned about the meeting

time piece, because I don't think it will take too much time. And I think it's important enough to dedicate perhaps 30 minutes to it, but I value the concern of Mr. Le. So maybe something similar to what the Chair described can address both concerns.

MR. LE: Yeah, I mean, if the subcommittee idea doesn't work, then it doesn't work, but I would be okay with that. But it doesn't sound like general counsel believes that that is a valid way to do this.

MR. SOLTANI: To the Chair's point if there's a prohibition essentially through Bagley King, unless the subcommittee wanted to consider this all in public session, which makes it a little bit more complicated not allowing us to delegate that full authority. And then plus if the idea was that the subcommittee was still to present the Board for concurrence, then I think we haven't actually resolved the issue. We've just sort of created the...

MS. URBAN: No layer.

MR. SOLTANI: Inter step.

MR. LE: Okay.

MR. SOLTANI: One other thing I just thought I'd mention, which I know none of us like to entertain, we'd ever have to go this path, but you know, the position of this position would be an exempt position, which means under state service, it's actually an at will position, unlike other civil service positions that receive some protections. The point being there would be an avenue if the Board were dissatisfied with the hire that the Board could convene during a meeting and give a direction to the executive director about their dissatisfaction with the hire.

MS. DE LA TORRE: But that's, I mean, that's the opposite of

the objective here. The objective is really to express the support of the Board for the hire. So I will very much want to not be in that position, and I don't think we would be so...

MR. LE: And I guess the, so there's no two-way delegation like we did with the delegate to the Chair who also delegates it to the Chair and subcommittee. Okay. Alright. Yeah, I think the alternative model is if, maybe the hire is within two weeks of a Board meeting, right? Then just wait, make, hire, sorry, the hire has to wait the extra two weeks. That could be good. But I think waiting a month and a half in limbo, whether or not you can get a job offer may be a little bit difficult. So that's kind of maybe the balance that we could do.

MS. DE LA TORRE: How about the idea of indicates of, I just, it's difficult for me to imagine that somebody cannot wait for a month or I mean, that's not what I've experiencing.

MR. LE: Yeah.

MS. DE LA TORRE: But, I want to make sure that we address everybody's concerns. So if it cannot be delegated to us, subcommittee could be delegated to the Chair. Like if there's a situation where it's just not feasible to bring it to the full Board, could we just make sure that at least the higher gets the concurrence of the Chair?

MR. SOLTANI: Yeah, absolutely. Or I'll answer that, but I think the, again, I have no, I fully recognize that if this is valid outcome, I have not a strong preference. I just want to clarify that we would ultimately, and we might need Vaughn for this, but I think you, we're essentially saying, and we did it with Phil and Mr. Laird and Ms. White, but that the Board would

ultimately be the, from a hiring HR process, the Board would be the final essentially.

MS. URBAN: No, I don't think so. We worked all of this out when we worked out the delegation, sorry to interrupt, I figured for efficiency sake.

MR. SOLTANI: Yeah.

2

3

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

16

17

18

19

21

22

MS. URBAN: When we worked out the delegation, for your delegation in which we carved out the concurrence.

MR. SOLTANI: I can see.

MS. URBAN: But that was not actually a limit on your ability to hire. It was that the Board would give, I think Mr. Thompson's term coming from Congress was like advice and consent. And so I don't know that, it wouldn't be a Board hire, I don't think.

MR. LAIRD: I think that's right. I guess what I'm trying to clarify is through, from what I understand of Cal HR rules, and Juan can clarify, but in the adverse situation, if the Board were not satisfied with the candidate that the staff and the review panel had scored and gone through the Cal HR process, then there would need to be a kind of justification for why that candidate was 20 | not chosen. And so we would essentially have to and I don't think this was going to happen. I'm just giving you guys the contours that in closed session, you guys would essentially be the final 23 | review panel and we would need to have you document that just, so that there is a reason why the highest scoring candidate from the prior interview panels was not chosen. So that's just one procedural piece. But I think we can overcome that by making sure $27 \parallel \text{that in that concurrence process, if there is an adverse decision}$ or if there's a decision not to select that recommended candidate

1 or the candidate that staff put forward, that you all are in a position to document and clarify the reason that, so that it comports with Cal HR rules. Because we have to basically submit to an audit every two years of how our hiring processes are fair and equitable, and they're usually based on the scoring criteria of the desired qualifications and the desirable qualifications, et cetera. So that's a long-winded way of saying, I think we can do it however the Board see fit. But I do want to just flag that closed session concurrence piece doesn't exactly comport with Cal HR, so we would instead set it up as essentially a final interview panel.

MS. URBAN: I understand. Okay. Thank you. Thank you for that clarification. Alright. So I think we have a few options on the table. One of course is either version of what's on the paper. One is to delegate the authority and if the hire would be within two weeks or we could tweak it of a Board meeting that the Board could concur, one would be that there's a delegation to the executive director and also a delegation from the Board to concur with the executive director's, sorry, the delegation from the Board to the chair to concur with the executive director's decision, if I understand the structure de la Torre. Okay. So I think those are the options that we have.

MS. DE LA TORRE: I think the second option will meet all of the requirements. We don't need to put at like a two week or leave it flexible, but enable the staff to make a determination if the delay is going to cause an issue with the hire. And it is relevant. There is a venue to kind of have that conversation with the Chair.

MS. URBAN: Okay. Mr. Le, does that work for you?

MR. LE: Yeah. Okay.

6

10

11

12

13

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

MS. URBAN: Alright. Mr. Laird, if you can help me with this one. Here's my suggestion on the fly. A motion pursuant to civil code section 1798.199.135, and I won't read all of this because I'll do the final motion after you tell me if it works or not. Delegate to the agency's executive authority, the authority to an executive director, excuse me, the authority to act on the Boards. They have to conduct and oversee the hiring of the agency's chief privacy auditor, provided that if a hire could be accomplished within a reasonable proximity to a Board meeting in staff's discretion then the selected candidate chubby presented to the Board for concurrence on the hiring.

MR. LE: Oh, no.

MS. DE LA TORRE: I have a different suggestion that might simplify. So we could approve this delegation as is and then have a separate delegation to the chair to act as the Board in terms of the concurrent for the hiring, if it's.

MR. LE: Yeah. So I think just instead of with the bracketed language, perhaps just changing, present it to the chair.

MS. URBAN: Oh, okay. I'm sorry. I missed, I think I miscounted the options, so I thought...

MS. DE LA TORRE: Sorry. I like, maybe we need assistance of the general counsel, but I was thinking we could approve this as assist with the language in brackets. And then have a separate delegation to the chair to be able to act on behalf of the Board in the concur for these hire, for other hires if they delay to bring it to the Board.

MS. URBAN: Oh, I see. You've combined all the.

MS. DE LA TORRE: Yes.

1 MS. URBAN: Okay.

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

11

12

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

26

MS. DE LA TORRE: Before we work for any other hire?

MS. URBAN: Okay. That's fine with me. Does that work, Mr. Laird?

MR. LAIRD: Yeah. When we say for any other hire, how do we mean?

MR. LE: I don't think if there's any other.

MS. URBAN: No.

MR. LAIRD: I would say we couldn't expand it beyond the chief privacy auditor based on today's agenda item, is my only concern, but I think we can do for this position exactly what you're saying.

MS. DE LA TORRE: Okay. So let me make sure I understand. So can we not fully delegate on the chair moving forward the ability to speak for the Board in any concur because it seems to be easier.

MR. LAIRD: I agree. It would be easier. We just, it's not quite the nature of this agenda item, because that would be...

MS. DE LA TORRE: Oh, got it.

MR. LAIRD: Other employment items. So I think we have to leave it to the chief privacy auditor.

MS. DE LA TORRE: Perfect.

MS. URBAN: So, okay. I think I understand now. So we've combined actually what I thought were two options. So first delegate to the executive director, and then secondly, delegate to the chair, the ability to concur with the executive director if there isn't approximate Board meeting.

MR. LAIRD: I do. Yeah. I think we could almost do it as a single motion with the bracketed language and a sort of, but if there is an approximate Board meeting.

MS. URBAN: How about with the exception or provided that the selected candidate shall be presented to the Board for concurrence in the hiring, if in the chairperson's judgment there's a reasonably proximate Board meeting or something, can we kind of flip the signs a little bit?

MR. LAIRD: That's fine with me. Yeah.

MS. URBAN: And do we need to use the word delegation?

MR. SOLTANI: To the chair.

MR. LAIRD: Well, I suppose it depends. If you would like the chair to just serve as sort of the gatekeeper of this, then we wouldn't actually even be delegating the concurrence necessarily, unless you want to. I think there's a, I know we're probably overcomplicating this, right?

MS. URBAN: I'm not sure about two motions, because if we've delegated full authority, then we're delegating, I don't know.

MR. LAIRD: Why don't we just do the bracketed but then, but it?

MR. SOLTANI: Yeah. Or I was going to say the bracketed presented to the Board for concurrence in the hiring, or in the event a Board meeting is not proximate to the hiring to the chair for concurrence. Okay.

MS. URBAN: Yeah. Yeah. I think that, well, Mr. Laird to tell us that's legally...

MR. LAIRD: Yes. That I believe we could do.

MS. URBAN: Okay. Alright. Very good. Alright. So I'm going to formulate this and feel free to tell me I got it wrong. May I have a motion, pursuant to Civil Code sections 1798.199.35 and 1798.199.40, subdivision (f), the California Privacy Protection--

1 that the California Privacy Protection Agency Board delegates to the Agency's executive director the authority to act on the Board's behalf to conduct and oversee the hiring of the Agency's chief privacy auditor with the exception that the selected candidate shall be presented to the Board for concurrence in the hiring unless, in the chair [inaudible], is not a reasonably approximate Board meeting, in which case concurrence shall rest with the chair. Shoot. I messed it up.

MS. DE LA TORRE: That's great.

MR. LAIRD: I love that. That'll suffice.

MS. URBAN: Alright. May I have that motion?

MS. DE LA TORRE: I motion.

MS. URBAN: Thank you.

MR. LE: I'll second.

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

27

28

MS. URBAN: Thank you, Mr. Le, for the second. Is there public comment item?

MR. SABO: This is for agenda item 11, delegation of authority for hiring of a Chief Privacy Officer. If you'd like to make a comment on this item at this time, please raise your hand using Zoom as raise hand function, or press star nine if you're joining by phone. And this is for agenda item 11. If you'd like to make a comment, please raise your hand. I'm not seeing any hands at this I time.

MS. URBAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Sabo. Thanks everybody. Mr. Sabo in that case will you please perform a roll call vote on whether the Board agrees to adopt the motion as stated?

MR. SABO: Yes. Board member de la Torre?

MS. DE LA TORRE: Aye.

MR. SABO: [inaudible] Board member Le?

MR. LE: Aye.

1

2

3

4

5

6

11

13

18

20

21

22

23

25

26

27

28

MR. SABO: Le aye. Mactaggart? Chair Urban?

MS. URBAN: Aye.

MR. SABO: Urban aye. Madam Chair, you have three ayes.

MS. URBAN: Thank you very much. The motion carries with a vote of three to zero. Thank you very much to both other members of the Board and then to staff. And I'll just in case the subordinate, subordinate clause kicks in, I will follow what I understand from the discussion today in terms of exercising my discretion. So thank you much. Thank you very much for the thoughtful consideration of that issue. With that we will move to item number 12. This is our item for public comment on items not on the agenda. As mentioned at the top of the meeting this provides an opportunity for public comment on items that we haven't covered on the agenda. As a reminder, we do welcome public comment today, but before we proceed, please recall that the only action we can take in response to comments is to listen and to consider whether we might discuss at the topic at a future Board meeting. We cannot take any other action on such an item at this meeting. It may seem as though we're being unresponsive. But this is very important to ensure that the rules of the open Meeting Act are followed to avoid compromising either the commenter's goals or the Board's goals or mission. So with that statement I'd like to open it up for public comments on items not on the agenda. And Mr. Sabo, please let me know if anyone would like to comment via Zoom.

MR. SABO: Sure. This is for agenda item number 12, public comment on items not on the agenda. If you'd like to speak on this

agenda item, please raise your hand at this time using Zoom's raise hand feature or by pressing star nine if you're joining us by phone. Again, this is for agenda item 12, public comment on items not on the agenda. Madam Chair, I'm not seeing any hands.

5

10

11

12

13

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

MS. URBAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Sabo. With that, we'll move to agenda item number 13, which is the item for future agenda items. Under this item we can bring up and the public can bring up items to be considered for future agendas. Although we cannot discuss those items themselves. As a reminder we'll be keeping a list of items to be considered in addition to the standing items we already have on our annual agenda. The calendar is available for reference in the materials from our May four, 15th 2023 meeting on our website to preview for my fellow Board members benefits. In our next meeting, which is in September, the annualized topics are the enforcement report and priorities that we talked about, and we've discussed what to do with that. Renewing the executive director's delegation of authority and an annual hiring update including diversity and inclusion metrics. In addition, I have on my running list strategic planning. As I mentioned in my update earlier today. Ms. de la Torre and Mr. Le are likely to have a CPRA, a new CPA rule subcommittee item for that coming up soon. Ms. de la Torre and I will have a rulemaking process subcommittee update relatively soon. And that will be scheduled when it makes sense to do that. We have the California Children Data Protection Working Group appointee when it's the appropriate time for that. We also have some Board practices and policies to discuss so that we've been putting these in place steadily. We have a good stable of them. But we will have need to discuss a couple in September. We will

certainly need to discuss policies for agency funded travel and related speaking by Board members and what the policy needs to be around that. As mentioned, we've been putting these in place steadily, and just to give you a heads up Ms. de la Torre and Mr. Le will be working to collect those into a handbook. We had a start a long time ago. So we'll collect those into a handbook. I think it's a good time to do that. We have a good set of policies now. And we'll also hopefully be welcoming a new Board member soon. We welcome to Mr. Mactaggart as well. And so having something for everybody to use I hope will be helpful. So please keep an eye out for that. So that's my running list. Please let me know if I missed anything or if you have additional agenda items to suggest. No. Wonderful. Thank you. Mr. Sabo, is there any public comment? Does anyone wish to suggest additional and agenda items?

MR. SABO: This is public comment for agenda item 13. Future agenda items. If you'd like to speak on this item at this time, please raise your hand using Zoom's first hand feature, or press star nine if you're dialing in by phone. Again, this is for agenda item 13, future agenda items. This is the final Boarding call for agenda item 13. Future agenda items. Madam Chair, I'm not seeing any hands.

MS. URBAN: Alright, thank you very much, Mr. Sabo and everyone, I'm going to be very short, but very sincere. Our next and final agenda item is number 15, adjournment. I would like to very sincerely thank everyone, my fellow Board members, staff, and members of the public for all of your contributions to the meeting and the Board's work through I think a very packed, substantive and long meeting. Today on a Friday, I want to express my special

thanks to everyone for all you've been providing for the agency and for the public through a very long day. So thank everyone for that. And may I have a motion to adjourn the meeting? MR. LE: I so move. 4 5 MS. URBAN: Thank you. 6 MR. LE: I second. 7 MS. URBAN: Thank you. I have a motion and a second to adjourn meeting. Mr. Sabo, would you please perform the roll call vote on whether the Board approves that motion? 10 MR. SABO: Yes. The motion is to adjourn. Board member de la 11 Torre? 12 MS. DE LA TORRE: Aye. 13 MR. SABO: De la Torre aye. Board member Le? MR. LE: Aye. 14 15 MR. SABO: Le aye. Board member Mactaggart? Chair Urban? 16 MS. URBAN: Aye. 17 MR. SABO: Urban aye. Madam Chair, you have three ayes. 18 MS. URBAN: Thank you very much. The motion has been approved by a vote of three to zero, and this meeting of the California Privacy Protection Agency Board stands adjourned. Thanks, 21 everybody. 22 (End of recording) 23 24

- 146 -

25

26

27