1	CALIFORNIA PRIVACY PROTECTION AGENCY BOARD
2	PUBLIC MEETING
3	FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 2025
4	8:39 A.M.
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10	Report of proceedings of the California Privacy
11	Protection public meeting held at the California
12	Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) Auditorium,
13	505 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, California, and
14	remotely via Zoom videoconferencing on the 4th day of
15	April, 2025, commencing at the hour of 8:39 a.m.
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21	TRANSCRIBED BY: CHANTELLE HEE, RPR State of Hawai'i CSR No. 536
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1	APPEARANCES:
2	
3	MEMBERS OF THE BOARD:
4	JENNIFER M. URBAN, Chairperson
5	DREW LIEBERT, Board Member
6	ALASTAIR MACTAGGART, Board Member
7	JEFFREY WORTHE, Board Member
8	DR. BRANDIE NONNECKE, Board Member
9	
10	LEGAL DIVISION:
11	PHILIP LAIRD, General Counsel, CPPA
12	LISA KIM, Senior Privacy Counsel and Advisor, CPPA
13	KRISTEN ANDERSON, Attorney, CPPA
14	NEELOFER SHAIKH, Attorney, CPPA
15	Number and Britain, According, CITA
16	ALSO PRESENT:
17	TIFFANY GARCIA, Chief Deputy Executive
18	Director
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	



1	APPEARANCES (continued):
2	
3	TESTIFIERS:
4	Julian Canete
5	Swati Chintala
6	Jose Torres
7	Edwin Lombard
8	Ben Golombek
9	Alex Torres
LO	Aodhan Downey
11	Mishal Khan
12	Anthony Butler-Torrez
13	Peter Leroe-Munoz
L4	Gilbert Lara
15	Fred Sotelo
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1	SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
2	FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 2025
3	8:39 A.M.
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6	CHAIR URBAN: Good morning, everyone.
7	Welcome to this meeting of the California Privacy
8	Protection Agency Board.
9	It is April 4th at 8:39 a.m.
LO	I'm the chairperson of the board. My name
11	is Jennifer Urban. I'm pleased to be here in person
L2	with the board and some members of the public and to
L3	welcome many of you on Zoom.
L4	Before we get started with the substance of
15	the meeting, I will have some logistical
16	announcements, but most of those I will leave for a
L7	little bit later which I'll explain in a moment.
18	For now, I'd like to ask everyone to please
19	make sure that your microphone is muted when you are
20	not speaking. And if anyone here in person has a
21	cell phone to turn it off or silence it to avoid
22	interruption. Third, and importantly, this meeting
23	is being recorded.
24	Thank you very much.
25	The meeting will follow the Bagley-Keene



Open Meeting Act which is required by law. We will proceed with the topics on the agenda. That's available as a handout here in San Francisco and also on the CPPA website. Meeting materials are also available, both in handouts and online.

2.2

Please note two things regarding the agenda for today. First, we have been taking the item for public comment regarding items not on the agenda early in the meeting.

However, today we have only one major agenda item on a major topic today. That is agenda item Number 3, and I anticipate that most attendees would want to comment on that item. Accordingly, we are going to go straight into that discussion before we do the general public comment item, and that will be Number 4.

Second, today's agenda includes a closed session item. It's listed as Number 6, discussion of possible action -- discussion of and possible action on the appointment of an executive director and chief privacy auditor under authority of Government Code 1126 [sic], Subdivision (a)(1).

We'll be taking that item first at the top of the meeting. And once we finish our closed session discussion, we will return to this public

session and continue with agenda item Number 2.

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I will provide the usual instructions regarding participating in the hybrid meeting when we return rather than to ask everyone to remember those details while the board is in closed session.

We appreciate the CPUC team for their hospitality and for allowing us to use their boardroom and providing AV assistance for today. So thank you very much.

And with that, the board will go into closed session and we will be back in a bit. Thank you.

(Whereupon, a recess was held.)

CHAIR URBAN: Welcome back, everyone.

Well, welcome back to the board, and welcome back if folks stepped away while we were in closed session.

The CPPA board is now returning to open session, and we'll proceed with the agenda.

I promise -- and I'm sure you're thrilled and excited to talk about meeting logistics at this point. So let me go ahead and do that.

As a reminder, the agenda and meeting materials are available as handouts in San Francisco and also on the CPPA website. You may notice board members accessing their laptops, phones, and other

devices during the meeting. This is -- they're accessing their devices solely to access the board meeting materials and what is needed for the meeting.

2.2

After each agenda item, there will be an opportunity for questions and discussion by board members. I will also ask for public comment for each agenda item.

This meeting is taking place in a hybrid format and you are welcome to comment in person here at the California Public Utilities Commission or via Zoom. Each speaker will be limited to three minutes per agenda item. We do have a designated item for general public comment on items not on the agenda, and that is agenda item Number 4 today.

If anyone hasn't joined us for a while, we have been scheduling that more at the top of the meeting so -- to help people predict. But because we only have the one major topic on our agenda for today, Number 3, we want to be sure we have plenty of time for board discussion and for public comment which we anticipate will mostly relate to that agenda item. So we will -- we will just take the general public comment in its -- as item Number 4.

If you are attending via Zoom and you wish to speak on an item, please wait until I call for

public comment on the item and allow staff to prepare for Zoom public comment. Then you can use the "raise your hand" function which is at the bottom of your screen.

2.2

And if you wish to speak on an item and you're joining by phone, you can press "star nine" on your phone and that will show the moderator that you are raising your hand. Our moderator will call your name when it is your turn, 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 six" to unmute. When your comment is completed, the moderator will mute you.

Please also note that the board will not be able to see you; we'll only be able to hear your voice. So it's helpful if you identify yourself but this is entirely voluntary, and you can input a pseudonym when you log into the meeting via Zoom.

If you're attending in person and wish to speak on an item, please wait for me to call for public comment and then move towards the podium to my left and form a line, and you will be called to the podium to speak in your turn.

As with the Zoom attendees, it's helpful if

you identify yourself but it's entirely voluntary,
and you're free to refer to yourself with a pseudonym
or not give a name. Please speak into the microphone
so everyone participating remotely can hear you and
also so your remarks can be recorded for the meeting
record.

2.2

The hybrid format does make our meetings much more accessible to the public. It also creates technical complexities. So if we have technical kinks, we will pause the meeting to address the issue.

I'd like to again thank the CPUC team for managing the technical aspects of the meeting today.

I know it's a complex task.

And, second, I will explain what to do if the -- those attending remotely experience an issue with the remote meeting, for example, the audio dropping, the video dropping.

If something happens, please e-mail info@cppa.ca.gov. That's i, n for Nancy, f for Frank, o, at cppa.ca.gov. And this will be monitored throughout the meeting. If there's an issue -- if there is an issue that affects the remote meeting, we'll pause it so that staff can fix it.

The board welcomes public comment on any

item on the agenda, and it is always our intent to ask for public comment before we vote on an agenda item. If, for some reason, I forget to ask for public comment and you wish to speak on that item, please let me know or let us know by using the "raise your hand" function or if you're here in person, you can wave at me, and you will be recognized.

2.2

Once again, each speaker will be limited to three minutes per agenda item for public comments.

Related to that, I would like to remind everyone of the meeting parameters -- discussion and comment parameters imposed by the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act.

Both board members and members of the public may discuss agendized items only. And when speaking on an agenda item, both board members and members of the public must contain their comments to that agenda item.

There is one exception which is that the public can bring up additional topics when the board gets to agenda item four today which is specifically for public member -- members of the public, if they would like to bring up topics not on the agenda. On that item, the board members cannot respond; we can only listen.

Today's board meeting is held at the 1 California Public Utilities Commission in San 2 Francisco and on Zoom. We appreciate the CPUC team for their hospitality. We will take breaks as needed 4 5 today, including one for lunch. I will announce each break, and if I can, when we plan to return to give 6 folks and the public the opportunity to leave and 7 come back if they wish. 8 My thanks to the board members for their 9 10 service and to all the people working to make the meeting possible. 11 I'd like to thank the team supporting us 12 13 today, Mr. Francisco Hernandez and the team of conference services experts here I mentioned. 14 For the CPPA, I'd like to thank Mr. Philip 15 Laird, who's acting as our meeting counsel, and for 16 17 all the staff who will be presenting to us today. And I'd like to thank and welcome our 18 19 moderator, Ms. Serena Marzion, and ask her to please 2.0 conduct the roll call. 21 MS. MARZION: Thank you, Board Chair. Board Member Liebert? 2.2 23 BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: 24 MS. MARZION: Board Member Mactaggart?

BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART:

25



MS. MARZION: Board Member Nonnecke? 1 2 (No audible response.) MS. MARZION: Board Member Worthe? BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: 4 Here. MS. MARZION: Chair Urban? 5 CHAIR URBAN: Here. 6 MS. MARZION: Madam Chair, you have four 7 present members and one absence. 8 9 CHAIR URBAN: Thank you very much, Ms. Marzion. 10 The board does have a quorum. And I would 11 like to remind board members we'll take a roll call 12 13 vote on any action items. With that, I will move to agenda item 14 15 Number 2 which is an update and introduction of our new executive director, Tom Kemp. 16 17 As far as updates, there have been -there's been a public announcement of an enforcement 18 And I'd like to commend the enforcement team 19 action. 2.0 for all of their -- their diligent and thoughtful work to continue to build out the agency's 21 enforcement arm. 2.2 23 Our big piece of news connects to the other issue, though. The board made the decision to 24 25 appoint Tom Kemp as the agency's new executive



director, and we are very pleased to welcome him today.

2.2

Tom has extensive background in privacy legislation, cybersecurity, and technology policy. And we are delighted to welcome him as a leader to guide the -- the agency's work implementing the board's vision to protect California privacy rights.

The board and staff here are excited to collaborate with Tom -- sorry, Executive Director Kemp. I apologize. He's a friendly guy -- to further the agency's mission of enforcing and implementing the state's comprehensive privacy laws.

His leadership to implement the board's vision will be instrumental, and we are -- we are delighted to have him. Thank you, Tom -- Executive Director Kemp.

On behalf of the board, I would also like to express our sincere and deep gratitude to

Ms. Tiffany Garcia for her stellar service as interim executive director during the transition period. Her leadership, her dedication, and her exceptional skills have been invaluable during this transitional period.

MS. ANDERSON: Additionally, we extend our appreciation to Tamara Colson, who's our CPPA 55

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Assistant chief counsel, and Milad Dalju from the
 1
    Attorney General's Office for their assistance
 2.
    throughout the executive director search process.
              So thank you, everyone, for all the work.
 4
 5
    And thank you, Executive Director Kemp, for joining
 6
    us.
              Are there comments or questions from the
 7
   board?
 8
            Yes -- yes.
              BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: I just want to
 9
10
    second the point that you made about staff and
    particularly Tamara and, of course, Tiffany who
11
12
    jumped in.
13
              And, Tiffany, thank you so much for your
    patience this last number of weeks or months or
14
15
    vears.
            I don't know how long it's been, but you've
    done just an absolutely fantastic job, and I know the
16
17
    board really appreciates all that hard work.
              CHAIR URBAN:
                            Thank you very much,
18
    Mr. Liebert.
19
20
              Any other questions or comments? Yes,
21
    Mr. Mactaggart?
2.2
              BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART:
                                         Yes.
              Well, thank you, Tiffany, so much for your
23
24
    excellent service in the interim.
              And congratulations to Mr. Kemp for his
25
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CHAIR URBAN: 2. Great. Thank you. Mr. Worthe? BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: I have to say 4 5 something now; right? I just repeat and -- the appreciation for what you've done and what you're 6 7 going to do. CHAIR URBAN: Thank you, Mr. Worthe. 8 9 With that, we move to agenda item 10 Number 3, discussion and possible action on proposed regulations regarding automated decisionmaking 11 technology, risk assessment, cybersecurity audits, 12 13 insurance, and updates to existing regulations including possible modification of the text, which 14 15 will be presented by CPPA General Counsel, Mr. Philip Laird, and attorneys from the legal division. 16 17 I will turn it straight over to Mr. Laird if that's all right. 18 Oh, my goodness, I apologize. You know, I 19 20 say if I forget, to wave your hand. And in my defense, I almost never forget. 21 2.2 So is there any public comment on item 23 Number 2 which is updates? I mentioned enforcement and introduction of the agency's new executive 24 25 director, Mr. Tom Kemp.

appointment. Looking forward to working with him.

1



This is for agenda item Number 2. 1 If you'd 2 like to make a public comment at this time, please raise your hand by using the "raise hand" feature or by pressing "star nine" if you're joining us by 4 5 This is for agenda item Number 2. MS. MARZION: Madam Chair, I'm not seeing 6 7 any hands raised at this time. CHAIR URBAN: Thank you very much, 8 Ms. Marzion, and to Mr. Laird for the reminder. 9 10 With that, please do go ahead. MR. LAIRD: Thank you, Chair Urban. 11 And welcome, Mr. Kemp. We're happy to have you here from 12 13 staff level. So today's Agenda Item 3 regarding proposed 14 15 regulations on automated decisionmaking technology, risk assessments, cybersecurity audits, insurance, 16 17 and updates to existing regulations, it's really a long time coming to this discussion. 18 As we know, this has been a sort of 19 20 multi-year effort by this board and -- and sort of 21 the formal rulemaking process commenced last year and opened officially in November with a public comment 2.2 23 period that closed on February 19th. 24 So, today, we're sort of at a big crossroad

for this proposed regulations in terms of some

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opportunities for the board to weigh in and provide additional direction on potential modifications to this text.

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To facilitate today's discussion, staff is prepared to walk the board and the public through six high-priority issues that we've identified as needing some directional feedback from the board. That feedback then will drive potential modifications and changes that staff will make as we prepare a full set of proposed modifications, ideally for the next board meeting.

We'll intend to pause after each issue is introduced, and we'll ask the board to discuss and decide on a path forward. I will do my best to summarize the board's decision on a given issue before moving on to the next one to ensure we're all sort of clear on what majority consensus is.

The board could then send that set of revised proposed regulations out for another round of public comment. Again, under the Administrative Procedures Act, if we make modifications that are substantive at all, we do then have to open them up for another round of public comment for feedback on those modifications.

So moving on, if we can, to Slide

Number 2.

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So we've included this slide to reorient -reorient the public regarding the rulemaking process
and our current status which is circled in red on the
slide. So as I mentioned, comment period opened
November 22nd, 2024, and was open until
February 19th, 2025.

The agency received 630 comment submissions. This includes over 1,664 pages of written comments as well as oral comments provided during the formal comment period.

There were a total of 626 unique commenters. Approximately 430 of one of those comments were part of a letter-writing campaign, we believe, from consumers to support the agency's draft ADMT regulations.

And then there were additional nine comments from consumers, sort of outside of that letter-writing campaign. Approximately 165 comments came from industry trade groups or similar organizations and 13 comments from civil society organizations such as consumer advocacy groups.

Really, from the bottom of our heart, at least at the staff level, we'd love to thank all the commenters for participating in the 45-day-plus

public comment period. We really received super thoughtful, helpful, informative comments that have helped us consider ways to both strengthen and streamline the proposed regulations.

2.2

And I just want to emphasize this is the Administrative Procedures Act at work. This is exactly how it was intended to operate, and we really appreciate those that are engaged in this process along with this agency.

We're at the stage that's circled in red on the slide. Staff are proposing -- or processing and considering comments received and are raising issues for the board.

So in terms of where we go from here, as -as I think the board is aware, we have until
November 2025 to finalize regulations for submission
to the Office of Administrative Law. "Finalizing the
regulations" means submitting the final rulemaking
package along with all the required accompanying
materials that the agency must prepare, such as a
final statement of reason as well as responses to all
the public comments received in this last public
comment period as well as any other future public
comment periods that we engage in over the coming
months.



In order to meet our November deadline, we at staff level are recommending that the board provide staff with feedback on its preferred approach for each of the issues teed up for discussion today. And with that, then we would intend to implement that feedback from today's meeting and propose additional revisions to the text based on public comments received for the board's upcoming meeting in May.

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At that point, the board would have another opportunity to review sort of all of those proposed modifications. And then, again, we would begin a -- an additional public comment period for the public to engage in.

One point of clarification here on this slide. I know for those looking at the sort of buckets of possibilities, there's this differentiation between major changes or substantial and sufficiently related changes. To make this perfectly clear, everything we're discussing today would fall into that latter bucket of substantial and sufficiently related.

Major changes is a bit of a misnomer.

Essentially, it's only changes that were not foreseeable at all based on the initial proposed text. That would sort of necessitate an additional

45-day public comment period. We are not in that world here, so we really are talking about substantial -- potentially very substantial changes, but still sufficiently related to the topics in the original notice of these regulations.

2.2

With that said, I just want to note, too, when we encourage this timeline and to hopefully get some modified text out for the public to consider and give us feedback on, again, coming out of our May board meeting, that would allow a few things including, if we -- if the board was so inclined, an additional public comment period, if necessary, before November or -- you know, early submission in advance of November.

But we still have six months to kind of work through this process and to try to -- try to get these regulations in the best shape possible. And so the stage, again, we're at today is we're now ready to kind of talk about what changes we might see from those original proposed texts.

Okay. So enough for me. At this point, I'm going to be turning things over to my esteemed staff and colleagues here in Legal Division, Lisa Kim, Kristen Anderson, and Neelofer Shaikh.

Take it away.



MS. ANDERSON: Thank you. Do 2 Slide 3, please. Thanks.

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The six issues that we've teed up for the Board's discussion today are modifying the definition of automated decisionmaking technology, modifying the definition of significant decision, the behavioral advertising threshold, the work or educational profiling and public profiling thresholds, the training threshold, and submissions of risk assessment materials to the agency.

As our General Counsel mentioned, the intention for today's meeting is to address the issues one at a time. So we'll provide a brief introduction to each and then pause for the board's discussion before proceeding to the next.

As a general note, the potential alternatives in the presentation are just based upon public comments and intended to facilitate the board's discussion, but they're not exhaustive.

Next slide, please.

Before we dive into the specific issues, we're providing this chart as a refresher which provides a summary of the requirements for businesses' uses of ADMT under the currently proposed regulations.



Many of the items on the slide are issues
for discussion today. That includes the definitions
of ADMT and significant decision, the extensive
profiling thresholds, and the training uses of ADMT;
these are all at issue.

So we're displaying the slides to do three things. First, to remind everyone of the ADMT framework in the currently proposed regs. Second, to highlight the issues before the board today. And, third, to illustrate how certain decisions the board makes today would impact businesses' obligations, and consumers' rights.

Next slide, please.

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So, first, we're turning to the definition of "ADMT." This slide presents a shortened version of the definition from the proposed regulations.

As you all know, CCPA directs the agency to issue regulations governing access and opt-out rights with respect to businesses' use of ADMT. But CCPA does not define ADMT so the agency has to define the term to clarify for businesses and consumers the types of technologies that are subject to regulation.

I'll note here again that the definition on its own does not mean that the business has any obligations with respect to its use of ADMT. Rather,

it's the business's use of ADMT in one of the ways set forth in the thresholds that triggers the obligations.

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We received many public comments about the definition of ADMT, but there was no clear consensus on how we should modify the definition. Public comments ranged from requests to broaden it to support for the existing regulations to narrowing the definition.

Civil society organizations recommend using the definition of "automated decision systems" from the California State Administrative Manual which is also in the Government Code. That would broaden the definition to reach technology that assists decisionmaking.

Industry commenters, on the other hand, commonly recommend narrowing to solely automated technology used to make significant decisions or decisions with legal or similarly significant effects.

And then finally, many comments, especially as part of the letter-writing campaign from consumers, generally support the proposed ADMT regulations as currently drafted.

Next slide, please.

Based upon the comments, we prepared three alternatives to facilitate support -- to facilitate the board's discussion.

2.2

Alternative 1 would reflect feedback we received from comments to broaden the definition to cover decisionmaking that even just assists human decisionmaking without a qualifier to the extent that is -- that the decision materially impacts consumers. It would also align with how the California Government Code has defined the automated decision system.

We made minor modifications to the Government Code definition just to conform to what CCPA covers. Specifically, we added the concept of processing personal information and we replaced the term "natural persons" with "consumers."

For Alternative 1, we will note that our regulations would have to clarify what, quote, "materially impacts consumers" would mean. And that's, again, because our regulations need to meet APA clarity requirements. Therefore, if the board prefers Alternative 1, staff would need directional feedback on which, quote, "material impacts" the board would want to regulate.

Alternative 2 would reflect feedback we've

received from comments to narrow the definition to more closely align with other privacy regimes such as GDPR and Colorado. This alternative definition leverages concepts from both while providing additional clarity to meet APA clarity requirements.

2.2

The alternative would also delete the concept of executing a decision, but this wouldn't be a substantive narrowing because replacing human decisionmaking would also cover the concept of technology that both makes and executes a decision.

Finally, Alternative 3 would reflect comments we've received from businesses and trade groups to narrow the definition so that it applies to solely automated significant decisions made without human oversight.

Now, with that, we've provided the overview of the alternative definitions for the board and we'll pause for the board's discussion of these alternatives.

CHAIR URBAN: Thank you very much.

First, I just want to thank the staff for their incredible work on -- on this throughout and in digesting 16-something-hundred pages of comments for us. I may need to pause from time to time because I have to find something in a comment. And I apologize



in advance if that's the case because it is such a substantial record.

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And the -- the -- the practicality and the care with which the Legal Division team has approached this process and has approached the comments and advising the board or giving the board alternatives is simply extraordinary. It is some of the best, I'm learning, I've ever seen. And I've been a lawyer a long time, and I really greatly appreciate it.

I also want to express my gratitude for the public comments as well. I know staff are very grateful. I -- I'm extremely grateful.

I -- you know, I do want to be clear that I'm not sure counting them is -- is always the best picture. I -- because one of the things I appreciated, and I -- when I've talked to groups of interested parties and lawyers, et cetera, I always ask for a couple things and -- in comments.

And one of them is to be quite specific, please, about what -- actually, how something would affect you. And then if you can give us language to consider, please do it; and there are a number of comments that did that. And I know it was a lot of work, and I -- I greatly appreciate it.

And the second thing is, you know, we don't need 50 comments if you're able to align. And so, for example, there's a comment from 56 labor and -- labor and consumer groups or labor and civil liberties groups. And they -- you know, they took the time to align and then to send in a comment and that is very appreciated as well.

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None of that is to say other -- that I would have liked all the consumers to do that because consumer comments have a -- have a different kind of value, which is telling us about the real world as experienced by people. And this is obviously crucially important; it needs to underpin everything we do.

And I greatly appreciate the time that everybody took to write in. So thank you to the staff and to the public, frankly, for all the work to help us get this right.

I had a question about the three modifications which is -- well, actually, you know what? I will hold my question because it's really actually related to a next step as opposed to the ADMT technology.

So I will ask if the board have other questions or comments.

Yes, please, Mr. Worthe?

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BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Yeah. I echo what you said, Chair, about all the effort you all made.

I think if you go back to when we voted to take this step, I think one of the things that the prior board member, Lei (phonetic), and I both discuss is we need to get this out to the public. We need to get -- I have a binder here of the 626 unique comments. So we appreciate it.

I want to say there was a period where I think I got the same exact e-mail every day for about 60 days. That's probably not the most effective way to communicate concerns. I think that, you know, anytime someone can show up here in public so we can engage in a conversation, it's going to be so much more fruitful. But I really appreciate the effort that we all took.

I'm -- I'm, you know, ready to jump -- one of the things I'd love to do in the future is put page numbers on so I can remember where we are. But, you know, I have a question regarding -- unless someone wants to talk more general, first, we'll jump into this after that.

CHAIR URBAN: Okay. Mr. Mactaggart?

BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Thanks. Yeah, I

do have a general comment.

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First of all, yeah, thank you all for the tremendous amount of work going through all these documents. It just was a mountain of work but also amazing outpouring of feedback from all -- all viewpoints on these regulations which is obviously what we wanted to do.

And so, you know, before we get into the minutiae and attempt, again, towards (indiscernible) real-time, various regulations, I'd like us to step back a bit and remind ourselves of where we are, how we got here.

And, ultimately, I want to make a motion. So I'm against us getting right back into the weeds of specific language rewrites when I think we're ignoring the big picture around these proposed regulations.

So for well over a year, an inordinate amount of staff time, just an enormous amount, has been spent on two relatively tiny clauses in a 56-page bill. Yes, they're important. They seek to regulate the areas of cybersecurity, risk assessment, and automated decisionmaking -- decisionmaking technology. But they're also three paragraphs in a 56-page bill.

And every time I've objected -- and as regular listeners will know, I've been objecting for well over a year -- staff and other -- some other board members have assured me that we just need to clear the next hurdle because of the urgency to get these regulations done but that once comments are in, we can amend as necessary and live happily ever after and fix any areas that went too far.

2.2

Well, I went through these hundreds and hundreds of pages of documents and comments, and I'm shocked that the situation is worse than I thought it was when I was lodging my objections. We are now on notice that if we pass these regulations, we'll be sued repeatedly and by many parties.

The complaints are many and varied, including one that in cybersecurity, we've exceeded our statutory authority by being too prescriptive about exactly how the business must perform the audit, not simply defining its scope.

Two, that the risk assessments compel speech and will be a target for a First Amendment challenge.

Three, that the inclusion of the new term, "behavioral advertising," invented in the regulations, which is not defined anywhere in the

statute, is another example critics give of our overstepping our statutory authority.

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Four -- this is something I pointed out in a previous meeting -- critics are saying that the ADMT regulations will largely destroy -- well, actually will destroy first-party advertising, i.e., from a business to its own customers.

Not only was that not the intention of CPRA, we wrote CPRA in 2020 specifically to allow first-party advertising since it was clear at the time from the Supreme Court case "IMS versus Sorrell" that that would require all regulations to permit that. CPRA allows a consumer to tell a business not to sell or share that consumer's information to another business which is very different than the ADMT approach here.

Five, the assertion that the ADMT pre-use notification requirement is compelled speech.

And, six, the extent that the extensive ADMT regulations present an unconstitutional delegation of power, given the very brief and undefined mention of ADMT in the statute.

These are just some of the legal challenges we know will unfold if we move forward with these regulations. We will be tied up in litigation for

years. It will drain our young agency of resources.

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And what's frustrating to me is I've been sitting in this seat for I don't know how many meetings saying this exact thing would happen. And, frankly, the chart we're looking at doesn't begin to explain just how much and how deep the constitutional challenges are raised by -- by critics.

This looks like it's going to be an egregious waste of taxpayer money. We're going to be squandering scarce taxpayer funds that we have no moral right to waste on this effort.

What's particularly galling to me is that I agree with many of the critics that the ADMT regulations go far beyond what is justified in statute. I will say for the record that we took the language that's in CRP -- in CPRA around ADMT directly from GDPR.

And the only thing -- the difference we did is in GDPR, the ADMT is constrained by the word "solely," as in solely-automated processing. We left "solely" out because we didn't want that huge loophole in the law.

But, frankly, I wish we hadn't because the ADMT language that's in these regulations seeks to regulate much more than privacy. It seeks to

basically regulate all use of AI with respect to humans much more stringently than any law that passed out of the legislature last year.

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In addition, since we've last met, the governor's task force on AI regulation, which our fellow board member Ms. Nonnecke participated in, has issued guidelines for AI regulation. And the legislature is currently considering, I think it's safe to say, dozens of bills aimed at AI regulation.

There's a robust effort in California to regulate AI now. And yet here we are, trying to regulate AI through the back door of privacy.

Let me repeat again, this is a privacy statute, not an AI regulation statute. If we enact these regulations, this will be a complete gift to those seeking federal preemption of our entire bill and agency. This action will play right into the hands of those seeking to get rid of our agency permanently and provide concrete evidence to the critics out there that we're off course and need to be reined in.

And, finally, I'm nowhere near over the cost of these regulations which many, many critics point out vastly understates the total cost since we're merely considering the impact on California

businesses, not total cost.

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But even just in California, our own estimate is three and a half billion of cost, 98,000 jobs lost, 31 billion of investment loss in the state. This is in the early years when a lot of that cost is due to things like reinventing the cybersecurity wheel and adopting -- when adopting other standards, industry standards, might be good enough.

So for these reasons, I would like to propose a motion which is as follows:

"Resolved, that in light of
the extensive comments received
from the public, the new
executive director and staff
produce a report for the board on
the cybersecurity risk assessment
and ADMT regulations with respect
to the potential for legal
challenges raised in those
comments, specifically around
First Amendment issues like
compelled speech, other
constitutional challenges, and
that the regulations exceed

statutory authority. The report 1 should address, at a minimum, the 2 list of six possible legal challenges I just referenced 4 5 earlier in my comments. I can reread, but I won't, in the interest 6 of time. 7 "The report should make 8 recommendations to ensure that 9 10 any regulations can withstand legal challenges. 11 The report should also examine the potential 12 13 cost savings available in the cybersecurity regulations if we 14 accept other jurisdictional 15 16 standards or technological 17 standards like NIST, et cetera. 18 Is there a way to achieve our 19 cybersecurity functionality at a 20 vastly lower cost? In the 21 interim, agency efforts to promulgate and enforce 2.2 23 regulations around cybersecurity, 24 risk assessments, and ADMT should 25 be paused. The director and



staff should be given appropriate 1 2 times to do the analysis to ensure that any proposed regulations could withstand legal 4 5 challenges. The new executive director has only been in his job 6 for two days so he should be 7 given an opportunity to get up to 8 9 speed on these matters." 10 Thank you. 11 CHAIR URBAN: Thank you, Mr. Mactaggart. 12 Our legal division have been considering these issues 13 from the very beginning, and they have crafted these regulations in ways that match up with a statute that 14 15 isn't always clear and isn't always very easy to work 16 with. 17 And in line with all of our legal 18 obligations and with all of the -- all of the sort of 19 legal risks -- and we know this -- we know this, and 20 we can't talk about legal risks in detail in a public meeting, of course, but you know these -- these 21

Now, you know, I understand your concerns, absolutely, but it is completely unclear to me why in

regulations have been through and have been developed

in light of those concerns.

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the world you would suggest that staff haven't
actually been keeping all of this in mind as they
have crafted these regulations when we all know that
they absolutely have. And they have been, in my
view, extremely careful and creative in creating a
set of regulations that have a very limited universe
compared to what the statute says.

And we -- you know, our job is policy

And we -- you know, our job is policy decisions. Our job is to say whether we think it's too broad. It's clear you think some things about it are too broad. That's absolutely the appropriate -- appropriate intervention for us to make. That's our job.

And this is -- you know, what you're requesting here is something that is, like, not just off piece, it's -- you know, it -- it -- it is asking for work that they've already done in some other form, and I just don't understand it.

Yes, Mr. Liebert?

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BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: I actually just have a couple questions for my esteemed board member,

Mr. Mactaggart. I just want to make sure I understand.

So the alternatives that have been presented on these various categories, I'm just

curious whether you're feeling like if the more 1 2 dramatic changes in those, the various alternatives, that substantially cut back a lot of these issues, to what extent, in your judgment, do they somewhat or 4 5 largely address the overarching concerns that you've raised or --6 CHAIR URBAN: Can I add to that with a 7 specific question --8 9 BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: Sure. CHAIR URBAN: -- which is if we were to 10 remove behavioral advertising which is first-party 11 advertising, you know, that's a big ticket item. 12 13 That's something that we could absolutely discuss. Like, what would that -- what would that 14 15 do? And I apologize, Mr. Liebert, I just wanted 16 17 to have, like, a concrete --18 BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: No problem. 19 CHAIR URBAN: Yeah. 20 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Thanks. Well, I think what I'd like to do is avoid sort of us going 21 through this item by item right now and in light of 2.2 23 the fact that there is a robust body of evidence that 24 suggests that some of the more well-funded and larger 25 law firms in the country will be coming after us with



these current regulations.

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And I think what we're doing here is not seeing a legal analysis, okay, like this is how we are going to address these issues. And what I'd like to see is more comprehensive analysis and to give the new executive director time to get up to speed on these issues of looking at, kind of globally, these three areas which are so controversial right now and saying, yeah, here's how we think we can address them.

And it may involve scaling back. It may involve a different approach. It may involve -- rather than us sort of sitting here saying, well, Alternative 3 we think is better. And, frankly, I think there's a lot of work to be done, more than just kind of "here are the four or five issues that staff identified."

And, again, I don't want to take anything away from staff, but --

MR. LAIRD: Sure.

BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: -- but I don't know that this necessarily is the global approach I'm looking for.

BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: Okay. And then my second --

CHAIR URBAN: Mr. Liebert and then 1 Mr. Worthe. 2. 3 BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: Sorry. Just the second part was -- just so I understand what that 4 5 motion that you had made was, does it anticipate, then, putting some sort of a pause on the rulemaking 6 7 process now in anticipation of that -- that report that you are seeking? 8 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Well, I don't 9 10 want to get that prescriptive in the sense -- I don't think we -- I think it's -- it's -- what I said 11 12 was -- and I don't know if it's appropriate, but 13 saying pause in the promulgation of these -- of these regulations right now. I mean, they're not being 14 15 promulgated today anyway. I mean, we're in this process. If it turns 16 17 out that it takes a week and they can come back with a report, maybe there's no issue and delay. I just 18 19 don't want to put a constraint on, hey, we -- you 20 must get this done in the next X number of weeks. 21 You know, we're talking billions and 2.2 billions -- the cost of these regulations -- of these 23 three regulations vastly outweighs the cost of the 24 entire bill by, like, an order of magnitude, you

know. And it's just -- so I think we got to get this



right.

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And this is the first time that we've had this many comments this detailed saying you are making a mistake and you will lose in court. The ADC lost in court being very prescriptive.

You know, I take great pride in the fact that our original approach was -- was -- was crafted in such a way that we granted rights. We were very careful about not wanting to step on a -- over a line. We respected IMS versus Sorrell.

That's the approach that CPRA took, and I feel like we're dramatically, you know, veering from that course now. And so I want to give the board -- and why don't we give the new executive director and the staff time to evaluate these in a more global way, because I think we are -- this kind of adjustment here is the proverbial, you know, rearranging deck chairs. And I don't think that that's a global approach, you know, to revisit this that we need.

CHAIR URBAN: Okay. Thank you,
Mr. Mactaggart. We're all here. And what would you
think -- so we're all here and we -- you know, we
have a lot of substance to discuss, including from
the comments.

We don't have to decide to move these to a

15-day comment which is the next thing in the

rulemaking process today. We certainly can have a

discussion.

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I'm uncomfortable with shutting down any discussion of what the rules actually say, but we can certainly have a discussion about what the draft rules actually say and not move it into the 15-day period.

We'll have another chance to discuss things at a higher level, at a lower level, in May.

So does that -- does that respond to your concern?

BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: You know, I have no problem going through the discussion.

But, no, I have a motion that I'd like to make about getting a report back from the staff and executive director to deal with the fact that we have very explicit blueprints for how the critics are going to come after these regulations from what appear to me, at first blush, to be very credible methods of attacking us on First Amendment-compelled speech, overstepping statutory authority. And I'm -- I --

CHAIR URBAN: Are you asking for a



privileged memo? Because we can't have a discussion with legal counsel in public session. 2. BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: I am asking for a report that could be public. 4 CHAIR URBAN: Would it be privileged? 5 You want a public report? Okay. 6 Yeah. 7 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: And that could be -- could be -- it could include a 8 9 recommendation about what the regulations would look 10 like in a way that would withstand legal challenges. CHAIR URBAN: 11 Thank you. Mr. Worthe. 12 13 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: So a couple questions. But I don't forget that we had this 14 15 conversation, that just because we're moving it forward didn't mean we were going to keep moving it 16 17 forward if we weren't happy. So I appreciate what 18 you're saying. 19 But as an example, the topic of AI. 20 this bill was written in November of 2020; right? The average consumer's knowledge of AI at that 21 2.2 time -- I know what mine was which was nothing. 23 Okay? 24 So how could we possibly infer that this 25 bill intended for us to be regulating AI when AI



wasn't a topic at that time? 2. So if we start to take things like that out before we take the time to analyze the risks, would 3 that be a better process that we could do? 4 Could we -- I mean, there -- I was going 5 to -- at the end, I was going to go through my --6 7 my -- my bigger picture, but you got there first. And I appreciate it. We do need to get this right. 8 You know, this just came out yesterday. In 9 10 the last five years, we created 81 percent less jobs in California to the prior five years. Was there a 11 pandemic? Absolutely. Was that a big cause of it? 12 13 For sure. But we need to do this. 14 15 unfortunately, I hate to say this, but if we need to take more time to get it right, it might take less 16 17 time overall because of the risk that you're laying 18 out. I would -- you know, I would -- we're here. 19 20 I'd love to take the time just to get input on the things that you've already prepared to give you back 21 2.2 and forth some comments and then step back and say, 23 okay, maybe we made enough changes. You have a --24 you have a smaller bucket to go analyze. 25 Would that be a friendly amendment to your



motion?

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BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Sure. As I said earlier, I'm happy to go through these and give feedback on where we're going. I don't think that this is the be-all and end-all, although I think -- and I'm very supportive.

If what you're saying is to take the AI ADMT out for now, I think you're right. You're spot on that -- that the ADMT originally was -- was really envisaged as a much, much narrower thing, if you're solely -- if, you know, it's 100 percent you know, automated decision that had -- that had real legal effects on you, and it's now morphed into something that's basically regulating AI.

So I'm concerned about that. Sure, we could put the motion on hold, but I'd like to bring it back.

BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Well, I wasn't suggesting that we put it on hold. I was suggesting that we -- we may be analyzing a smaller deck after we have a discussion through that deck, or maybe a tighter deck by -- by curing some definition problems.

And I'm talking about removing a entire subject matter from the deck. So not to have staff,

and maybe its outside counsel, analyze AI, for 1 2 example, because I'm proposing it doesn't exist. BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: 3 So are you proposing removing ADMT, then, from the regulations? 4 5 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Mm-hmm. BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: And -- okay. 6 What -- in conversation, I'd like to have a dialog to 7 get the answer. I just think that -- I don't 8 believe -- and I wasn't there -- I don't believe we 9 were intended to be regulating AI with this -- in 10 this organization, and I think plenty other people 11 12 are. And my view is it's a lot easier to dial 13 things up a year or two or three from now than it is 14 15 to dial them back down. And I think -- you know, personally, I think we've got to look at this as to 16 17 the impacts. You threw out some numbers. But, you know, 18 19 Mr. Laird, there was a letter that you shared with --20 with us from the Department of Finance, September 30th. It talks about revenue decline of 21 2.2 \$2.7 billion initially. And then it says, "But by 23 2036, it'll be positive 6.1 billion." 24 Like, I want to get into what those 25 numbers -- you can't have a range that wide. I think



the estimate of gross state product was negative 1 30 billion to positive 280 billion. Like, what does 2. that mean? So I want to get into that stuff and say, 4 5 how are we really impacting people financially? there's -- there's more work to do. 6 But I didn't -- I don't think we -- I'd 7 like to, you know, try to make some progress on the 8 9 regulations. I'm not talking about passing them. 10 I'm talking about then analyzing the risk that we That would be my proposal. 11 have. That seems much more sensible 12 CHAIR URBAN: 13 We don't even know what we have at this to me. 14 point. 15 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Well, and then I want to ask staff about somebody's view on the motion 16 17 and get your feedback on it. MR. LAIRD: Thank you, members of the 18 19 I quess, yeah, I agree with the sentiment 20 that we're here today, we have materials prepared. Staffers feels prepared to discuss these issues with 21 board members. 2.2 23 We have done the legal research and, I 24 think over the course of this rulemaking process,

have on multiple occasions provided confidential



legal advice to this board on these issues. So to say the work's not been done is a little bit frustrating to hear and I don't think quite accurate, from staff's perspective.

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So in terms of today, I agree. I think there's immense progress that could be made on these regulations if we start talking about the items we prepared.

And then, at that point, I agree with Mr. Worthe. If there is still concern about some issue that the board doesn't feel adequately advised on, staff can take that back and we can come back with that advice.

CHAIR URBAN: Thank you.

BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: I'm happy to go through these. I think what I'm trying to say with respect to the approach in general is I feel like there have been confidential legal memos provided, but I feel like, at a larger scale, the approach has been incremental and not kind of stepping back to say what is our general approach.

And it's been frustrating to me because we have been basically keeping on, I think, trying to say what's the most expansive, possible definition we can put in and -- for a year and a half now. And

now, finally, when we get these comments, we're --1 2 we're giving some options here. I'm happy to go 3 through the options. I do think, actually, Mr. Worthe, I'd 4 5 actually support the notion of removing them -- you know, the subject matter entirely right now because I 6 think it's -- it's extraordinary, the -- the steps 7 we're about to take. 8 And I -- but I also -- I'm very concerned 9 10 about the -- all the concerns that were raised with cybersecurity, both the extent of the audit and the 11 12 sort of legal aspect of have we overstepped our bound 13 by -- by prescribing? And I think it's -- I hear what staff is 14 15 saying, oh, we have looked at the legal repercussions, but when you look at what -- just a 16 17 wall of comments from industry that seem actually 18 very credible, then it strikes me either we didn't 19 consider it or we maybe didn't consider it correctly 20 because some of those comments were so -- and they were so repeated from so many different sources, not 21 2.2 all in the same language, all bespoke, all sort of 23 top firms, all pointing out precedent, all saying

"this is where you're going to lose."

And I was sort of after, you know, hundreds

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and hundreds and hundreds of pages, which we've not 1 2 seen before in any of this sort of, you know, regulation. I -- I'm like, yeah, we -- we -- we went too far on this, so. 4 5 CHAIR URBAN: Mr. Worthe? BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: So I don't think 6 7 there's anything wrong with this. What we did is we went out, we specifically said we're going to open 8 this up to get public comment. Someone's from 9 10 industry, someone's from legal firms. Now our job is to digest that, respond 11 12 internally, discuss it, maybe respond externally. 13 That's exactly what we said we were going to do. I'm totally fine with the place we're at. 14 15 I do think if there's, we think, credible risk, we need to address it whether it's internal or 16 17 external. I don't care how we do it. We -- I think this is totally fine. This is exactly what I wanted 18 19 to have happen. 20 And I appreciate where you were concerned then and you're still concerned now is that we're --21 2.2 this car is moving. It's not, in my mind. We --23 we've stopped it. We're analyzing where we were.

think we went too far in some places.

I prefer to go -- take a step now and

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decide we want to take a bigger step later. 1 That's fine, but this is what we're supposed to do. 2 was our job. And, you know, fortunately for me, you're doing most of it, but this is exactly where 4 5 we're supposed to be right now. So let's do our job and let's address this. 6 And let's -- I would like to vote on that motion. 7 only tried to amend it to say, let's -- let's look at 8 the risk after we adjust this today and see where we 9 But we'd be -- we'd be foolish not to -- to 10 stand. look at that. So I totally agree. 11 12 CHAIR URBAN: Thank you, Mr. Worthe. Τ 13 certainly don't disagree with that. I agree entirely. 14 15 I just want to point out that staff would do that for us at the end of today regardless of 16 17 whether we have a motion to force them to do it. And -- and -- and, yeah, I -- you know, I -- I think 18 19 today is the day that we have an opportunity to have 20 a pretty big conversation and staff has teed up a lot of really important points for us. 21 2.2 Certainly, you know, Mr. Mactaggart, the 23 sort of thematic elements of your comments, you know, 24 have definitely been noted. And the only thing that 25 I would ask of you in return is that -- to recognize



that we do have some process constraints. They're legal constraints.

And part of that, you know, need to have the conversation at this point related to the legal constraints about when we have to do certain things. And, you know, we are directed by the statute. It is mandatory for us to do regulations on some of -- on these topics.

So, you know, staff have been very, you know, diligently working to do that. So I just -- you know, I want us to keep in mind that if we were to make the decision, for example, to take out ADMT entirely, that would be an entirely new form of risk that, heretofore, we haven't discussed exactly.

Mr. Liebert?

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BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: I first want to just note that our staff has done exactly what we've asked them to do all of these months and have done really extraordinary work.

And as you noted, Board Member Mactaggart, the language in the statute was very brief. And from your experience, you specifically, along with others, did not use the term "solely" for good reason.

And so it left open a lot of questions about so what does this mean?

And as you noted, Board Member Worthe, that -- that's our job now to try to find that balance. We want to maintain that innovation sector in this state that is remarkable, and we want them to be successful in those jobs that you noted as well.

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And we don't want to forget the consumers who are out there that you were worried about when you helped create this thing and to make sure that as AI is expanding and changing, that we're doing the best we can following our mandate to try to protect those privacy interests.

So I think this process is actually a good one right now and that all the work that the staff has done on this will not be a waste, that it's helping to inform us in the most profound ways what those potential decision points are going to be. And so I think it will be useful for us to go through this analysis and then kind of catch our breath and see where we're at. So thank you.

CHAIR URBAN: Thank you, Mr. Liebert.

What I'm going to suggest, from a process perspective, is -- well, what I'm going to suggest is essentially that the board follow the path that Mr. Worthe suggested which is that we have the conversation and we see where we are in term -- at

the end of that, in terms of sort of what the assessment might look like. 2 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Sure. Let's --3 let's -- let's do that, and we'll talk about it 4 afterwards. 5 Yeah. 6 Page three. CHAIR URBAN: I'm going to view --7 everybody's going to hate me. I'm sorry. I need a 8 short break. 9 10 Could we take maybe less than ten? people can -- can -- can handle less than ten and 11 12 come back at 10:50. Thank you. 13 (Whereupon, a recess was held.) CHAIR URBAN: Jacob, you can put on the 14 15 slide for the agenda item three, please. Wonderful. Welcome back, everyone. 16 We 17 will get started on our discussion again. So, you know, where we are is we're going 18 19 to talk about some of the work that the public did 20 and the staff did in thinking through some of the 21 alternatives. And then we will consider more general 2.2 things after we have a chance to discuss. 23 I'm going to suggest that we -- we actually 24 move to the training thresholds and -- issue 25 Number 5 because that's something that has come up



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topic-wise in the discussion so far. But, of course,
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    I will defer to staff as to what you would prefer to
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    do.
              But this is where sort of first-party
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    advertising which Mr. Mactaggart has brought up a few
    times and brought up again -- and I believe is the
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    only place that artificial intelligence is mentioned
    in the -- in the draft regulations. And so it seems
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    like maybe a good place to start -- a good,
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    substantive place to start.
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              So this is -- sorry, it's Slide 14.
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    we're just starting with --
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              MS. MARZION: Jacob (phonetic), can you
    please advance us to Slide 14.
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              CHAIR URBAN: Does that -- does that
    work --
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              MR. LAIRD: Yeah. We'll be happy to do
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    that.
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              CHAIR URBAN: -- Ms. Anderson. Okay.
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              MR. LAIRD: I'm happy to -- if we can tee
    it up a little bit. I think we have just a few
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    remarks on that.
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              CHAIR URBAN: Okay. Wonderful.
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              MS. SHAIKH: Absolutely. So this slide is
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    really just to reorient everyone to what we're
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talking about when we talk about the training thresholds.

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And so when we talk about the training thresholds, they appear in two sections of the proposed regulations, in the risk assessment section where if a business, under the current draft, processes a consumer's personal information to train artificial intelligence or automated decisionmaking technology that can be used for certain purposes in the regulation -- so, for instance, generating a deep fake about a consumer, it would need to conduct a risk assessment.

The second place this language about training generally appears is in the ADMT framework. If a business is processing a consumer's personal information to train automated decisionmaking technology that can be used for certain purposes, it would be required under the current draft to provide consumers with the pre-use notice and the ability to opt out.

On this topic, we did receive several comments from the public, including suggested modifications. So besides comments that were just generally supportive of the regulations, we also received several comments requesting that we delete



the threshold entirely, that we replace the language capable of being used in the threshold with a different knowledge, likelihood, or intent-based standard.

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And those -- those feed -- the feedback that we received in the public set into the proposed alternative which are presented for the board on the next slide.

If -- if we could turn to the next slide, please. Thank you.

And so the three alternatives -- or the three options currently before the board -- though, as my colleague Ms. Anderson mentioned earlier, these are absolutely not exhaustive -- is to leave the thresholds as they are, to narrow the threshold by adding a knowledge standard, and to remove the threshold from the risk assessment framework or the ADMT framework or both.

And, of course, if -- for instance, the board could always do some combination of these things, so keep it in one framework and not the other and change it to a knowledge standard. So there are, again, a variety of options beyond just what is currently presented on the slide.

And so I'll pause here for the board to

discuss. And, of course, staff is available for any questions that the board may have.

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CHAIR URBAN: Thank you very much. We've heard a little bit today about, you know, the legislature's activity on AI as a topic. I've done this also in many public talks, but I will again tout the governor's EO as well. And, certainly, there's quite a lot of work on the broad topic of AI in -- in the state at the moment.

And I think that I am safe in saying nobody on the board wants to -- wants to conflict with or, you know, cause issues with -- with the broad work that -- that is going on. It's -- you know, it's a complex topic.

We've heard about the -- we've heard about, you know, the wonderful innovation market for which California is known. And we -- and we know that there's a lot of interest because it's an important societal topic.

So this is one of the reasons why I thought it might be helpful to start here. There isn't -- there is a challenge, and I think that it would be remiss of me not to state it. Like, we can't just say "AI" because AI is defined in, like, a million different ways, and there are arguments about it.

I was at a conference two weeks ago, and a computer science professor who works on AI models and was, you know, addressing us about AI models said, in my classroom, a regression on a spreadsheet is AI.

So, you know, I think we want to be careful about the terms here because we -- again, we are bound by the statute to do something.

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But, that said, to the extent that we're wandering into territory that we don't need to wander into, I think it would be great for the board to have a discussion about these alternatives for a couple of reasons.

One is that for the risk assessments only -- that's why it's in green language -- specifically, the draft regulations mention artificial intelligence.

And then, secondly, sort of -- and related to -- related to that, but really related to the other -- another big ticket item, as I saw in the comments, is something Mr. Mactaggart mentioned earlier which isn't -- which is to do with first-party advertising.

So while I disagree with the comments, you know, that say that we don't have the authority to do this, that's not really the question before us.

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The question before us is what is the -you know, what -- to what extent should we exercise
our authority as a policy matter to protect the
fundamental privacy rights of Californians and pay
attention to the effects on innovation and business?

worked out very carefully the authority question.

You know, that's -- that's not -- you know, whether I agree or disagree with some of the comments on that, that's by the by.

Like, that's the job before us. Staff have

But AI, kind of as a topic, and the first-party advertising, those were things that were very sort of passionately and repeatedly discussed in the comments. And so this is the reason why I think I really value and appreciate the alternatives that we've been given here, and I think it would be a good thing for us to discuss at this moment.

BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Yeah. I think, in general, this is going to get back to what I was saying. This, again, feels like we are focusing on a technology to the training of the ADM and -- and how it's going to be used.

And, again, I think the language in the statute is where the processing presents significant risk in 185(a)(15) for the risk assessments and



the -- the cybersecurity. It's whether the 1 processing presents significant risk to consumers' 2. privacy or security. And I have this hard time always because 4 5 it's like saying if you use this technology, we say that that's risky. But, again, I can make the 6 7 argument that artificial -- that ADM is more privacy protective because I don't have, you know, Jeff 9 looking at my information when he makes a decision. 10 So I'm -- I'm concerned about that and -and I think with respect to -- that's my general 11 point. And, again, this is where I'd like to have a 12 13 more holistic view of all the regs from this perspective, but -- but, in general, I think I'm --14 less is more here. 15 16 CHAIR URBAN: Thank you. 17 Mr. Worthe? BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: So a couple things 18 19 I'd love to get your feedback on. I think, you know, 20 we went from "capable of" to -- I should note --"would be used" or "will be used." 21 I kind of feel like -- you know, you can't 2.2 23 give me a speeding ticket for driving a fast car unless I'm speeding. So I'm totally comfortable 24

saying, if you are doing it, not could you -- do you



```
have the capability of doing it or you should know
 1
    that it might be done later. When you're doing it is
 2
    when it's an issue.
              I think there was -- you know,
 4
 5
    unfortunately, I was actually trying to find it.
    It's not easy, but there was a letter from a Rebecca
 6
    Prozan (phonetic) who gave an example on the
 7
    first-party issue.
 8
              If you run an ad on a restaurant in Los
 9
10
    Angeles to residents in Los Angeles that you need to
    do a risk assessment for that action, I'd love to get
11
    feedback as that's accurate or -- and if we agree
12
13
    with it.
              Meaning, do we really want to put people in
14
15
    that position if it is accurate?
16
              I tried to find the letter and I can't, but
17
    you might be able to -- to -- you may remember that.
              CHAIR URBAN: Can I ask a clarifying
18
    question real quick?
19
20
              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE:
                                     Sure.
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              CHAIR URBAN: So the information that is
2.2
    being used, the target is all of Los Angeles and the
23
    information being used is, like, you're in Los
24
    Angeles?
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              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE:
                                     Yeah.
                                            I mean,
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basically the entire sentence, I think, said that the example that was given was -- I wrote it here -- showing an ad for a restaurant in Los Angeles to residents of Los Angeles. That was the "would require a risk assessment." That was the quote in the letter.

CHAIR URBAN: Thank you.

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BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: I didn't get the date of the letter, unfortunately.

And then the third -- maybe it's, I don't know, number one, but the final input I'd love from staff is because when I see the Alternative 2 -- and this has happened in a couple examples here -- we completely remove it. I go, "Whoa"; right? Tell me more about that. Like, what does that do? Because I don't have the ability to see the whole document and how that impacts us.

I understand making some small changes but when you take the whole thing out, do I feel better or worse about that? I would love to get your feedback on that.

MR. LAIRD: I'm going to let my colleagues take the first question, and then I'm happy to help answer the second question in terms of taking it all out.

MS. SHAIKH: Okay. So first -- first with 1 the -- with respect to the -- not -- with respect to 2 your first question, is it about the Alternative 1 that's currently here, the -- the use of the 4 5 knowledge standard? I just want to make sure we're --6 7 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Yeah. I think you made progress from the original to Alternative 1. I 8 9 think there should be an Alternative 1.1 which just 10 says "if you are actually using." So that is helpful feedback 11 MS. SHAIKH: And we did receive comments that talk about, 12 for us. 13 you know, if you designed it for these uses, if you're using it for this, if you intend to use it. 14 15 And so there's a spectrum of different standards that could be used for this threshold. 16 17 that would get to, I think, one of the concerns that appears in both the comments, but it also appears 18 19 prevalent in the discussion today which is about just 20 like the breadth of what would be covered. And so the -- again, in terms of changing 21 2.2 this standard and making it a bit more precise, that 23 is absolutely something staff can do, and it would

basically just continue to narrow what -- and provide

clarity about what is and is not in scope when you're

24

processing consumers' personal information to train, for instance, a facial recognition technology.

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And so, of course, I'm happy to go deeper into this issue.

Turning to your second question about, you know, is an advertisement to Los Angeles residents by -- let's just, for the purpose of this example, by a business, is it subject to the risk assessment requirements?

So under the current draft, there's a couple ways it could happen. So, first, if the way the advertisement is displayed is through selling or sharing the consumer's personal information -- so for instance, if it's done through cross-contact behavioral advertising, then it would fall under the first proposed threshold.

The second way it could happen -- I don't think this is necessarily, though, what your hypothetical goes to, but say, for instance, they're using sensitive personal information, so precise geolocation information, not just that they're in Los Angeles, but that they're specifically being tracked with their precise geolocation. So the second way it could be is through the processing of sensitive personal information.

On these first two thresholds, I will say that these two -- first two thresholds are very common in state privacy laws in the United States that require risk assessments, or they're often referred to as data privacy impact assessments.

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So, for instance, under those first two thresholds, you would see them under Colorado's law, under various other state laws. I believe there's over a dozen, actually, like much higher than that at this point.

And then the third way -- and this, I believe, is a topic that I think the board is very interested in discussing, and we've tagged -- we've tapped in as issue three, is if the business is engaging in profiling for behavioral advertising.

So that threshold had been originally recommended by our new rule subcommittee and had been approved by the board for inclusion in the framework in December 2023. So it's been quite -- it's been quite a bit of time since that original discussion happened.

And that had been due to concerns at the time about consumers' ability to control their information in the context of behavioral advertising. So that could be the third way that a business would

be required to conduct a risk assessment. 2. And, again, that threshold is something that we've teed up for discussion because of the 3 breadth of comments that we've gotten on that. And 4 5 so those are essentially three potential ways that a business could conduct a risk assessment, depending 6 7 on the nature of how they're conducting the advertising. 8 CHAIR URBAN: I apologize. Can I piggyback 9 10 on that comment for just -- or that question for just 11 a moment? If behavioral -- if profiling for 12 13 behavioral targeting were removed, would we be covering profiling? I'm, again, thinking of the 14 15 statute which says "including profiling." MS. SHAIKH: Absolutely. So I'm going to 16 17 address this in two --CHAIR URBAN: Sorry. One more thing which 18 19 is that because as I understand the way this 20 operates, the statute says "including profiling." We have a very small set of possible -- of what 21 2.2 profiling is. 23 We have a small subset of profiling 24 that's -- that's right that would be covered by these 25 regulations, only extensive profiling, only these



very, very certain things. And I just want to 1 understand if we would suddenly not be covering 2 profiling and then we have to think about that. BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Could you repeat 4 5 the first part of your question? Because I didn't get it all. 6 CHAIR URBAN: Oh, so the statute says --7 the statute says "opt-out rights for automated 8 decisionmaking technology, including profiling." 9 10 Profiling has a definition that is significantly broader than anything that's covered by these 11 12 regulations. 13 Staff have dealt with this in a couple One is through the concept of extensive 14 15 profiling only; right? 16 And then there's -- and -- and so I'm just 17 trying to get my head around -- because as -- as 18 Mr. Worthe, like, I don't -- like, I can't move 19 around mentally in the regulations like you can, what 20 with that -- what the sort of ramifications would be. 21 Absolutely. And I think your MS. SHAIKH: question, Chair Urban, will also help me speak to 2.2 23 Board Member Worthe's third question which is just, 24 you know, how do -- the discuss -- how do the 25 potential options before the board affect the larger



framework and the bigger picture?

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And so I think one thing that could just be helpful is, again, where do these thresholds show up?

So profiling for behavioral advertising and training -- the training threshold that's currently on the slide. So they show up in the risk assessment framework, and they show up in the ADMT framework.

And in this case, inclusion of both of these frameworks is within the agency's authority for risk assessments and ADMT because -- as Chair Urban with the ADT framework mentioned, ADMT under the statute explicitly includes profiling.

Now, (indiscernible) is ultimately a policy question for the board of whether or not you want to exercise that authority to address these two types of processing now.

And so this -- in terms of, like, what -- your question, Chair Urban, of, like, what happens to the profiling threshold, it would just mean that in terms of exercising the agency's authority here, it's just choosing not to in this specific context.

And then Board Member Worthe, in terms of your question about how does this affect the bigger picture, of course, it depends on, ultimately, what version of this the board is interested in pursuing.

But let's say, hypothetically, the board wants to remove profiling for behavioral advertising from the framework.

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That means that a business would not be required to conduct a risk assessment if it's engaging in profiling for behavioral advertising, though I will -- again, disclaimer here, if a business is engaging in cross-context behavioral advertising, that would be covered under the first threshold which I don't believe -- we didn't really receive as many -- nearly as many comments on that and it is consistent with how other privacy laws require similar risk assessments.

And then similarly with the ADMT framework, if you remove profiling for behavioral advertising, then for first-party advertising, not cross context, businesses would not need to provide a pre-use notice, opt out, or access rights. So we're simply just lifting it out of the framework and narrowing the scope of the universe of what ADMT profiling the board wants to regulate right now.

Similarly for training, that's exactly what would happen as well, where if the business -- if the board, for instance, decides to narrow the width -- let's -- I'm just going to -- again, hypothetically,

for Alternative 1, if you narrow it to a knowledge intent, design-based standard, you're just narrowing the universe of what -- how many businesses are conducting risk assessments.

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And similarly -- or for training ADMT, if you are -- you narrow how many businesses would be subject to the pre-use notice and opt-out requirements and as with profiling for behavioral advertising, if the board simply wishes to just lift these out of the framework entirely, you would essentially have businesses -- they would not conduct a risk assessment for training and they would not be required to provide notice or opt-out abilities for training.

And so that's the bigger picture of how these thresholds interact with the framework overall.

CHAIR URBAN: Mr. Mactaggart?

BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Thanks.

Mr. Worthe, I thought I would just add a little more clarity. So for me, the problem with having this in here with respect to both risk assessment and ADMT is it does end up, I think, if you work -- walk through how this impacts because of the inclusion of significant decision, and then you walk through the definition of "significant decision"



up in a world where, basically, I think contextual 2 ads don't work. And that's what I think people are 4 5 objecting to so much. You know, it doesn't -- first party doesn't work. Contextual doesn't work because 6 7 people can just say -- because you're going to need, clearly, some kind of automated system to show people 8 ads. You know, that's -- that's just the way it 9 10 works in life. CHAIR URBAN: Carved out, though. 11 carved out of the definition of ADMT which is the 12 13 absolute threshold for the whole thing. BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Not for the --14 15 not for the -- not for the provision of or denial because the definition of "significant decision" is 16 17 so --CHAIR URBAN: But you don't have a 18 19 significant decision until you have ADMT. You have 2.0 to have ADMT first or --BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: But the Internet 21 said all ads --2.2 23 CHAIR URBAN: Please tell me if I'm wrong. 24 So you -- if there's no regulation of something 25 that's not ADMT --

which includes the access to and denial of, you end



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BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: That is --
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    that --
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 3
              CHAIR URBAN: -- ADMT doesn't include
    contextual advertising. It specifically says that.
 4
    It has said that.
 5
              BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: But it couldn't
 6
    include first party.
 7
              CHAIR URBAN: So there's a question
 8
    behavioral advertising for first party which is the
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10
    slide that we were just looking at. But it is not --
    it does not --
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              BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART:
                                        I mean,
13
    behavioral -- just advertising, the first party.
              CHAIR URBAN: -- it does not cover
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15
    contextual ads, as I understand it. Please correct
    me if I'm wrong?
16
17
              MS. ANDERSON: And that's correct, it does
18
    not cover --
19
              CHAIR URBAN: Yeah.
20
              MS. ANDERSON: -- contextual --
              CHAIR URBAN: It has not covered contextual
21
2.2
    advertising, as far as I know, from the get-go. And
23
    certainly since the revision after December 2023, it
24
    simply does not cover that.
25
              BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Well, I think it
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covers first-party advertising for --1 CHAIR URBAN: Behavioral targeting. 2. Not context --BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Any -- any way 4 5 you want to cut it with -- with first party which, really, the statute doesn't support. 6 CHAIR URBAN: It doesn't cover contextual 7 advertising. 8 9 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: First-party 10 advertising it does. It does. It does not. It does not. 11 CHAIR URBAN: I -- I will -- I have to find the page, but it's in 12 the definition of ADMT which, remember, the 13 regulation then applies only to something that falls 14 within the bucket of what is ADMT. 15 You do not get to the sort of the rest of 16 17 the requirements unless you have an ADMT. You do not get to a significant decision unless you have an 18 If you don't have an ADMT, it doesn't matter 19 20 what kind of decision you're making with it. In the ADMT definition, I think it has an A 21 2.2 and a B, and B explicitly carves out contextual 23 advertising. 24 MS. ANDERSON: You look at the definition 25 of "behavioral advertising" in the draft regulations,



it's 7001(g)(2), where it says behavior --1 2 CHAIR URBAN: Sorry. I got the wrong --MS. ANDERSON: That's okay. There are too 3 many definitions -- not too many, just there are a 4 5 lot to look at. 6 But (q)(2) specifically says: "Behavioral advertising does 7 not include nonpersonalized 8 9 advertising as defined by civil 10 code 140 subdivision (t), provided that the information 11 12 isn't used to build a profile 13 about a consumer or otherwise alter their experience outside 14 the current interaction with the 15 16 business and is not disclosed to 17 a third party." So that -- that is the carve out to make 18 19 clear that it does not cover contextual advertising. CHAIR URBAN: Apologies. I set the carveout 20 in the wrong place, but it's still at the top of the 21 2.2 concern. 23 MS. SHAIKH: Just one thing I'll add here, 24 though, is -- I think, Board Member Mactaggart, what 25 I'm hearing from your comment is just, like, you want



to ensure that it's clear to businesses that 1 2. contextual advertising is not covered. And the regulations can always do that much 3 even more explicitly, to the extent that the board is 4 5 concerned that there's ambiguity still, is just making even clearer or removing language that you 6 7 think is introducing this controversy or clarifying it further. 8 That's also an option before the board, is 9 10 if there's specific language that you're like, this needs to be removed or it needs to be made way more 11 precise or we just need a very explicit carveout that 12 13 it does not apply to this and provide examples of what it does not apply to, those are things that the 14

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manner.

BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: To be clear, the statute absolutely permits behavioral advertising based on first-party data for a first-party customer.

regulations can also do in a targeted and surgical

CHAIR URBAN: That's the second question.

BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: It's clear it permits it. It's designed that way.

CHAIR URBAN: I mean, contextual advertising is the first question, and it says:

"Behavioral advertising does



not include nonpersonalized 1 advertising as defined in 2 1798.140." And then they have to have, like, you know, 4 5 a caveat because of the profiling language in the statute. 6 7 And then the second question, absolutely, I'm just trying to -- just to be clear, I'm just 8 trying to tee up the policy question we're discussing 9 10 here is -- is the question for -- for behavioral advertising which is targeted? So targeted 11 12 advertising based on personal information. 13 So you know that -- that -- that's a question that's before us separately. 14 15 MS. KIM: And -- and just to be clear, whether or not the statute allows for contextual 16 17 advertising, that's not the question at -- in front 18 of the board right now. The question is whether or not you need to conduct a risk assessment about that 19 20 processing of information. 21 So just because the statute allows it, the 2.2 question before the board now is, well, it allows it, 23 but should I do a risk assessment? Should I require 24 a business do a risk assessment regarding that

25

processing?



BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: My answer is 1 2 this. When you -- when you -- when you look at the language in 185(a)(15), the governing language presents a significant risk to consumers' privacy, 4 5 and I don't feel it presents a significant risk to consumers' privacy. I'm dealing with my business 6 that I know I'm dealing with. They have my 7 information, they show me an ad. CHAIR URBAN: So are you -- so contextual 9 10 advertising, I 100 percent agree with you. you're talking about targeting -- first-party 11 12 targeted. 13 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: I know I'm dealing with whatever the firm is, and so I've given 14 15 them my information. They show me an ad. Generally, I can opt out of that if I don't want to get it. 16 17

This -- nothing was ever intended to stop that. In fact, we overtly meant to allow businesses to continue to advertise to their customers.

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CHAIR URBAN: So I think we have at least a couple of options here. So we have the -- we have the really thoughtful options you've given us and a couple -- well, we have one additional option that occurred to me on the three alternatives that we have here on Slide 15.

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One is to remove the green language from
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2
   the risk assessment so that we are not referring to
    artificial intelligence.
              And another that I'm hearing, I think -- we
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5
   haven't heard from Mr. Liebert yet, but -- and,
   Mr. Mactaggart and Mr. Worthe, please tell me if I
6
 7
    get this wrong -- is some support for Alternative 2.
    Is there -- maybe? Okay.
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9
              Mr. Worthe, you want to comment on that?
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              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE:
                                   2.1.
              CHAIR URBAN: 2.1. Go for it.
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              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Yeah. Which is, we
13
    discussed it already. It's just tighten that up to
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    actual --
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              CHAIR URBAN: Actual knowledge standard.
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    Okay. Great. And what do you --
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              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Sorry. Just to
    finish up. We should know that it will be used.
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    What I wrote is simply "is using." I'm trying to --
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    I am trying to shrink the universe.
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              CHAIR URBAN: I see what you're saying.
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              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE:
                                   Those that are
23
    actually doing it versus "could," "might," "will."
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              CHAIR URBAN: Would "knows" be helpful
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   here? So just deleting the "or should know," would
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that get to it? Or would you prefer just saying "is 1 usinq"? 2. 3 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: I would, but I'm only one of four. 4 5 CHAIR URBAN: And just --6 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: And, really, it 7 came -- sorry, Chair -- it came from when I looked at the original language; right? So I just moved it all 8 the way to the other side of the -- of the chart. 9 10 CHAIR URBAN: I just went into why I had Mr. Worthe to ask him what he thought about the 11 12 artificial intelligence. 13 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: I think I was -yeah, I think I was, hopefully, pretty clear about 14 15 that. I think it comes up -- that term, I believe, is used 17 times, and I think we need to make sure we 16 17 get rid of all 18 of them. So I hope that makes it 18 clear. 19 CHAIR URBAN: Okay. Thank you. That --20 that makes it very clear. BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Again, I want to 21 2.2 push back on this. This has got nothing to do with 23 behavioral advertising. If you go through risk 24 assessments, significant decision is a decision that 25 results in access to a provision of denial or denial



of this whole list of things.

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If you go to Number 4, it's processing the PI of consumers to train ADM that's capably being used for significant decision. It's got nothing to do with behavioral advertising.

If you show ads, you're going to have to do a risk assessment. It's got nothing to do with -- leave aside the whole definition of -- behavioral advertising doesn't even come into it.

The way this is written, if you show an ad to your own customer, you have to do a risk assessment. And that, to me, is crazy. It's Article 1071.53(a) that's -- that defines "significant decision."

And then, and then four -- or just three -- I mean, so I -- this is the kind of thing where I think we need to take a step back because it can't possibly be the right outcome that you're showing ads and that means you're doing something risky.

And so I -- and I think that the -- you know, we -- there were a lot of comments about the (indiscernible) access to. This is -- was my comment at an earlier meeting, if I don't see an ad about a hospital or I don't see an ad about a -- a grocery store coupon, have I been denied a opportunity?

And that got back to my comment some 1 2 meetings ago, like, you're going to take 75 percent of the economy and just basically say you can't show ads anymore. Because if I show an ad to Mr. Liebert 4 5 but I don't show it to Mr. Worthe, have I -- have I -- have I denied Mr. Worthe the opportunity because 6 I didn't show him the ad for the hospital? 7 It's -- it's -- I think it's nuts. 8 CHAIR URBAN: I think you're simply 9 10 misapprehending the way this works mechanistically. But, again, I could absolutely be wrong. I could 11 have read it differently. And so I'll ask if the 12 13 Legal Division can -- can clarify. MS. ANDERSON: Sure, I think there are 14 15 several issues at play here, and a lot of them go back to the definitions. So the reason that we teed 16 17 up the definitions first is that they're -- they're 18 at the heart of a lot of the regulations. A lot of the thresholds refer back to them. 19 20 And to Board Member Mactaggart's point when we were talking about the definition of "significant 21 2.2 decision, " removing the term "access to, " which seems 23 to be kind of core to many of your concerns, is one 24 of the issues that's teed up for the board's 25 discussion today.



So -- and similarly, the deletion of the term "essential goods or services" with a few examples that we provided for clarity sake, that also has been teed up for the board's consideration. And significantly narrowing the definitions then slows down to significantly narrow the thresholds and, therefore, the requirements upon businesses and the rights for consumers.

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So it's kind of hard to talk about a particular concern in isolation when it does relate to definitional issues.

BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: I get it, but the problem with showing an ad -- and the way we have not defined "provision" or "denial of" -- and so the question is, if I don't see the ad for the grocery store coupon, have I been denied the opportunity that Mr. Liebert did?

And I think we're just vagueness and I think we're opening the door to really massive ramifications with respect to advertising.

And, again, I -- I'm the person who decided to, like, try to start this whole thing off to try to constrain the untrafficked, untrammeled kind of trafficking in our personal information. And at the same time, I'm very aware that advertising supports

2 So, you know, we got to -- we got to have some kind of reasonable balance here. And this, to me, is taking a blowtorch to, you know, something 4 that is really going to have a massive impact. And I 5 think this did and does continue to call into 6 question the basic provision of ads in a huge amount 7 of the economy. 8 Thank you, Mr. Mactaggart. 9 CHAIR URBAN: 10 Mr. Liebert and then Mr. Worthe. 11 BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: For me personally, 12 it would actually have been helpful if we started 13 from the beginning of this presentation because some of these things that we're talking about will, I 14 15 think, as you pointed out, Madam Chair, might be addressed by the fact that we've all said, yes, let's 16 17 take out behavioral advertising. Let's --CHAIR URBAN: Yes. I think I was trying to 18 19 be too --20 BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: Yes. 21 CHAIR URBAN: -- over -- I was being over efficient. 2.2 23 BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: Yes, yes, yes. 24 I'd like to urge us to go -- go -- allow the staff to 25 start with these definitions as planned, and I think

the Internet.



1 that will address some of these questions.
2 CHAIR URBAN: Yeah. Apologies to

everybody. I thought it was worth a try because it does, like, make -- knock a lot of stuff out if we make a decision. But, yeah, it's clearly -- clearly challenging.

Thank you, Mr. Liebert, for that intervention.

Mr. Worthe?

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BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Yeah. I mean, I just want to be clear. If there's any ambiguity that this language would do what you're saying regarding -- if I'm providing my information to somebody and they want to send me an ad, we have to be super clear that's not regulated here.

So just whether it is or it isn't, let's just at some point -- it doesn't have to be now -- follow back up with that so we're all clear that -- and maybe -- maybe add some words that you don't think we need so that we feel better about it. But let's just close the loop on that because that we cannot have open, that door.

CHAIR URBAN: And I'm sorry. I'm sorry to bang the -- I'm sorry to, like, you know, bring this up again.

But to be clear, Mr. Worthe, are you 1 referring to contextual ads which are things that 2 relate to sort of whatever you're doing in that You know, what you're reading, et cetera. 4 moment? Are you also referring to -- Mr. Mactaggart 5 described, you know, the first-party business that 6 you know. You're referring to the second as well? 7 I just want to be sure staff --BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Exactly. First 9 10 party, yeah. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: All right, team. 11 Shall we take it from the top? My experiments --12 13 CHAIR URBAN: Sure. I think we -actually, I think this has been -- I think this has 14 15 been -- I think this has been an illuminating conversation, actually. 16 17 And maybe -- maybe it will be more helpful for the board, because, again, like, we're doing our 18 19 best step here, and we are not like -- you really 20 have the understanding of how these things fit together. So -- so let's take it from the top. 21 MR. LAIRD: Well, and I'll just jump in to 2.2 23 say I think we have kind of presented at least the 24 definition of ADMT issue already. We can restate 25 what we said earlier. Again, sort of a



non-exhaustive list of alternatives.

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Alternative 1 being a more expansive scope of that term as advocated by some commenters.

Alternative 2 being sort of a more precise articulation, maybe, of what was originally there, essentially saying ADMT is only -- only that technology using -- being used or decisionmaking technology that doesn't have a human involved that fits those certain criteria in 1, 2, 3.

If a human's involved in that regard, it means that ADMT is not in scope of these regulations at all. So that -- that's another option for the board to consider.

And then Alternative 3, of course, being the solely -- using kind of the confinement of solely automated decisionmaking. But I think even as Board Member Mr. Mactaggart noted earlier, that was intentionally left out of the language in our underlying law.

CHAIR URBAN: Thank you. I have a question. I mean, I realize that -- and I really appreciate that the Legal Division, as you know, mainly they're giving us -- you're giving us legal advice and you're -- you know, you're analyzing the -- the -- oh, legally-based advice -- you're

analyzing the comments and sort of teeing things up from that.

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So please tell me if this is not something that the -- that you think this is just in the board, but I feel like I don't have quite enough information which is with regards to Alternative 1.

I did notice in the comments, you know, from -- from some parties a desire for us to align with the government code, that it's already in there. And you've mentioned that that would be a broader definition of ADMT than we have now which would, practically speaking, mean the regulations capture more activities, perhaps by more businesses, sort of depending on what they're doing.

What -- if you can say something about this, like, what effect would it have, just generally, on how sort of our law, our regulations, interact with existing state law, existing regulations?

You know, we've been trying really hard to -- where we can, you know, to harmonize, you know, generally, and like, it seems important to do that in the state of California. But that -- if that's not, you know, a big concern, then I think we can just discuss only -- only the question of the broadening.

MS. ANDERSON: Thank you. May we please switch to Slide 6, just to bring those definitions back up?

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Okay. Thank you. So I think with respect to Alternative 1 to the Chair's question, the -- there's a benefit to harmonizing with existing -- existing language that's being used in the state.

The Government Code and the State

Administrative Manual applies to how the California government uses these automated decision systems.

That's kind of what Alternative 1 is based upon. We would have to deviate in certain respects from that definition because for alignment with CCPA, we need to use certain different terms.

And in addition, as I flagged earlier, we would have to define, for clarity purposes, to meet our APA clarity requirements. We would have to define what it means to materially impact consumers.

But to your point, using the Alternative 1 definition would broaden beyond what's in the currently proposed regulations so that it would cover automated decisionmaking technology that assists human decisionmaking as opposed to just replaces or substantially facilitates -- or substantially replaces human decisionmaking.



So Alternative 2, on the other hand, does 1 reflect kind of that -- that more -- the close 2 alignment with Colorado and GDPR. It also -- it recognizes and draws directly from GDPR, specifically 4 5 EDPB quidance about when automated decisionmaking technology is, quote, "solely automated" as opposed 6 to human involved, and with the Colorado regulations 7 that talk about what human -- or that discuss 8 9 meaningful human involvement. 10 And so each of the provisions that are 11 included in Alternative 2 are drawn directly from those other privacy jurisdictions and those concepts, 12 13 but also made clear for APA purposes. So Alternative 2 most closely aligns with 14 the recommendations that we received to draw more 15 closely from -- from GDPR and Colorado. 16 Thank you. And if we were to 17 CHAIR URBAN: go with, let's say, for argument's sake, 18 Alternative 2, do we get crosswise somehow -- yeah, 19 2.0 with the state or with something else? 21

MS. ANDERSON: No. There's not -- there's not really an interaction between, like, the California State Administrative Manual or Government Code because that's talking about how the state government uses these types of technologies.

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And we, on the other hand, because of 1 CCPA's exceptions and its scope of jurisdiction does 2 not apply to state uses. What we would be doing would be regulating businesses' uses of these 4 5 technologies when they're using them in the ways they're set forth in the thresholds. 6 CHAIR URBAN: Wonderful. Thank you. 7 Yes, Mr. Liebert? 8 BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: And just to follow 9 10 up to what you asked in terms of existing state law, we are appropriately watching carefully what is 11 happening in the California legislature, as well we 12 13 should, and how does this definition in Alternative 2 comport with -- essentially with what 14 15 the legislature is focusing on in this regard as 16 well. 17 MR. LAIRD: I think I would say again, sort of to date, what we've seen in the Leq. proposals, 18 even this session, do align more with that 19 20 Alternative 1, automated decision systems, but at the same time, it, in my opinion, does not create a 21 conflict for us to proceed with a more restrictive 2.2 23 Alternative 2. 24 And, in fact, what it does is then provide

some deference to the legislature to sort of fill



those gaps and sort of expand -- you know, consider 1 more expansive technologies. We would be taking a 2 more narrowed approach and focusing just on, again, issues that focus on privacy issues and align with 4 5 our other states. CHAIR URBAN: Wonderful. Thank you. 6 Mr. Worthe? 7 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Just a question. 8 Well, in general, I think that is what I'd love to 9 10 hear, that we're going to be a little tighter, let someone else -- and if we want to adjust it later, we 11 12 always can. 13 But when -- when you mentioned -- this is such an important definition, right -- when you 14 15 mentioned it draws on GDPR and Colorado, just a 16 really dumb question. 17 Why don't we just use those definitions? What do we find the fault --18 19 CHAIR URBAN: Great question. 20 It's such a good question MS. ANDERSON: because I looked at Colo -- and I was like, oh, I 21 2.2 think they have -- they --23 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: I mean, don't -- if 24 it's a long answer, you can get to me later. 25 MS. ANDERSON: No. The issue really comes



down to APA clarity requirements which are -- we are 1 2 subject to these for our regulations. They need to meet certain requirements within that law. for us to use things -- like meaningful information 4 5 about the logic involved doesn't guite meet that; we need to provide more -- more guidance on that. 6 So that's exactly what Alternative 2 does 7 is take the -- the concepts from Colorado and GDPR 8 and flesh them out in a way that meets our APA 9 10 clarity requirements. 11 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: That's helpful. 12 CHAIR URBAN: This is probably unhelpful 13 but I will say that, you know, the APA requirements in California are really valuable, again, because 14 15 they have, like, these strict requirements of clarity. 16 17 But it -- I -- it is so frustrating that we can't do things like, say, give a standard to a 18 19 business and say, please do this reasonably. You 20 know your business, like, you know your customers, you know what's going on. And we simply can't do it. 21 2.2 And so, you know, Colorado has this very sensible kind of, you know, approach. 23 24 So thank you for the explanation. 25 And, Mr. Worthe, I think I interrupted you.



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BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: No, that's okay.
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 2
    just -- I'm now stepping back a bit.
              Is -- is the goal for us -- and I want to
 3
    see us four on the same page -- is your goal for us
 4
    to take this and say "We like Alternative 2" or "We'd
 5
    like you to adjust it for these reasons," -- and then
 6
 7
    go to the next page.
              MR. LAIRD: That is my goal.
 8
              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Yeah. I figured
 9
    that. I probably was stating the obvious.
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              But are we -- does anybody have any
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    discussions about Alternative 2?
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              CHAIR URBAN: I'm good with it.
              Let me just ask Mr. Liebert if he --
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              BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: Well, I'm going to
    reserve because I want to hear --
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17
              CHAIR URBAN: Okay.
              BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: -- Board Member
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19
    Mactaggart and then --
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              CHAIR URBAN: Okay. Sorry.
              BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: So, you know, I
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2.2
    hear this, that, okay, we can't use Colorado because
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    it's too vaque. And so, I quess kind of what I
    would -- I would like to see is a red line of
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    Colorado where we amend it and just say, okay, we
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need to add this to make it less vague.

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Because, again, this is us just kind of reinventing the wheel here. And I -- when I look at this, I -- I see vagueness.

Does this mean -- you know, I think number one is, okay, I'm a -- I'm a clerk in a hotel. The person calls me up says, I'd like to book a room. I know how to interpret that so that can't be used.

And, you know, I -- I kind of wonder what one through three adds -- you know, in Colorado, it says:

"Human-involved automated processing is automated processing of personal data where a human engages in a meaningful consideration of available data using the processing or any output of the processing; and two, has the authority to change or influence the outcome of the processing."

And so I kind of actually prefer the "meaningful consideration." Now you -- maybe you're saying that's -- that's too vague here.

But, again, I want to consider the -- I'm



looking at -- I kind of know where you're headed. 1 I -- one and two don't actually seem super clear to 2. And so -me. CHAIR URBAN: I'm sorry. By one, you mean 4 5 Alternative 1 to state --6 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: No. Little 7 sub one. CHAIR URBAN: Oh, sub one. 8 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Sub one and sub 9 10 two in Alternative 2. I don't see -- you know, I don't know that 11 12 number one is any clear -- clearer than the Colorado 13 language of a meaningful consideration of available, you know -- what is it -- you know, be able to use in 14 15 the processing. But I think we're trying to get to the same 16 17 place where you have this distinction between people being involved and people not being involved 18 19 CHAIR URBAN: Mm-hmm. 20 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: And then you have to turn it on its head and just say, if people 21 2.2 aren't -- the other thing is I think the architecture 23 is completely backwards from Colorado to us is -- I 24 think you should say, if humans are involved, there's 25 no opt-out required.



You know, we have this backwards thing 1 2 where you say you can opt out and you can come back in, but business doesn't have to offer the opt out if there -- if people are involved. I think it's what I 4 would start with. 5 CHAIR URBAN: Well, I --6 MR. LAIRD: I -- well, okay. Go ahead. 7 CHAIR URBAN: Go ahead (indiscernible) if 8 9 there's something you'd like to add. 10 MR. LAIRD: Well, I would -- again, I think you hit the nail on the head that "meaningful 11 information" is not clear enough. And so I think 12 13 what we're seeking to do is articulate that sub one 14 describes -- that essentially -- that human -- the 15 meaningful information they need to know is they need to know how to use the technology, how to interpret 16 17 it, and how it makes a decision. Essentially, I guess what I'm trying to say 18 19 is we are -- when you say, if a human is involved, 20 it's not subject to this, but I guess I would push back and say, what is your standard for human 21 2.2 involvement? And that's what we're trying to 23 articulate by this definition. 24 CHAIR URBAN: Yeah. And can I just give an

example that is outside of our regulation because of



1 | 1798.145 so that I'm not, like, commenting on any 2 | particular business practice that we regulate?

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I recently read an article about a major health insurance company's process for considering medical claims. And they had a law -- the relevant insurance law, I think in some other state, requires a doctor to review a denial of a claim and make a decision.

And one doctor they uncovered made 60,000 such decisions in a month because what was really happening was an automated process was teeing up dozens of these things at a time and the doctor was just checking the box.

And so, I'm sorry, that is not meaningful human involvement. And this is my concern with just saying "solely" because it isn't just a loophole, it just obviates the entire point.

So, you know, we can, like, certainly talk about, like, what we're comfortable with. And I think they're -- you know, they're real questions.

For example, you know, at what point do we need a human? At what point do we need a human? I would say, probably, before it's actioned, before a decision is actioned that affects the consumer.

But you know, there -- there are some sort

of fundamental -- sort of, you know, challenges that 1 we might need to think about. Or maybe, you know, we 2 need to be, again, like a little more narrow, maybe like Alternative 2 and -- and receive more comments, 4 5 of course. And you know, see -- you know, see if we've gotten it right. 6 7 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: One thing, I might be happy to get comments on Alternative 2, and 8 I think we all are trying to figure out where the --9 10 where the -- where the right line is. The interesting thing is, when you look at 11 the GDPR construct, and I'm -- that's why we left out 12 13 the "solely" because you don't want someone just hitting that thing. 14 15 GDPR -- GDPR has a very different -- kind of turns it on its head a little bit. And it says 16 17 the data subject shall have the right not to be

subject to a decision based solely on automated processing.

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Our -- in Alternative 3, our definition of "automated processing" includes the purpose of making a solely automated decision. That's kind of -that's a slight distinction.

You know, you could -- "ADM" you could define separately, and then if it's used in a certain

way -- and that's what I find in this whole -- our 1 whole approach, we've defined "ADM" as the enemy, 2 whereas GDPR, I think, more correctly defines how it's used because this Alternative 3 defines "ADM" 4 5 when it's used for solely automated decision, you know. So anyway, that's just a slight difference 6 7 there. Thank you. Is our quidance CHAIR URBAN: 8 here that we would like staff to work with 9 Alternative 2? 10 And if I -- if I'm conveying this properly, 11 Mr. Mactaggart, let me know -- otherwise, correct 12 13 me -- that part of what we would like to see is the Alternative 2 and, like, a red line of the Colorado 14 15 equivalent, Colorado -- Colorado language that could -- that could be more doable in California. 16 17 MS. ANDERSON: If it's helpful, I can kind of walk you through where these provisions came from 18 with respect -- it's effectively an oral red line 19 20 between Colorado, GDPR, and Alternative 2. 21 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: I think, you 2.2 know, to the extent that we're going to put this out 23 there and get more comments back, I'm happy with it. 24 But what I wanted to do -- to do -- the 25 reason I wanted to talk about the ADM, though, and



I'm not sure this is the right area, but the 1 7221(e)(2), again, what -- I'm talking about the 2 3 architecture of the substantially replaced human decisionmaking, we say, you know, you don't have to 4 5 offer the opt-out if you have a reviewer who can review. 6 7 And I think that's completely backwards. We should be saying if no -- if a human's involved, 8 9 you don't have to offer the opt-out at all, period. 10 MS. ANDERSON: Well, that's if you -- if the board chooses to go with Alternative 2, then 11 things that have the human involvement that's 12 13 described in Alternative 2 would be out of scope for 14 everything for the ADMT requirements in that section. 15 So that's why we wanted to start with the definitions because, as mentioned before, when you 16 17 significantly narrow the definitions, that

significantly narrows everything else that flows from those definitions.

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BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Okay. So I haven't actually worked through all the thing, but if we did this, then as a company you would not have to offer an opt-out at all as long as the person was this. Okay. That's -- that's better.

CHAIR URBAN: Yeah. It obviates the



2. human decisionmaker opt out. MR. LAIRD: Having this qualified human 3 involved that meets these criteria gets you out of 4 5 this entire regulatory scheme. MS. ANDERSON: Correct. Would -- would it 6 7 be helpful to do that kind of quick oral walkthrough of GDPR in Colorado with respect to Alternative 2? I 8 don't want to belabor the point, but I'm happy to go 9 through that. 10 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I don't think we 11 need it now. 12 13 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Yeah. I don't think we need -- I do think it's --14 15 CHAIR URBAN: Okay. BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Yeah, if you're 16 going to follow up with it in writing anyway. 17 CHAIR URBAN: Yeah, presumably with some 18 19 info about the next round. And -- yeah. Okay. 20 Okay. Mr. Liebert, you didn't have a chance to weigh in. Are we sort of -- we have a 21 2.2 consensus about this? Okay. As long as we -- okay, 23 we've got a consensus. Wonderful. 24 So that gets us to issue two, I believe, which is Slide 7. 25

opt-out part, or that the human involved -- or the



MS. ANDERSON: Yes. Slide 7, please.

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Okay. So the second issue is the definition of "significant decision." This term is defined within the risk assessment and ADMT articles.

This slide displays a simplified version of the definition in the currently proposed regulations. Public comments make various recommendations with respect to this definition.

Some recommend leaving it as is. Others recommend using GDPR's language of, quote, "legal or similarly significant effects." Some recommend deleting the terms "access to" and deleting or clarifying the terms "essential goods or services."

While the agency can conceptually harmonize its "significant decision" definition as much as possible with GDPR and other state laws, it can do so only to the extent that doing -- doing so would be consistent with CCPA and the APA.

The proposed definition does already leverage concepts from GDPR and other states' privacy laws in this way.

If we can move to the next slide, please.

The board has discretion about how to define "significant decision" which includes how to modify it at this stage. We do need the board's

guidance on each of the five alternatives that's included on the slide.

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The alternatives reflect feedback from public comments. So the first is deleting "access to" as unnecessary or replacing it with "selection of consumers for."

The second is deleting "insurance."

The third is deleting "criminal justice."

And the fourth is deleting "allocation or assignment of work."

And, finally, number five is deleting "essential goods or services" or narrowing it as appropriate.

So now that we've provided the overview of the alternatives for the board, we'll pause for the board to discuss.

CHAIR URBAN: Thank you so much. And I hate to do this, so just feel free to tell me that you decided that this wasn't worth our time today, but one of the things I noticed in the comments was a -- somewhat of a confusion over what's exempted entirely from the statute and, thus, from these regulations.

Again, you know, reading just bits and pieces without understanding the entire whole -- how

it operates and how it lives within the statute, which is it, like, that is the extent of what is covered and what is -- falls within our jurisdiction.

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I saw some real confusion about certain kinds of personal information, certain kinds of data that I think didn't seem to, you know, be aware or wasn't -- weren't putting together correctly everything else with 1798.145 and 146 which just exempted stuff, like a bunch of stuff, like straight out of the statute.

And I noticed that you've put that into the definition. I would -- I was expecting to provide clear -- I expect that was to provide clarity and help people with this, you know, really difficult mental task to put it all together.

I know it doesn't make a difference legally at all, like that stuff is just exempted. And so this isn't about, like, what would happen in terms of the effect of the regulations because it legally doesn't matter.

But I wonder if it would be helpful to folks if this, like, carveout was restated kind of in a more general way at the beginning of the regulations. Or I mean -- I don't know, if we put it at the beginning of one section, I think we run into

the same challenge that I'm going to mention which is 1 that sometimes I think it can be -- I've written a 2 number of contracts and I've written some -- you know, it can be -- actually become a little more 4 5 confusing if you repeat it in some places but not others. 6 So I'm just -- you know, I'm just wondering 7 your thoughts about that. We can also just table it, 8 if you want to think about it. It's a minor thing 9 10 because, again, it doesn't change the effect of the regulations at all, but I thought I would mention it. 11 Certainly. I think staff could 12 MR. LAIRD: 13 propose sort of an alternative placement for that. And to your point, you're absolutely correct. 14 15 think the goals originally were just to remind sort of anybody looking at these regulations that there 16 17 are important exemptions in the CCPA when you look at 18 this list of significant decisions. 19 Just going to give a few examples. 20 instance, financial services. Obviously, we can think of a lot of things, credit card applications, 21 2.2

instance, financial services. Obviously, we can think of a lot of things, credit card applications, bank accounts, things of that nature. But that's almost entirely information subject to the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act which our law says is exempt from -- from our jurisdiction.

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So I make that example simply because we
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    felt it was important for people, when looking at
    these big categories of information, to understand
    it's a nuanced analysis that has to occur to make --
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    to understand whether or not it's actually a decision
    that's covered by this provision.
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                            Thank you. And that's not a
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              CHAIR URBAN:
    function of the provision as a function of the
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    statute.
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              MR. LAIRD: Of the law.
                            Yeah.
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              CHAIR URBAN:
                                   Yeah.
                                          Okay.
                                                  So
    comments on this one? Mr. Worthe? Mr. Mac --
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              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Yeah.
                                            That was
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    helpful.
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              I was going to -- whether on this page or
    the prior one of -- two of the things that are
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    remaining on your proposed -- I'll call it
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    Alternative 1 -- when you say the word "housing,"
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    what exactly are we trying to get at?
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              I stayed in a hotel last night. Is that
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    housing?
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              MR. LAIRD:
                          So that's a great question.
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    And I would note that --
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              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Sorry, just to add
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    on.
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Yeah. 1 MR. LAIRD: BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: If there's some other 2 3 regulation or law out there that further defines it, like you just explained for financial lending 4 5 services, let me know. MR. LAIRD: So I'd say the biggest 6 exemption to keep in mind is the Fair Credit 7 Reporting Act information subject to that and 8 lawfully complying with the fair -- Fair Credit 9 10 Reporting Act. It is exempt from our law, again, 11 when it's in compliance with FCRA. So, for instance, a housing decision being 12 13 made based on a consumer report subject to that law 14 would actually not be covered by this. 15 I'm going to look to my colleagues to make sure they're not going to shake their heads no, "you 16 17 got that wrong." Okay. Would you -- do you want to clarify that 18 19 any further? MS. ANDERSON: 20 That's correct. I mean, there are certain things -- certain aspects of 21 housing that would be carved out from the reach of 2.2 23 CCPA. 24 The other thing that I want to mention is 25 that to the extent that there are certain use cases



that are not specifically clear within the 1 2 regulations as they are that you as the board would like to specifically ensure are not covered by the regulations, we would take that direction and draft 4 5 some language for you all to consider at the next meeting, just in case there are issues like this 6 where a lot of these things involve a 7 fact-and-context-specific analysis where we cannot 8 literally articulate every decision that we're going 9 10 to be in versus out. 11 12 But if there are entire use cases that you all have 13

It's very much dependent upon those things. specific concerns about, we can take direction on that.

MR. LAIRD: And to that point, Mr. Worthe, for instance, on housing. If you said, actually, we don't want hotel in scope, we could explicitly exempt that out from that definition of housing.

BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: I think a good step would be, for housing and healthcare services, if you could provide us, you know, the broader exclusions so we know what is already excluded. And then if there's something that stands out, we could offer direction on adding more to it.

Does that work?

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MR. LAIRD: Absolutely. In fact, what I
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    would offer up, in fact, is that I think financial
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    and lending services, housing, and health care --
    health care services are three categories where
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 5
    there's sort of exemptions blended --
              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Just put them all
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    together.
              MR. LAIRD: -- and I think we could add
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    color to all three.
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              CHAIR URBAN:
                            Thank you.
              Yes? I apologize, Mr. Liebert. You move,
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    and I always think you want to talk.
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              BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: No.
                                          No --
              (Simultaneous cross-talk.)
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              CHAIR URBAN: Mr. Mactaggart, go ahead.
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              BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Okay.
                                                Thanks.
    You know, this is back where it gets into both, you
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    know, do you need to conduct a risk assessment?
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    you get the right to opt out?
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              And kind of going back to what Mr. Worthe
    just said, this one's really concerning for me,
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    because the way -- and you've dealt with it with a
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    little bit in the beginning when you talk about the
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    access to.
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              The way it's worded, I feel like this is
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where it gets back to the advertising which has got 1 nothing to do with behavioral advertising. But if 2 you use ADM, which you have to, because that's the way the ads work to show a hotel ad, to show an 4 5 airline ad, to show an education, you know, opportunity, this gets into you're going to need to 6 7 show a -- do a risk assessment just because of the nature of the business you're in. And you're going 9 to need to offer the opt-out of the actual ads. 10 That, I don't think can work because, you know, you're going to be using ADM in -- because even 11 if we change the definition of ADM to have the human 12 13 involvement, still somebody's going to buy an ad on Google or whatever and say, I want to place it next 14 to these keywords or whatever. That's kind of the 15 way these things work. 16 17 And then that -- that -- that won't -- that won't fly here. So I think we really need to -- of 18 19 course, can we all -- we all know where we want to

get to.

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We want to just say, like, if you're -- to your point, 60,000 denials a day from some doctor who's just -- a month, whatever -- sitting there hitting delete -- you know, deny -- that's clearly got to be covered. And so I -- so I have a big issue around advertising.

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Things like maps. You know, I -- my -- my mapping function tells me which direction to go, and it real-time routes me around traffic and stuff like that. And that's -- is that my access to the hospital, you know, where I'm going?

So I think things like that are -- you know, that shouldn't result in a risk assessment just because I'm -- I'm -- I'm telling you where to go, and it shouldn't result in me being able to opt out of that.

So most of these things, I -- for the deletion, you know, they -- I thought there was a really good comment from one firm that said, you know, look, we had 660 million work assignments last year in California. And not only would this mean that every person's assignment of work would be a significant decision, but everybody who didn't get the job, it's a significant decision.

So you have 660 million times however many people working at any given hour, and that can't be a significant decision. I kind of agree.

Like if -- if someone's close to the grocery store and they get the job because they're close to it, and then the firm has to go through and

say that -- you know, how it wasn't a discriminatory situation.

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So I think narrowing this really should be around those significant legal decisions which there's a big difference between not getting a job and not getting the, you know, pickup from -- from DoorDash to go into the next place.

And I think one of my general comments is a lot of the comments, while well-intentioned, are seeking to use privacy to regulate, like, workforce law, employment law, and, you know, other areas of law that people are concerned about, all of which are very valid.

I mean, no one wants to be in a, you know, unfairly surveilled workplace, but this is a privacy statute so I -- I think this definition of "significant decision" absolutely needs to be scaled back.

And, especially, I think it needs to be really tied to the actual denial of, you know, the job that you were looking for, the loan you were looking for, and I think we need to spend a lot of time on -- on Mr. Worthe's comment so that when you call the hotel and it's full, that's not a significant decision.

Thank you. Mr. Liebert? 2. 3 BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: All good points. So I'm -- I'm convinced that these approaches that 4 5 you're giving us these options for of deleting various things like insurance, et cetera, makes 6 7 sense. I'm not sure yet about the employment or independent contracting opportunities category; so 8 I'd like to kind of learn more about that. 9 10 And then I also think what Board Member Worthe said in terms of getting more 11 12 information regarding those other categories makes 13 sense. But the big picture here is thank you for 14 15 bringing these ways to constrain the number of use cases that would be having to deal with these issues. 16 17 So I think that's a good development, and I hope 18 we've given you some good direction. 19 CHAIR URBAN: Thank you, Mr. Liebert. 20 So if I -- in listening, I -- I don't want to miss anything -- so I think I've heard certainly 21 2.2 from Mr. Mactaggart, delete "access to" and delete 23 "insurance," and -- maybe? And from Mr. Worthe, 24 specificity on some of these other categories. 25 And what am I missing?

CHAIR URBAN:

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BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: I actually didn't make one point that I should for all of us, and that is but the Alternative 5, deleting or narrowing essential goods or services is a huge one; right?

CHAIR URBAN: Yeah.

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BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: I think firms, perhaps like Amazon and others, had some legitimate concerns about what that might mean for their -- their business models and should be quite pleased at the concept that we would be deleting or narrowing that as well.

BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Yeah. I think I just want to confirm what you just said, that we're going to take this page, so those that are deleted or removed, and we're going to take those three other categories and get better information about what's really already excluded in those buckets, and then decide if there's more work to do on those.

CHAIR URBAN: Thank you, Mr. Worthe.

When you say "these," do you mean the ones we've discussed or do you include all the ones that have been marked for (indiscernible)? Just because I would need to understand Mr. Liebert's comment about work allocation. Were you saying we should just go ahead and delete it? I thought you were saying --



BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Yes. I don't think 1 we should do that one. I -- I see that in the same 2 3 category of needing more information, if that's okay with you, because I just don't know the implications 4 5 I know that -- that -- that labor groups might have some important input on that as well. 6 7 CHAIR URBAN: Thank you. Mr. Mactaggart? 8 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Yeah. My point 9 10 would be I would delete everything you have here that you mark "Delete." 11 I would add something to really clarify 12 13 about the advertising side of things that just advertising doesn't create a risk assessment or an 14 15 opt-out as long as it's done, you know, first party. 16 And to Mr. Liebert's point, I agree kind of 17 conceptually. It's a question of where the line is. Clearly, I don't get the job because they 18 19 didn't even look at my resume. They just said, you 20 know, oh, he's got the wrong-sounding name. That's -- everybody agrees that's egregious. 21 2.2 And we can't kill the gig economy. 23 it's one of those things, that ship has sailed. 24 we got to be able to not pretend that we're going to,

through a privacy statute, come address how the

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I mean,

delivery person or the Uber or Lyft driver gets 1 assigned to the closest task, or, you know, use that 2 3 algorithm. I think that's -- there's a lot of 4 5 employment law that can govern it. And, frankly, this is where the legislature should get involved, if 6 it's not. But we -- you know, we're talking about 7 risks to privacy, not unemployment law. CHAIR URBAN: Thank you. Thank you, 9 10 Mr. Mactaggart. Broadly, I certainly agree that this just 11 requires a little bit more attention from the board, 12 13 absolutely. One of the things that I heard in public 14 15 comment when I attended the info session, for example, and I read in the transcript from gig 16 17 workers is, you know, being dropped entirely from the 18 platform with no notice and no understanding of, 19 like, what information might have been involved in 20 that decision. 21 And that's something that, for me, I'll 2.2 just say right here I haven't thought about this, I 23 probably shouldn't say it in a public meeting, I 24 haven't thought it through myself, but that -- that 25 we -- they don't even know if that decision relied on



personal information. And so that, to me, seems like the kind of use case that we might want to consider more closely, but I'm unsure.

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I do want to say a little bit of work -- a little word about what is a privacy issue. It is something that also is just throughout the comments. People would say that's not a privacy issue, that's a privacy issue. And -- and probably because it just seemed obvious to them, one way or the other.

Let's be really clear. You know, privacy is definitely about creepy which is something that's come up in the board before, but it's about much, much more serious things, too. And the creepy doesn't really matter. Who cares if something's creepy?

What we care about is the effects on people, the interaction with privacy, with personal information to make decisions that violate civil rights. That is very much a privacy issue, and that is not me saying that. That is a lot of courts saying that.

Discrimination in various forms based on characteristics of a person, those are privacy issues. And discrimination is reflected in almost every other privacy statute -- comprehensive privacy

statute, if not -- location, for example.

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I think Mr. Mactaggart's example of, you know, your -- the tracking of the location is a really good one and a rich one for us to consider, depending on the circumstances.

Depending on the circumstances, if you're tracking somebody to a reproductive health center and you are an abusive partner of the person going to the reproductive health center or you are a member of a community that doesn't want that person to gain critical information about their body or about their sexuality, that is a privacy issue. That relates to deeply intimate personal information about a person being used to make some kind of -- you know, some action against them.

Why do we care about what books you read? Why do we even care about what books you read?

We care about what books you read or other things that you read because the Supreme Court has reflected the societal value that one of the most foundational First Amendment rights is to be able to receive information in a private fashion so that people can consider information and consider ideas.

And the court has been very clear that this First Amendment protection is undergirded by the

privacy. So I just want us to be clear that privacy is not necessarily just what, you know, somebody thinks it is in the moment.

And, in my view, we need to go by our statute which is really centered on personal information.

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And we absolutely need to be, you know, judicious in how we extend -- how we sort of use our authority and to recognize that because privacy is what privacy is and it's -- you know, it has these many dimensions that, of course, our partners in the legislature, of course our partners and other agencies, they will have work -- for example, labor; right?

There are going to be issues that -- that will touch on our -- on privacy as well, and we have to be really clear-eyed and thoughtful about that.

But it doesn't mean that something isn't a privacy issue because it doesn't say the word "privacy."

BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Yeah. Thank you for that comment.

I've oftentimes said in the journey that privacy is the wrong word for privacy because I think, you know, in so many respects, how your information is used is a really fundamental question

for democracy, for the survival of democracy. And so I couldn't agree more.

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I think my issue here is that, you know, your example, which is a great one, really depends on the information going somewhere that you the user didn't want it to go.

I'm using the mapping function. I kind of know that the mapping company needs to know where I'm going. The question is, once I've gotten to the reproductive clinic, I don't expect them to sell it.

And that's why the whole architecture of CPRA, CCPA was aimed at giving the users control over their own information. Consumers get control of their own information. The abusive partner should not get that.

You should be absolutely sure that when you're dealing with a particular service, a dating service, whatever, religious service, that that information stays between you and the service. And that's why that whole approach is here.

What's concerning about -- about this is suddenly we're seeing that the firm that's providing you that service, that you know is providing you the service, that you know is getting you around the traffic somehow, that's a -- that's -- that I should

significant decision or they have to do a risk 2 assessment. And that I don't -- I don't agree with. It's what they do with the information. 4 5 And that's -- that's, I think, what we're all kind of, I think, triangulating on. But that's -- I think 6 it's -- really, it's what happens to the information. 7 It's not the fact that it got processed. 9 CHAIR URBAN: Thank you, Mr. Mactaggart. 10 How are people feeling about lunch? back up first. I -- you know, boy, have I messed up 11 because I've now, like, mentioned lunch, and my 12 13 intent was to first ask staff if they felt like they had enough information about these alternatives. 14 MR. LAIRD: Yeah. 15 I'd like to take the opportunity to just try to summarize back to what I 16 17 think. CHAIR URBAN: Everybody's going to think 18 about lunch. 19 20 MR. LAIRD: And then we can talk about lunch. 21 I apologize. I'm making all 2.2 CHAIR URBAN: 23 kinds of bad decisions today. MR. LAIRD: Okay, very good. So what I've 24 heard from the discussion and what I think we're 25

either have the right to opt out because it's a

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prepared to come back with text of would be a version of the "significant decision" definition that removes the words "access to," that removes potentially all of the alternatives that were presented here, all five of those.

I recognize there's been discussion,

I recognize there's been discussion, though, and a little bit of debate around allocation or assignment of work.

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I guess I just want to point one thing out. When folks are asking for additional information, technically, when we -- if we leave it in here and then we go out for public comment again, at least under the APA, comments are supposed to be constrained to things that are changing from the last version and not necessarily staying the same from before.

It's not to say we wouldn't get comments on these if we're asking for them, and we could. At the same time, another way to approach it would be to eliminate it, see what the comments are to that elimination. And so I guess I just want clarity.

Are we eliminating it and asking for more comments, or are we keeping it in and asking for more comments?

CHAIR URBAN: So my understanding was that

we would be looking at use cases which may result in 1 deletion or may result in edits to the language which 2 would then provoke comments. But I could -- am I misunderstanding you, 4 5 Mr. Liebert or Mr. Worthe, because these were --6 okay. I think -- I think 7 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: we -- what I was -- what I heard from you on 8 9 financial or lending service -- I'm trying to read 10 sideways -- but there's a broader set of restrictions around that that we don't have here. 11 And then we talked about -- because I 12 13 mentioned housing and healthcare services, and you 14 previously mentioned that first one, and then I think 15 board member brought up adding that fourth category on the employment to a set of -- a set of terms that 16 17 you're going to give us more information about how 18 they really play out because there's other rules that 19 impact how broad those words look to me. That's what 20 I was asking for. 21 So -- and by the way, you're going to get 2.2 comments. A number of people want to comment, so. 23 CHAIR URBAN: Yeah. Mr. Liebert? 24 BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: I just want to make

sure -- I want to keep it in for now, the employment

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or independent contracting opportunities to get those comments, but also to get information from staff about use cases that would help us understand that next time we visit this, whether or not we think it should be taken out.

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CHAIR URBAN: I think the process point was just that we have to make some kind of a change to get -- to get a comment. But I think we -- I think we can work with that. I really do.

Mr. Mactaggart? Yeah, go ahead.

BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Mr. Laird, can I suggest that we bifurcate and we sort of have -- one is like the more permanent job situation and then one is the temporary, like, little, you know, DoorDash, you know, Uber, Lyft kind of situation.

And I feel like if we do -- and we can play with that -- that to me, I think might get more at what Mr. Liebert's talking about, I think.

MR. LAIRD: Let's see. Okay. So, you know, the provision that we called out from what is a list of sort of employment decisions is allocation or assignment of work. My understanding was that was what we were kind of focused on, not necessarily compensation, promotion, demotion, suspension, or termination.

So if I'm hearing correctly -- I just want to make sure I'm clear on what we should be doing 2 from the staff level -- we could, for instance, try to go through comments and surface to you all at the 4 5 next meeting sort of where comments have raised issues and examples around allocation of assign -- or 6 assignment of work if that would be helpful. 7 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: When I hear "use 8 9 cases," I mean, we could try to do further research 10 for you all but I just want to make sure we're --Can I suggest, I think some of the comments 11 felt different. Some of the labor comments were 12 13 like, our staff are getting -- are feeling terrible because they have to be on one side of town then on 14 15 the other, and they -- the -- they don't have enough travel time, or the nurses are -- were not assigned 16 17 properly to the workforce. That feels like one set 18 of issues with kind of permanent labor. 19 And then the other is sort of the gig 20 economy of the drivers who are showing up somewhere. And so I don't -- I just -- I'll throw that out 21 2.2 there. There may be a -- there may be a "there" 23 there. 24 CHAIR URBAN: Mr. Worthe? 25 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Yeah. If it helps,

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be really clear on housing and healthcare services.
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    I just think those are way too broad.
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              MR. LAIRD:
                          Yeah.
              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE:
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                                    Right?
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              MR. LAIRD: Yeah.
              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: So however we need
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    to -- if you can show me it's just not as broad as
    you think for these reasons or let's come up with
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    language that tightens them up if there's --
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              MR. LAIRD: Yeah. For those three I
    mentioned before that would remain, we would -- we
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    would certainly offer clarifying definitions.
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              CHAIR URBAN: Thank you.
              Mr. Liebert, are you happy with that?
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              BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: I'm just confused
    with that.
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              CHAIR URBAN: Okay. Well, yeah.
              BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: Yeah. So how are
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    we -- I understand the point that you made. And then
    the point that you made, Madam Chair, is -- is that
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    if we alter that, that will create a commentary
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    process?
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              CHAIR URBAN: As I understood by Mr. Laird,
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    it's just that --
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              BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT:
                                     Okay.
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CHAIR URBAN: Yeah. Alter it, and that could be by adding examples. That could be by -that could be by us having a chance to talk about it and revising the language to some degree. Or it could be by deleting it.

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BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: Yeah. What would you recommend?

MR. LAIRD: Oh, actually, one thing I'm going to recommend, although I was going to force you all to figure this out before lunch is if we could come back, perhaps from a staff level, sort of a quick (indiscernible).

BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: Sure.

MR. LAIRD: And then the last thing I just want to acknowledge, though, before we break is the issue Mr. Mactaggart raised around at the beginning of the definition still adding clarity to provision or denial of to potentially scope out advertising or make clear sort of whether that threshold is, and it's not necessarily the use of a map or an advertisement leading up to a decision. So trying to -- trying to add some clarity and confining the definition further there as well.

CHAIR URBAN: Okay. Okay. Wonderful. BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Addressing the



MR. LAIRD: That's exactly what I meant. 2. 3 Yep. CHAIR URBAN: All right. Thank you. This 4 5 has been incredibly helpful. Our advisors have been incredibly helpful. I think that we have made some 6 7 real, substantive progress. I hope that it's been helpful to you for us to talk to these issues and 8 give us -- give you our -- what we would like to see 9 10 next. With that, let's take a break for lunch, 11 12 and I suggest that we plan to come back at 13 one o'clock. That would be 45 minutes, or we can --14 does that work? 15 Okay. Fantastic. Thanks, everybody. The Zoom will remain open if you're on the Zoom, but we 16 17 won't come back before one o'clock. Thank you. 18 (Whereupon, a lunch recess was held.) 19 CHAIR URBAN: Wonderful. Welcome back, 20 everyone. 21 Now that we are all fed and hydrated, let's go ahead and dive back in. If you are joining us for 2.2 23 the first time now, we are working through agenda 24 item Number 3 on draft regulations. And we are on, 25 as I believe, Slide Number 9 on the modification to

advertising thing, too.

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proposed rule regulations PowerPoint and the materials for today.

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And with that, I'd like to turn it over -- back over to the Legal Division team.

MR. LAIRD: And before we proceed to Issue Number 3, the slide currently prepared, just as I committed earlier, I just want to restate one more time to make sure with -- we align with the board's direction in terms of Issue 2, significant decision, what our plan is from the staff level.

So three things we're looking to do, essentially, accept the Alternatives 1, 2, 3, and 5 in a proposed modified text; add further definitions explanation to financial lending services, housing, and health care services; further explore alternatives with allocation or assignment of work, including exploring potentially a division between sort of permanent employee allocation or assignment of work versus the example of gig workers or independent contractors as well as back supporting that with potential examples and use cases to add some color to that issue for the board to consider when they see this text again.

And then, finally, to further revise the opening of the definition to make clear that

advertising would not be included as part of the 1 provision or denial of one of these significant 2. 3 decisions. CHAIR URBAN: Thank you. That sounds 4 5 correct, and like a clear summary to me. Yeah, Mr. Mactaggart? 6 7 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: I would say it sounded correct to me. The only thing I would say is 8 9 there were a number of insurance submissions which, 10 frankly, were quite long in the comments, and I went through them but I can't say that I'm an expert in 11 12 insurance law. So sometimes they raise stuff saying, 13 this is, you know, just the intersection between the -- whatever the insurance act is, and our act. 14 15 And so maybe there needs to be some, I don't know, clarification if there weren't insurance, 16 but I don't -- I'm just throwing that out there. 17 MR. LAIRD: I will note that's the one that 18 19 actually proposes until deletion --20 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Oh, sorry. MR. LAIRD: -- and if we delete, to your 21 22 point, that would actually, I think, resolve that 23 issue in this context. 24 CHAIR URBAN: Thank you, Mr. Laird. 25 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: We're deleting



everything that you mark as delete?

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MR. LAIRD: Yes, with the exception of allocation or assignment of work. We're going to explore an alternative. Yeah.

CHAIR URBAN: Wonderful. Thank you.

MR. LAIRD: All right. Very good. So moving on to Issue Number 3, behavioral advertising threshold, I am going to once again pass it along to my esteemed colleagues.

MS. ANDERSON: Okay. My colleague Neel Shaikh already covered some of this in the context of discussing other issues among the board, but just to refresh the -- when we say behavioral advertising threshold, we're talking about the language in both the risk assessment article and the ADMT article.

The regulations, as currently drafted, would require a business that profiled the consumer for behavioral advertising. That includes first party and cross contact; it does not include contextual advertising but it would require businesses engaged in that kind of profiling to both conduct a risk assessment and to comply with ADMT requirements.

The inclusion of the threshold was based on direction from the board and had been recommended by

the sub -- the new rule subcommittee. And as you all 1 know, the threshold has drawn significant feedback 2 from the public. Consumer advocacy groups have supported it, 4 5 particularly the opt-out requirement to address first-party advertising by businesses. However, 6 small businesses and industry groups have strongly 7 objected to it, in part because of concerns that the 8 9 threshold would negatively impact their ability to 10 advertise to their own customers. 11 Next slide, please. 12 The options on this slide are leave the 13 threshold as is for risk assessments and automated 14 decisionmaking technology or remove the threshold for 15 risk assessments and automated decisionmaking 16 technology. 17 So we'll pause here for the board's discussion of those alternatives. 18 19 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you. Did you 20 have -- did you have any explication of the choice here for us beyond the --21 2.2 CHAIR URBAN: I mean, I quess it's very 23 simple. It's in or out.

Okay. Wonderful. Thank you. Mr. Worthe?

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Mr. Mactaggart? Okay.



I mean, this BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Yeah. 1 2. kind of goes back to earlier discussion. Walk me 3 through what happens if you remove this. It just seems hard for me to wrap my head around it, like we 4 5 can just take something out and we're good with it. And I would like to -- I do appreciate, 6 7 though, hearing from staff what your -- your preferences, too. There's only two choices. 8 Sure. So staff's 9 MS. ANDERSON: 10 recommendation would be to simplify implementation at this time, deleting the profiling for behavioral 11 advertising threshold from both articles. 12 13 This would mean that businesses no longer have the requirements that they're engaging in this 14 15 16

particular kind of profiling. They would not have to conduct a risk assessment for this particular kind of profiling, nor would they have the ADMT obligations of providing a pre-use notice, providing an opt-out right or providing access to ADMT upon request.

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Oh, one thing to clarify is, MS. SHAIKH: of course, the concept of selling or sharing would still be in the law. So, like, it would still be in the risk assessment requirements.

And, of course, the CCPA provides consumers with the ability to opt out of selling or sharing.



So that would stay the same and potentially still remain in risk assessments.

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CHAIR URBAN: Thank you. Before we move on, did you have comments on Mr. Worthe -- the second part of Mr. Worthe's question as to what would be the effect of the removal on the -- on the regulatory framework?

MR. LAIRD: Yeah. But I think in terms of the framework, if you don't mind, sorry, essentially, this is one of multiple categories of automated decisionmaking technology and then also triggers for risk assessments that was included.

And so when -- if you think about it, I look at it as a list of topics we included. This would just remove one of those items from the list, and so the rest remains intact. But this essentially would come out of this regulatory scheme.

The other thing I just want to emphasize at this point that really goes for all of these proposals and anything we're potentially walking back, that doesn't eliminate this board's ability to revisit these issues, to reconsider adding these at a future date, to further research and observe what's happening in the marketplace.

And so certainly anything that the board

decides to scale back at this time, I would recommend 1 2. we continue to monitor as an agency. CHAIR URBAN: Thank you, Mr. Laird. Mr. Mactaggart -- Mr. Liebert, are you --4 5 BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: I think this is a big deal and that all of those folks who wrote in 6 7 should recognize this as a really big deal and that the agency is listening and paying real attention to 8 these concerns. And so I ultimately am supportive of 9 10 removing it and applaud the staff for the work that 11 they did in this regard as well. Thanks. 12 CHAIR URBAN: Thank you. Are you ready, 13 Mr. Mactaggart? BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Thanks. And T 14 15 want to apologize to you. I think I did support this a couple of, you know, meetings ago, and I -- at the 16 17 time, but I realized I was just conflating behavioral 18 advertising with cross-context behavioral 19 advertising. And so -- which maybe many of us did, 20 but it is a new term, so I understand the comments. And I think you just answered it, but I 21 2.2 just -- one question is so if we just stuck -- if we 23 just change it to cross-context behavioral 24 advertising but the consumer already has the right to 25 opt out of that under CCPA, and so, theoretically, if



they've exercised their rights, none of that's going on. So I think that's fine.

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And then the other question. I saw one comment in the comments about the B2 for the risk assessment profiling a consumer through systematic observation of a public, accessible place. And I think my answer is going to be you're -- you're going to tell me that it's in profiling. But I think the comment that I read from one of the -- one of the commenters was, look, if we're just basically security cameras, you know, we're not doing stuff with people, but that's not -- that -- then that wouldn't fall into the profiling, right?

MS. ANDERSON: That's actually a separate threshold, and my colleague Neel Shaikh will be addressing the public profiling threshold next.

CHAIR URBAN: Can I ask Mr. Mactaggart, with regards to the cross -- well, actually, I apologize, Mr. Mactaggart. I think this is a question for staff. This hadn't occurred to me. Thank you, Mr. Mactaggart, for pulling that out of the comments.

So if we were to strike the whole thing, including cross-context behavioral advertising, that would mean that cross-context behavioral advertising

also wouldn't trigger a risk assessment? 1 Actually, when -- if --2 MS. ANDERSON: No. when we're talking about the profiling for behavioral advertising threshold, we also added a separate 4 definition of behavioral advertising to the 5 definition -- to the definition section. 6 CHAIR URBAN: Got it. 7 So if we take out the MS. ANDERSON: 8 9 profiling for behavioral advertising threshold, we would also take out that definition of behavioral 10 advertising. The rest of the existing framework 11 12 within CCPA and the existing regulations about opting 13 out of cross-context behavioral advertising, the --14 that would still remain as is. 15 CHAIR URBAN: Okay. Wonderful. Thank you very much. Thank -- thank you for clarifying that. 16 I'd like to echo Mr. Liebert's comment 17 that -- very much appreciating staff's careful 18 19 attention to the comments and to -- you know, we've 20 gotten lots of comments on this in our board meetings as well. We've had a lot of public engagement. 21 I feel bound to say, again, you know, this 2.2 23 isn't a question of authority. This is a question of 2.4 how far we want to extend this authority at this 25 time.



And I would -- you know, I -- and I 1 absolutely agree with Mr. Liebert that this is a --2 3 this is a big deal that the board has consensus to remove this now. It's a big deal, and it is a sign 4 5 that staff and the board have been very responsive to -- to the comments, and I would hope that that 6 would be recognized. 7 So thank you very much for that. 8 Mr. Worthe, did you -- did anybody else 9 10 want to opine on this? Or are we on -- do we have consensus to go ahead with alternative -- the 11 alternative? 12 13 Okay. Let's move on to Issue Number 4. 14

MS. SHAIKH: Thank you. So turning now to Issue 4, if we could go to the next slide, please.

Thank you.

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So this Issue 4 addresses the other extensive profiling thresholds that are in the framework. So we'll start on this slide with work or educational profiling, and that generally addresses profiling of job or educational program applicants, students, employees, or independent contractors through systematic observation in workplace or educational settings.

If a business is engaged in this type of

profiling, under the proposed regulations it would be required to conduct a risk assessment and to provide pre-use notice opt-out and access mechanisms to affected consumers.

Next slide, please.

Thank you.

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With respect to public profiling, this threshold addresses profiling of the consumer through systematic observation of a publicly accessible place and, similarly, to worker educational profiling. A business conducting this would be subject to risk assessment and the notice ADMT -- notice opt-out and access requirements in the ADT framework.

Next slide, please.

Thank you.

And so during the comment period, we did receive comments on these thresholds. Consumer advocacy organizations supported the inclusion of the worker educational profiling threshold to protect consumers in these contexts. We also, of course, had industry commenters who were concerned about the worker educational profiling threshold stifling their ability to manage their workers, implement efficiencies, and chill innovations.

Those commenters also raised concerns that



the public profiling threshold could capture everyday
activities such as tools to map fitness routes, and
they recommended either removing the threshold or
clarifying that it does not encompass services that
consumers enable to record their own movements.

So, essentially, a consumer is turning on

So, essentially, a consumer is turning on the mapping function or narrowing the types of publicly available places that are in scope of the definition. So we received a variety of comments on this threshold.

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Now, turning to the actual slide, again, it's similar to what was presented on the prior issues. The board, of course, can always leave these thresholds as they are. They could also remove the -- remove these thresholds from the risk assessment framework, from the ADMT framework, or from both.

And, again, as we've said throughout this presentation, these are just a couple options before the board. Of course, to the extent that there's words missing that you prefer or anything like that, staff is absolutely open to that type of feedback and is here for questions.

I'll pause here.

CHAIR URBAN: Thank you. As a quick --



well, I have a question; I don't know if it's quick -- which is I was just wondering, based on how -- the comments and how they sort of -- how they landed, we -- why we only have the two options here, the yes or the no, as opposed to, for example, as Mr. Worthe pointed out for the earlier conversation, more -- more information about or more understanding of what some of these would mean. MS. SHAIKH: Absolutely. Some of it is

MS. SHAIKH: Absolutely. Some of it is the -- just the nature of the slide. We didn't want to provide like many, many formulations on one slide. So we were trying to simplify it just on the slide itself.

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But, again, like other options that were provided in comments, we're narrowing definitions or narrowing the scope of the threshold which is always available. And to the extent the board is interested in exploring those options, we can provide a bit more tailored feedback on that.

And then about the comment kind of taking the, like, bird's-eye view of where we are with these comments on these thresholds is -- you know, we really got a variety of comments here. We have consumers and consumer advocacy groups who are talking about the concerns they have about this type

of program, particularly in the workplace setting. 1 And then, of course, you have businesses and industry 2 commenters saying, you know, but these technologies also have very beneficial uses to businesses, to the 5 public. And so we have a wide variety of comments 6 7 that are really saying there are risks to these uses, there are benefits to these uses. And so that's why 8 one of the kind of foundational questions to the 9 10 board right now is, you know, given this context from across the comments, is this -- and considering 11 these -- the balance of the benefits and risks 12 13 presented in the comments, is this something that the 14 board is interested in pursuing or holding back for 15 now? CHAIR URBAN: Wonderful. Thank you. 16 17 know, I find work and educational profiling to be potentially very profoundly important depending on 18 what's happening, you know? 19 20 And I read the -- I read the comments when I, you know, I absolutely was sympathetic to 21 businesses' concerns here about, you know, basic --2.2 23 some of the basic sort of functions that they need 24 to -- they need to undertake and things that are

rightly within the prerogative of the employer.



And I'm also -- I was also very sensitive 1 2 to some of the concerns from workers, you know, where things just may be going way -- well outside of that and directly becoming a concern about privacy, 4 5 dignity, autonomy, et cetera. So, from my part, I think this is one of 6 7 those situations where -- sorry, I would appreciate -- I would appreciate a little more 8 9 information on use cases, I think. 10 But let me -- okay. So we've got 11 Mr. Worthe, we have Mr. Mactaggart, and we have Mr. Liebert. 12 No? 13 I liked what you UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: just --14 15 CHAIR URBAN: Okay. Thank you. 16 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Well, actually, I was 17 going to use a use case to understand this better, and this could be a really bad example; so don't 18 19 laugh out loud if it is. 20 If I'm applying to, like, a large transportation company to be a truck driver and I 21 2.2 check -- on my application, I check a box that says I 23 have a previous DUI and their system kicks my 24 application out without anybody seeing it because I 25 checked that box, is that profiling in this



definition? 1 MS. ANDERSON: Sorry. We're both working 2. on this together. I think in that context, we're thinking 4 5 about the overlap -- the potential overlap, between profiling and significant decisions. So, obviously, 6 the concerns about workplace and educational 7 profiling and significant decisions that impact 9 hiring decisions and allocation and assignment of 10 work and compensation and those sorts of things are covered by this broader framework. 11 12 I think this specific question that you 13 were asking about would be covered by the significant 14 decision threshold. 15 CHAIR URBAN: All right. Mr. Mactaggart? BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Yeah. I had a 16 17 question. So going back to the comment of walking by 18 the, you know, billboard and it flashes and it takes a picture of you, whatever. So profiling versus the 19 20 security camera in the airport which may have a 21 function where it could search for a faceprint if it 2.2 turns out the cops are like, well, we got a bad quy 23 here. 24 How does -- how does the -- that

profiling -- the public profiling -- where do you



think the line sits there because of the definition of profiling?

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MS. SHAIKH: Absolutely. So it would have -- thank you. There would have to actually be some sort of -- the definition of "profiling" in the statute means there actually has to be an evaluation of the consumer that's happening via the automated processing.

And so, for instance, a CCTV, like a video camera, it depends on -- this is going to be a frustrating lawyerly answer -- but it really depends on how the business is attempting to use it. Like, are they using it with potentially even like a mix of facial recognition to determine, you know, is this someone who's a safety threat? Because that's an evaluation of the consumer.

But if there are -- and I know I've said this in -- with other thresholds, but if there are things that board members are concerned or -- you know, this is not the type of use case that we are trying to get to.

We can always draft a more tailored carveout within the definition or within the threshold to make sure that, for instance, if you do not want just the general use of a security camera in

1 a retail store to be covered, we can always carve 2 that out.

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MR. LAIRD: Can I maybe ask my colleague, would it be fair to say the billboard that takes your picture but then determines on -- based on something about your picture that it wants to advertise something to you specifically, right, that would be profiling at that point; that would be covered here.

But then the point I want to make is there are the exceptions as well. So then the -- part of the concept is that would have been -- that would be covered.

But then if the same camera is being used, to your point, to -- to, you know, alert for known terrorists or something of that nature, that would fall under our safety and fraud exception if that was the sole use of it.

So it would actually -- again, to my colleague's point, it's all use dependent. It depends on how that technology is actually --

CHAIR URBAN: You're advertising to terrorists. We don't know what to do.

BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: You know, I'd like to echo the Chair's comments. I think we should get a little more, you know, information on this. And I

said many times and I think this is in the significant decision part but, you know, we all actually have an interest in knowing whether the delivery driver is being monitored.

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I mean, you all kind of want that at some level to make sure that the person's not speeding, not going crazy, not blowing through stop signs. So that's kind of a good -- societal good. But, of course, the delivery driver deserves to know what's happening but I'm not sure that we need to create a situation where the delivery driver can opt out of it.

And this is where I get really nervous that we're a privacy statute and we're all of a sudden getting into sort of employment, you know, work -- work -- work rules which I feel like they're super important. It's just maybe not the thing you hear.

So I think when you come back with a more granular sort of -- between this work and public profiling, maybe we could just keep that kind of approach -- those questions in mind.

CHAIR URBAN: Thank you. So -Mr. Mactaggart, so your comment applies to both
worker educational profiling trigger and the public
profiling trigger. We're talking about those

together. 1 I thought that was me. 2. 3 MR. LAIRD: I think that's an air -aircraft. 4 CHAIR URBAN: Very low aircraft. 5 I thought that was my microphone. 6 I made a joke about a terrorist. Bad idea. 7 So do we -- does the board have consensus 8 9 around that request? 10 Okay. Mr. Liebert? 11 BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: Mm-hmm. 12 CHAIR URBAN: Okay. Wonderful. 13 And is that -- does that provide the staff 14 quidance for us? 15 MS. SHAIKH: I just want to make sure we understand the quidance. Is it to think through 16 17 these thresholds based on the public comments, based on the feedback today, with potential use cases, and 18 for the board to consider in terms of determining the 19 20 scope of what's in and out? 21 CHAIR URBAN: Precisely. Wonderful. Thank 2.2 you. 23 I think that brings us back to training and 24 maybe we are in a better place to talk about it in 25 terms of our understanding.



MS. ANDERSON: Can we just ask one -- one clarifying question of the board which is if -- if you all have certain use cases that you want to make clear would be in or would be out -- because we can also modify what these thresholds actually mean -- so if there are certain things that you want to be clear should not be included because you all kind of agree that they shouldn't or you want to be clear that certain things are included, we would love to have that direction, too, so that we can kind of target our assessment about use cases that would then be in or out as well.

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CHAIR URBAN: Thank you. Mr. Mactaggart?

BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: My quick reaction to that says, in terms of workplace, there's a ton of software, I think, that is just what I would call -- has come at this point to be sort of normal.

So it might be your card key getting into the building tells you what time you showed up. You know, it might be the monitor in the car that -- or the truck -- truck that shows how fast you're driving. It might be, you know, some kind of an attendance sort of situation.

And I know these are very hot topics for labor and I'm not trying to, again, diminish them,

but I don't know that they -- we want to make
transparent, but I feel like they're not particularly
risky, and they're not -- it's going to be very
difficult to create a situation where the employee
gets to opt out of the use of these things in this
day and age.

However, there should be transparency, that

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employees should know they're being surveilled, like, if that's -- that's really important, you know? And that feels very different than -- you know, let's figure out which woman's about to get pregnant and fire her before she's even gotten pregnant. That's obviously super creepy.

And then with a public -- same sort of thing, you know, the CCTV that doesn't do anything in an airport, no big deal. And then the -- you walk into the store and then facial matches you to -- to, you know, some database and says you're a customer that we should really pay attention to versus you're not, that -- that also -- that feels really creepy.

So those types of things, for me, are my first reaction.

CHAIR URBAN: Thank you.

MS. ANDERSON: Just to clarify that just what I'm hearing back from you. So if we're talking

about defining the threshold, it sounds like what you want to do is something a little bit different which is, well, that you would want things like car key access, checking in, clocking in and out, speed of driving, things like that. All of those technologies would be in as a threshold of profiling -- worker educational profiling.

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But what your proposal would do would actually not be to modify -- further modify the definition under the threshold but it would be to carve out the opt-out requirements for work or educational profiling.

So it seems to me like you would be in -it would be kind of a between, not leave as is, not
an alternative, but saying for those types of
technologies, those would be in as work or
educational profiling but you wouldn't provide an
opt-out from them. You would just have the notice
and access.

BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: This is sort of like I can describe the destination and how you get there is sort of how you guys get there. But I think that what I'm trying to say is I don't feel like it's tenable to have these things be -- you know, opt out, even though I know it's going to be contentious to

2. But that doesn't mean that the employee or the worker, that whoever does it shouldn't know that, you know, this stuff's being -- being monitored, you 4 5 know, about their behavior work. MS. KIM: What about with regard to a risk 6 7 assessment? So if a business is using this kind of, you 8 know, technology to do those things as described, do 9 10 you think that it warrants a business conducting a risk assessment? 11 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Well, again, for 12 13 me, I come back to the language. Is it a fundamental risk to the privacy and 14 15 security of consumers; right? And consumers are employees, obviously. 16 17 But, again, I don't think swiping into the office or to the place to show, you know, I used my card key, I 18 went out three times, I came back in three times. 19 20 That -- to me, it's just -- it's hard to know that's a -- that's a -- that's a privacy risk. 21 2.2 And, again, they're making sure I don't speed on the 23 freeway or that I take my break. That doesn't feel 24 like that's a privacy risk. 25 It depends what they're doing with it.

say that.



they're then selling it to some insurance company to 1 2 make sure I can't qo get a job somewhere else because I sped three times, maybe I want to know about that. So it's not so much the activity, it's what's done 5 with the data. Sorry. I'm not being very clear, but 6 7 that's kind of where I'm coming at it. CHAIR URBAN: Yeah. I think, I think the 8 picture you're drawing is quite -- quite clear, 9 10 Mr. Mactaggart, but I'm not sure if staff need more indication to help think about it. Yeah. 11 12 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: I'm going to give 13 you an example. My computer has a faceprint to open That, I don't think necessarily means they got 14 15 to do a risk assessment. But, yeah, if they're selling my faceprint, 16 17 for sure. You know, if Lenovo is selling it, then 18 yeah. 19 So it's really -- again, for me, it's not so much the activity, it's what happens to the data 20 which is actually the whole way CCPA and CPRA is 21 2.2 structured. 23 MR. LAIRD: And maybe that was the point I 24 was going to make is -- I mean, some of the things I

think you're suggesting are covered by other aspects



of the CCPA already and -- and/or -- and other 1 components of this draft regulations. 2 So anyway, that -- I don't necessarily have 3 an answer to that besides to point out that if we're 4 5 not going to do opt out or access or pre-use notice for those things, then that does start to lean 6 towards removing --7 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Mr. Laird, 8 maybe -- maybe what could happen when you bring it 9 10 back is you could say, well, the reason we're recommending removing -- because it kind of looks 11 12 biq --13 MR. LAIRD: Yeah. BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: -- is because 14 15 it's covered here, here, here, and here. MR. LAIRD: 16 Okay. 17 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: You know? then -- and then, that'd be helpful. And then, you 18 19 know, it's already done. So there's -- really, we're 20 solving for nothing here. 21 MS. ANDERSON: One thing I just wanted to 2.2 point out just because you were mentioning, you know, 23 maybe not having a risk assessment associated with 24 the use of clocking in or out or security-related 25 things, if you're processing a biometric, if you're



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processing SPI, that is a trigger for a risk
 1
    assessment out -- like regardless of these particular
 2
    profiling thresholds.
              So I just want to be clear about that.
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    Just like we were talking about before with the
    profiling for behavioral advertising, that's entirely
 6
    separate from the threshold of having to conduct a
 7
    risk assessment if you're selling or sharing personal
    information. So just to be clear about how that
 9
10
    works together.
              BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: You're right.
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12
    The computer companies should say this is why I'm not
13
    selling you -- you know, you should know that they're
14
    not.
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              MS. ANDERSON: Mm-hmm.
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              BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: So, yes.
                                                   I'm
17
    sorry. You're right.
              CHAIR URBAN:
                           Okay.
                                   Thank you,
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19
    Mr. Mactaggart. Other comments?
                                      No?
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              Mr. Liebert?
                            No.
              Staff, do you feel -- or Legal Division
21
    team, do you feel like you have a sense of this one?
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              MR. LAIRD: Yeah.
                                 I think so. I think
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    we'll come back with a proposal and/or supplemental
25
    explanation of --
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1 CHAIR URBAN: Great. 2. MR. LAIRD: -- options. 3 CHAIR URBAN: Wonderful. Thank you. believe that brings us to Issue Number 5 which is 4 5 actually where we started. And, yeah. Okay. Thank you. Please take 6 7 it away. Thank you. And just to spare MS. SHAIKH: 8 9 everyone because I -- I know that we -- we've already 10 provided a background on the training threshold, why don't we skip ahead to two slides of the alternative 11 12 presented for training. 13 Thank you. Yes. All right. Just -- again, just to refresh 14 15 for members of the public who might be tuning in now, there are a few options before the board -- and, 16 17 again, non-exhaustive options -- the -- with how to 18 handle the training threshold. 19 Of course, the board can always leave 20 things as is. They could narrow the threshold by 21 adding some sort of limiting standard so it's not 2.2 tech -- technologies that are capable of being used 23 for certain purposes but narrowing the actual to 24 potentially just uses. And then there's also, of

course, the option of just removing it from the ADMT



framework, removing it from the risk assessment framework, or removing it from both.

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And so we're happy to discuss how the board could approach this and answer any questions, but we'll pause here for now.

CHAIR URBAN: Thank you. If you're prepared to talk about this, I would be grateful to hear a little bit more about the range of viewpoints in the comments on these issues. Again, you know, I read through them and I feel like I have a sense of it, but I don't have the deep attention to it.

MS. SHAIKH: Absolutely. And, again, with the -- obviously, there was the letter-writing campaign that was generally supportive of the regulations. Then we have industry commenters who had a variety of feedback on the threshold.

Commenters requested removing the threshold, and some of the reasoning was that they think that the processing to train AI or ADMT is low risk.

Alternatively, commenters also recommended narrowing it so that it only applies to training systems that the business actually intends to be used for any of the purpose out -- purposes outlined in the threshold or that are reasonably likely to be

And so that's really like at a high level. 2. What we've seen in the comments is just general support for the concept. And then from industry 4 5 commenters, we've seen a request to either remove it or to narrow the threshold away from the "capable of 6 being used" standard. 7 CHAIR URBAN: Thank you. One more 8 9 question -- sorry -- is that these would apply 10 prospectively; is that correct? MS. SHAIKH: Yes. For both sets of 11 12 requirements, it would be prospective. 13 So risk assessments, prospect -- oh, sorry. Risk assessments is a bit of a nuance. But when 14 15 we're talking about the pre-use notice of providing the notice in the opt-out, that would be on a 16 17 qo-forward basis. CHAIR URBAN: A go-forward basis. 18 19 MS. SHAIKH: Yeah. 20 CHAIR URBAN: Okay. Thank you. 21 Yeah. Mr. Mactaggart? 2.2 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Okay. And so 23 we've removed the large language models from the 24 opt-out but it's still in there for the risk 25 assessment?

used for those purposes.



MS. SHAIKH: Actually, large language 1 models are not subject to the opt-out. 2 3 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: I thought they removed it. 4 5 MS. SHAIKH: Oh, I'm sorry. I misheard. So they're not subject to the 6 There would only be a risk assessment 7 opt-out. required on the proposed regulations and that could 8 9 always be removed. 10 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Until a significant decision has been scaled back, that is a 11 huge impact on the opt-out, obviously. So then -- so 12 13 then you're saying I get to opt out for anything that establishes my identity. And I guess I'm thinking 14 15 about my phone opening up when I look at it, and that I quess I can opt out by using it, you know? 16 17 MR. LAIRD: Well, importantly, this is 18 about training those -- the ADMT that's doing these 19 functions. So it's your ability to opt out of your 20 phone, using your image to further train its model to then do one of these things. Or -- yeah. 21 2.2 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Isn't the -- I'm 23 just seeing that the line between training and use is kind of blurry because they'll be using it to train 24 25 it to kind of make it better the whole time.



MR. LAIRD: Yeah. Go ahead.

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MS. SHAIKH: Oh, yes. So, yes, the concept here is for consumers who are potentially comfortable with using their face to open their phone or for a variety of purposes who may not be actually comfortable with the use of it for training those models because of the risk of re-identification if it's being used to train other models. That's how this is supposed to work is you could opt out of the additional training use of your information.

BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: So that could be like a "Do I want to send feedback to Apple?" "No, I don't." Okay. I'm just trying to think of how this works.

CHAIR URBAN: I think it comes up pretty frequently today. It comes up pretty frequently when people use, for example, social media sites and they may -- they -- they are very aware of and happy with the service that the social media site is giving them.

And maybe the ads are being served, but if everything is going into a big bucket to train AI and they haven't had notice of that, then that may be a -- that's a use of a different color, as I understand it, for some people.

So I think -- I think that is how I 1 2 understood this to -- to operate. And then the 3 policy question is whether we would want to do that? BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: 4 And can you -- I 5 read a lot of the comments on -- on the automated decision, I mean, on the training. 6 And so can you refresh me what their main 7 concerns were? 8 MS. SHAIKH: Absolutely. I mean, again, 9 10 trying to summarize a variety of commenters, I -- I will do a lawyerly caveat here, saying, you know, I 11 12 may -- I don't want to misspeak or try to overstate 13 what people are saying. But at a high level, you have a few kind of 14 15 underlying considerations for the request to narrow the threshold or remove it. And one of the kind of 16 17 most common themes that we've seen is just the 18 concern about stifling the development of innovative 19 technologies that could benefit consumers, could 20 benefit businesses, and the potential burden on businesses. 21 2.2 With respect to the opt-out, there also was 23 a concern about how it could be applied, like how it 24 could actually be implemented. I think on a 25 go-forward basis, it makes sense retroactively it



would be difficult, and there are just technical 1 2 limitations that are apparent to that. And we could address that if the board decides to keep -- keep that in. 4 5 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: One of the comments talked about a cardiac -- like a pacemaker 6 7 that wants to keep on giving back feedback to the manufacturer, you know, to update it, and the 8 9 difficulty if the consumer wanted to opt out of that. 10 So, you know, how do we think about that? MS. SHAIKH: Ultimately, that -- so under 11 the proposed regulations, I guess it would first come 12 13 down to whether or not that counts as one of the purposes that's actually outlined, and when you have 14 15 to provide an opt-out. And assume -- for the -- for the purposes 16 17 yes, under the proposed regulations, the consumer 18 19

And assume -- for the -- for the purposes of just analysis, like, let's just assume it is, then yes, under the proposed regulations, the consumer would be able to opt out. They would get notice that their information would be used for training in this way and then they would have the ability to opt out of that, the use of their personal information for training if they did not want it to be used for that.

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CHAIR URBAN: Thank you. Mr. Worthe?

BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Yeah. I think when

we were on this earlier, my proposal was we remove 1 all the green writing and the blue is replaced 2 with -- and there's one black word, but the blue is replaced with "is using." That was a proposal I had 4 5 made if -- as opposed to taking the whole thing out. MS. ANDERSON: We --6 7 MS. SHAIKH: Oh. No, you go. Okay. With respect to the MS. ANDERSON: 8 9 narrowing of the -- the kind of knowledge standards 10 that we were talking about, there is an issue with -with narrowing it to "is currently using." That 11 would create a bit of a conflict between the 12 13 definition of the threshold and the requirements that 14 attach to that threshold. 15 So, specifically, with respect to risk assessment, businesses are required to conduct risk 16 17 assessments before they initiate the processing 18 that's subject to the risk assessment. That's the 19 whole point, is you think through the risks and 20 benefits and mitigate them so that the balances are appropriate before you engage in it. 21 2.2 So to have the knowledge standard be that

So to have the knowledge standard be that you all are already using, that you are already training in this way, that -- sorry -- that the business is using the AI or ADMT for one of these

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purposes, creates a kind of conflict with the risk assessment.

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The other thing that I would point out is that when we're thinking about -- when you think about knowledge standards, just having a full awareness of what the board's preference would be in terms of what would be covered, some criteria that one might think about with a knowledge standard to narrow it from capable of being used to something that is more -- that is more easily kind of assessed about whether a business already is -- not only already is engaged in a processing, but if they have, you know, definite plans to use, or they're -- they're permitting or they plan to permit somebody to use, then that could be something that would be in scope.

Similarly, if they advertise or market for these purposes or plan to advertise or market for these purposes, those are also kind of indicators of not just are they already doing it, but do they have plans to do it in the future which is more concrete than capable of being used. And I don't know whether that's something that you would be amenable to.

I think the biggest thing is just saying, if they're already doing it, and that's the only

threshold. If does create a bit of attention with 1 the risk --2. 3 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: What if we did prior to intending to, meaning if I have the capability, 4 5 but I have no intention of doing it, I don't be bothered with this. But if I --6 7 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Sorry. Could I just suggest "plans to use or is using"? 8 9 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Yeah, you know -- but 10 if you need -- if you -- I think what I'm hearing, though, is you don't want that second part. 11 12 don't want to give me the ability to say --13 CHAIR URBAN: I don't think it hurts if 14 it's an "or" --15 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Okay. That's fine. 16 CHAIR URBAN: Because you have to do it 17 before, no matter what. If you're planning, you've got to do it. 18 19 And if you happen to be using it already 20 when these regulations become final, then you are using it and you need to do risk assessment. 21 MR. LAIRD: We could write the threshold 2.2 23 differently in the risk assessment versus the ADMT 24 portion of these regulations. My point being, for 25 risk assessments, it could be exactly the "plans to



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use" versus in the ADMT. It could be "is using"
 1
    or -- or the "or" articulation.
 2.
              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Could you just put in
 3
   both?
 4
 5
              MR. LAIRD: Yeah.
 6
              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE:
                                    Thank you.
 7
              MS. ANDERSON: The only other thing we'll
    fly is that because there's kind of the
 8
    developer-deployer issue, oftentimes it may be
 9
10
    that -- that the entity that's developing it, they
    may not use it themselves but they may permit others
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12
    to use it. So I think that's also a concept that we
13
    want to incorporate into the knowledge standard.
              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: And then my only
14
15
    other -- sorry.
                            Sorry. I just wanted to
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              CHAIR URBAN:
17
    record Mr. Liebert's nod on this conversation.
              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: And then my only
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19
    other question goes back to the inclusion of the
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    green E in the risk assessment.
              And, again, this gets back to me -- like,
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    the notion is we're saying it's privacy and security.
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    This is -- why are we seeing suddenly the large
24
    language model is necessarily --
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              MR. LAIRD: I had the green removed.
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BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Yeah, but I think she -- you're saying for both for the risk assessment 2 3 as well? Okay. CHAIR URBAN: And we did -- we mentioned 4 5 this earlier in the meeting, at the top of the meeting, and that is not something that would 6 7 structurally change the regulations enormously. Okay? 8 9 MS. ANDERSON: And we could take out the 10 definition of "artificial intelligence," take out every reference to it. 11 CHAIR URBAN: Okay. Are our other board 12 13 members amenable to that? 14 Yes. Yes. Yes. Okay. All right. Thank 15 you. 16 MS. ANDERSON: Sorry. I just need to 17 correct myself very briefly. I wouldn't -- we 18 wouldn't take out every reference to "artificial" 19 intelligence" only because the definition of ADMT 20 also includes technology that can be derived from artificial intelligence. But that's a different --21 that's a different issue than the thresholds related 2.2 23 to training. 2.4 CHAIR URBAN: Got it. Okay. 25 MS. SHAIKH: Just to summarize to make sure



staff understands the direction here, remove the 1 2 green language that's currently on the slide when in -- in the risk assessment context and it doesn't appear in the ADMT context. So that would just be 4 5 removing it. Change "knows or should know" to some 6 7 version that captures the concept of "plans to use or is using or permitting others to use in some capacity 8 in the risk assessment and ADMT framework." 9 10 And I just want to make sure that there was -- if there was anything else on this topic 11 before we move forward. Other -- those are the two 12 13 that I've taken away. CHAIR URBAN: I think that's it. Thank 14 15 you. 16 All right. Okay. Turning now MS. SHAIKH: 17 to the last issue that staff has teed up for board 18 discussion is risk assessment submissions to the 19 agency. 20 If we could move to the next slide? Thank 21 you. To -- as a refresher for members of the 2.2 23 public, the CCPA requires that the agency issue 24 regulations requiring businesses to submit a risk

assessment on a regular basis to the agency when



their processing of personal information presents significant risks to consumers' privacy.

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The proposed regulations as currently drafted require that a business annually submit to the agency, one, a certification by the business's highest ranking executive responsible for risk assessment compliance that identifies the months covered by the submission and an attestation by that individual that they've reviewed, understood, and approved the risk assessment and that the business conducted and documented a risk assessment before initiating any of the processing set forth in the article as well as an abridged form of each risk assessment that the business has conducted or updated during the submission period with certain information about what needs to be in that abridged form.

Lastly, the business would be required to provide an unabridged risk assessment to the agency or California attorney general upon request. So not on an annual basis, but rather upon request.

Now, we did get a lot of comments from industry on this topic that generally requested limiting it to an annual certification requirement or simply removing the annual submission requirement.

And turning now to the -- oh, actually,



this is the current slide -- to really streamline the submission process, particularly for the first set of submissions that the agency would receive, staff, based on these comments, is proposing a higher level version of a risk assessment submission for the board's consideration that would only require a business at the time of submission to only provide the following six items in their risk assessment.

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So it would be their name and contact information; what time period is covered by the submission; how many risk assessments they conducted or updated during the relevant submission period, in total as well as by the final processing thresholds that the board decides upon; what categories of personal information that they processed were subject to the risk assessments; the attestation that the business actually completed the risk assessment by the highest-ranking executive responsible for risk assessment compliance; and lastly, a signature and certification that the information provided is true and correct under penalty of perjury and with the additional information on the slide.

One thing I do want to make clear, and this is also on the slide, is, again, as with the current draft, separate from this annual submission of these



six categories, the agency and the California attorney general could still request the full risk assessment upon request, and a business would provide that.

So there would be essentially an annual submission of these six type -- categories of information and then, upon request, a submission of the full risk assessment.

CHAIR URBAN: Thank you.

Yes, Mr. Worthe?

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BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Is this something you think you'd need to hire somebody to do or is this something you think the business would just be able to do on their own?

MS. SHAIKH: I think with this very streamlined version, it should be something that a business could do on their own.

Going through the -- like the information here, of course, like business name and contact information, they'll be able to provide relatively easily. The time period they should be aware of, especially if it's on an annual basis. They should be able to provide that information of the month and years that they were doing -- of their submission period.

The number of risk assessments, I would 1 2 think that the business would have to know, just like how many that they've done, and so they shouldn't necessarily need to outsource it. 4 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Yeah. It's actual 5 risk assessment itself I'm really getting at. 6 MS. SHAIKH: Oh, I'm so sorry. 7 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: It's not here, so you 8 shouldn't -- don't apologize because it's not in 9 10 But that's what I'm thinking about, like 11 recreating a new industry. 12 I'm just trying to anticipate what's the --13 you know, I have 125-person firm. What's the cost I'm going to incur to do this? Any sense? 14 15 MR. LAIRD: Yeah. Well, I think we're aware that there's different models across 16 17 industries. You know, some people have this done 18 completely in-house. I think the regulations are 19 clear enough that any person with familiar --20 familiarity with the business could complete these risk assessments on their own. 21 2.2 But we also know for a fact that plenty of 23 businesses also do bring in outside counsel or some 24 sort of consultant to help them with risk 25 assessments.



But, importantly, you know, this is 1 actually the one part of our proposal that is not 2 sort of pretty new in concept. As mentioned earlier, 3 businesses already operating in Colorado and Europe 4 5 are doing what are called data privacy impact assessments that largely mirror some of the 6 7 requirements and the scope of the types of activities we're concerned about here. 8 So it's something that -- yeah, I just want 9 10 to kind of make that point that there -- that activity is already underway. So I don't think we'd 11 actually be inventing an industry. I think that 12 13 industry is already out there to the extent. BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Yeah. I mean -- I 14 15 mean in the state of California I was referring to. I'm sorry. 16 17 But do we have a sense of what the cost is? If it's happening in Colorado, do we know 18 19 what businesses are paying to do these risk 20 assessments? If not, can we just find -- you know, do research and come back? 21 2.2 MR. LAIRD: Do you guys remember? 23 It's in the economic impact assessment. 24 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Oh, good. 25 MR. LAIRD: We have that at our fingertips,



but that was -- the cost of this was certainly 1 2 considered as par for the course. BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: I should have thought 3 of -- thank you. 4 5 CHAIR URBAN: Thank you. 6 Mr. Mactaggart? 7 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Just following I still think it would be great if Mr. Worthe's 8 question -- if we could get that answered just 9 10 because what the SRIA assumed may be different than what Colorado is actually experiencing. So I think 11 that would be useful if someone could just, you know, 12 13 call around and find out. And notwithstanding my earlier and future 14 15 issues with risk assessments in general, a couple of points about this slide. I'm hoping we get to a 16 17 world where if you've done a GDPR risk assessment or another assessment for another jurisdiction, you 18 19 don't have to do it again. 20 So, you know -- so part of this number one through six could be a seven. You know, we're 21 2.2 substituting the French one -- you know, whatever --23 the European one for us.

And then just a couple questions. What's

number three? What do we -- what do we hope to get

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out of that? Why is it important that we know how 1 2. many they've done? MS. SHAIKH: So I'm happy to provide my 3 thinking on -- and, of course, my colleagues can jump 4 5 in. I think for us, it's helpful, especially 6 with the first set of submissions, to understand, you 7 know, how voluminous this is for businesses, like, 8 how -- how many are they conducting? 9 10 What are the thresholds that are -- you know, that are triggering the most risk assessments? 11 12 I think one that's an important data point 13 for the agency to understand, you know, are -- is one threshold really triggering the majority of these 14 risk assessments? Do we need to think about that? 15 And there's actually the second thing which 16 17 is about our own requirements as an agency. are -- based on the risk assessment submissions, we 18 19 have to provide an annual report to the public 20 summarizing them, and this is one data point that we think would be very helpful to the public as a 21 2.2 mechanism for transparency of just how many risk 23 assessments are being conducted. 24 But, again, these things are for the board. 25 This is absolutely a policy question.



1 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: What do you --2. when you -- what's your -- what do you envision when 3 you say "in total" and by "processing activity thresholds"? 4 I did four; and what's the second part? 5 MS. SHAIKH: Sure. So say you're Business 6 7 A and you've done five risk assessments in total. that would be the first part of it. 8 How many did you do in total? That would 9 10 be giving us that number. And then it would be saying, okay, we did 11 one for selling or sharing. We did three for 12 13 sensitive PI, for different processing activities. But they wouldn't tell us what they were; they just 14 15 tell us how many. And then potentially one for whichever -- you know, say, use of ADMT for a 16 significant decision or worker educational profiling. 17 So, again, it gives us visibility into what 18 19 thresholds are triggering the most risk assessments. 20 That allows the agency to continue to refine the regulations as necessary to address risks and burdens 21 2.2 on businesses. And as a -- as a responsibility to 23 the public under the law, it allows us to give 24 additional transparency to members of the public 25 about what types of activities are occurring, again,



2 CHAIR URBAN: Thank you. Mr. Worthe? BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Staff, that 4 5 Item 7, does that sound reasonable that somebody's in Colorado and already providing the assessment 6 information there, that we would accept that? 7 MR. LAIRD: So we actually have a provision 8 in the current draft that essentially says if you've 9 10 already done everything that's in our requirements for another risk assessment, you're good. That risk 11 12 assessment will carry the day. 13 Our concern would be somebody using a lesser risk assessment that doesn't include certain 14 15 categories and trying to have that still meet the requirements. These requirements were included for 16 17 reasons that are stated in the record. And so, certainly, we want to make this as 18 19 easy on everybody as possible but at the same time, 20 we don't want to do it compromising sort of our own values here in this agency in terms of what we think 21 2.2 is an important component. 23 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Yeah. I mean, it'd 24 be a flood to -- to Delaware if they came up with it, 25 right?

at a metrics level.



But do you know now that GDPR and/or 1 Colorado would satisfy our conditions? Or if you 2 don't, can you just let me know later? MS. ANDERSON: While -- while they're 4 5 discussing that final point -- I'll come back in a minute -- I was able to find the page in the SRIA 6 that addresses the first-year costs that the 7 economists assessed for risk assessments. 8 And they do say that the average across the 9 10 scenarios that they were considering was 207 million -- they say: 11 "207 million as our primary 12 13 point estimate for the first-year directs costs of risk assessment 14 15 requirements." And that's on page 58 of the SRIA if you 16 want to take a closer look. 17 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Yeah. I just --18 19 CHAIR URBAN: That sounds like 20 that change -- yeah, that would change dramatically if we went with this option; is that right? 21 MS. ANDERSON: Well, I think this -- this 2.2 23 pertains to the overall structure of the -- the risk 24 assessment framework as proposed in the 45 -- in 25 the -- in the version of the proposed regulations



that went out for the 45-day comment -- Phil, correct 1 me if I'm wrong here -- but modifications that the 2 board proposes to make before the regulations are finalized. 4 5 There would be an updated Form 399 with the -- with the economist's revised assessments of 6 7 what the cost of the regulations in their kind of final proposed form would be. 8 9 CHAIR URBAN: Okav. 10 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: I think it would be helpful, if it's not in there, is when they do that 11 12 revised study, they talk about cost per business. 13 Yeah. What they -- I mean, they're obviously making an estimation of how many 14 15 assessments we're going to get in that number. Yeah. They would also need 16 CHAIR URBAN: 17 to consider at least categories of businesses because 18 categories of businesses -- there are multinationals 19 that have been compliant with GDPR for years. And, 20 you know, that's a different category of business and 21 a different cost structure than a business for him this is -- for which this is completely new. 2.2 23 I'm curious about the APA here. So when we 24 say "comparable risk assessment," which I really

support and that's been in there a long time, you



know, I see no reason to double up your work or for 1 us to, like -- you know, would that mean that they 2 would submit or have ready to submit upon request, like, the one that's labeled Colorado or that they 4 5 would put into the California form the same information they'd already collected? 6 Or am I just missing the boat on how this 7 would work? 8 9 MR. LAIRD: I say this at the risk of not 10 actually looking at the text which I always like to do to make sure I'm right on this, but I'm pretty 11 sure the understanding would be, at least if the 12 13 information is there, it doesn't need to say 14 "California." It's that the substance of the risk 15 assessment is complete. 16 Yeah. CHAIR URBAN: It says: 17 "A business may conduct a 18 single risk assessment for a 19 comparable set of processing 2.0

"A business may conduct a single risk assessment for a comparable set of processing activities. A comparable set of processing activities that can be addressed by a single risk assessment is a set of similar processing activities that present similar risks to

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consumers' privacy."

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And then there's an example about a toy store.

BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Sure. I think the issue that when I read it was this is not -- this is sort of wolf in sheep's clothing. You think it's a savings, but it's not because you have to then go through the other risk assessments, go through the California requirements, and then only the California had an excerpt you have to solve. It's like you did the California risk requirement in first place.

CHAIR URBAN: Well, you don't have to gather the information again which, at least in my experience, is a large part of that cost. But --

BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: You know what I'd love to do is to have you later come back and tell us if Colorado and Europe qualifies, and if not, why.

And then what we can do in this document is say, currently, these other jurisdictions, until they change -- we can always amend it -- these other jurisdictions would qualify as a submission.

MR. LAIRD: Okay. So certainly appreciate that concern. There's a bit of an issue, though, in terms of, like, breadth of actually what we'd be doing in terms of staff sort of evaluating the

current sort of risk assessment requirements across, you know, quite a few jurisdictions at this point, to do that sort of crosswalk for --BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: (Indiscernible). MR. LAIRD: Okay. So we could do that. The only concern, though, is twofold. If we were to put that into the regulation itself, it would be static. And so if GDPR or Colorado next year changes their requirements, we would then have to go through a full rule -- we'd have to monitor, go through a full rulemaking process to then update the fact that now, actually, Colorado no longer meets sort of the criteria we wanted. So there's a little bit of a -- our concern has always been -- what we should probably decide on as an agency is what are we concerned about being in these risk assessments? We will try to line up as much as possible. But we don't -- we would encourage, basically, the board not to necessarily compromise purely for that, if we think there's value in what we're asking for. I -- so --CHAIR URBAN: That's -- that's really the APA question that I was getting at. Like it -- you know, we have to be really careful about pointing to

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other things. 1 If we point to other things, they -- OAL 2. will only approve it for that moment in time, and it's something that's very counterintuitive. It was 4 5 counterintuitive to me. You know, again, like in my own practice, like over the years, it's always like, 6 7 these things will qualify, or this reasonable -- you know, the standard that's reasonable will qualify. 8 And in California, that's very, very 9 10 difficult to do. That said, if the question is -from Mr. Worthe is that we've picked a couple of the 11 jurisdictions that have more information about the 12 13 comparable info -- how comparable the information is so that we had a sense of how many things businesses 14 15 had to independently gather, would that help? Yeah. BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: The punchline 16 17 is I'm trying to figure out are we being a lot more onerous than two jurisdictions people point to as 18 successful? 19 20 That's -- I don't have that language. I'd just like to see what are we adding to our list that 21 2.2 they don't -- they think they don't need, if 23 anything. And we can do that. 24 MS. SHAIKH: Absolutely. I think -- oh,

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sorry.



1 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: No. No, no, no. MS. SHAIKH: On this, I do think with 2. where -- I think with Colorado, it would be a little more straightforward because they use a similar 4 5 regulations-based model as California even though ours do have specific clarity requirements. 6 GDPR might be a little bit more difficult 7 because it's more quidance based. And so different 8 9 data protection authorities within Europe, we've seen 10 different templates, for instance, that the UK ICO uses, and CNIL has its own. 11 And so if it's helpful, we -- I think like 12 13 lining up Colorado and ours might be a little bit more straightforward and a little -- it enables a bit 14 15 more of that comparison. BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: 16 Just do that. Sorry. 17 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Just if I 18 could -- look, I think that the risk assessments got a lot of commentary about the compelled speech part. 19 20 So I think we may say what we're ask -- we may end up, once you've taken a look at it, if that's 21 2.2 where -- the way the board goes, we -- the same stuff 23 that's in the risk assessments is not going to end up 24 surviving. That's one thing. And, two, I don't actually think -- I mean, 25



I think -- look, the GDPR is -- they started this whole process. They're the big dog.

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I think it's -- I would urge us to do the two things Mr. Worthe suggested. One, look at Colorado and figure out if it can work and what has to be given up if it's going to be -- work.

And then, two, look at GDPR and pick a country. Just pick a country. I mean, pick the one that's the most similar to us. Say if it's the UK or, you know, France, that'll at least be something that is very familiar to businesses out there.

And in terms of APA, okay, if you don't want to refer to actual law, you could just put the section from -- just take the language and cut and paste it. I mean, honestly, we can get there, and that can change over time.

And nothing says that if, suddenly, you know, we did take Colorado and next year they, you know, changed dramatically to make their regulations weaker, we could -- we couldn't keep an eye on that. But I do think it's really a useful thing for us to do.

We want -- to be user friendly here is to say is there something that other places are already doing that we can solve a lot of effort with? And

2. MR. LAIRD: One more thing I'll note, though, is a few of our requirements in these risk 3 assessments are born from the statute; right? 4 So the -- the statutory language we're 5 6 implementing requires risk assessments, for instance, define -- describe the --7 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: SPI. 8 MR. LAIRD: -- the sensitive personal 9 10 information being processed, also assessing benefits and potential harms. So those are things that the 11 12 statute says the risk assessment has to include. 13 if Colorado didn't include that, that would be a deviation. 14 15 We didn't -- our hands are tied. So I just 16 want to give that example right now that -- yeah. 17 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: That's exactly, 18 though, what I want to hear. 19 MR. LAIRD: Yeah, right. All right. 20 CHAIR URBAN: Wonderful. Thank you. Nothing from Mr. Liebert beyond what we've 21 talked about. 2.2 23 So I think if -- if Legal Division folks 24 are -- feel clear, then we can go ahead and move on, 25 and I believe we've reached the end of your

that'll bring down the cost of this as well.



And so are there any other issues you'd 2 like to tee up for us? MS. SHAIKH: Actually, before we proceed, I 4 5 just want to make sure that we understand the board's direction 6 So at least with the information on the 7 slide as far as submissions, I did not hear concerns 8 about what's on this slide. 9 Okav. 10 CHAIR URBAN: I actually have a question about -- I'm sorry. I lost it in the -- in the 11 conversation. I just -- I'm just trying to 12 13 understand, like, how all this would work together. So this very light touch, six-item initial 14 15 requirement would be one thing. 16 The full risk assessments would still need to be done when the triggers were triggered? 17 And then rather than submitting to the 18 19 agency, they would be available if the agency 20 requests them, those full risk assessments? Am I understanding this okay? 21 Could there still be two years to do this 2.2 23 light-touch deal? 24 MR. LAIRD: Yes. And to complete those risk assessments under --25

presentation.



Right. That they need to 1 CHAIR URBAN: Okay. I understand. Thank you. 2 have. 3 All right. I apologize, Ms. Shaikh, please go ahead. 4 MS. SHAIKH: Oh no. Thank you. Thank you 5 for the question. 6 So, yes, we'll basically, it seems like the 7 board is comfortable with the submission requirements 9 being streamlined to what's on the slide. 10 And then what I'm hearing from the board right now is, in terms of the actual information in 11 the full-risk assessment so what actually must be in 12 13 it, you're asking us to look to Colorado and 14 understand where we can line things up. And then, with respect to GDPR, we will do our best to pick a 15 16 country and see, again, where we can find harmonization. 17 On that, I do want to provide a bit of 18 background. We did look to these jurisdictions when 19 2.0 it came to drafting the current language in 7152 21 which is the risk assessment requirements. So we 2.2 have tried to harmonize as much as possible. 23 I will also flag where you will see

I will also flag where you will see departures. It tends to be when we have to meet certain statutory or APA clarity requirements. And

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so when it comes to the, like -- you know, I understand for a lot of commenters, they're like, just use Colorado.

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And there are -- there's just certain language, like the context of the processing activity is one of the items in Colorado's regulations, and that's a term that we would have to clarify. And we've tried to actually do that, essentially give businesses guidance on how to get to that information with just clearer language.

And so even though it doesn't appear to line up the same way, it tends to be because we have to provide additional clarity on some of this language. But we're happy to provide that information.

MR. LAIRD: So, thank you, members of the board, for bearing with us through this presentation.

Two things I just wanted to say.

First and foremost, in addition to these items obviously included with the materials for today was then an actual red line, or strikethrough and underline of the text that includes additional proposals that we thought were just slightly more minor than sort of the bigger issues discussed today. But they're still here for the board's consideration

and we can discuss any of those at this point.

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But I do want to just reflect on what I see as actually immense progress we've made already, just through these subjects. Really, if you look at it, we've sort of specified -- slightly narrowed the definition of ADMT. We've cut down on the elements of significant decision. We've removed first-person behavioral advertising entirely. We are refining the training of ADMT threshold.

And so, to me, this is, to a certain extent, a success today that we've narrowed as far as we have and that we've sort of progressed on these issues at a policy level. And we appreciate your feedback so far.

And so with that said, you know, we're happy to engage further on other aspects that may be still concerning to the board or -- or up for discussion.

19 CHAIR URBAN: Thank you very much, 20 Mr. Laird.

Mr. Liebert?

BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: Well, that was a great segue because I, too, think we've done great work today.

And thank you, Alistair, for getting the

engine going today.

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I want to thank the staff for -- you know, for the six hours or whatever we spend on this, we have to multiply at least times 20 for the amount of time that you're all putting into it, and we really, really respect that. And, of course, the public and business community and consumer groups and everybody who put in all those comments.

Really substantial narrowing today that -that is certainly, I hope, going to reassure a lot of
folks who have been expressing so much concern about
how far the project was going.

And I also want to reiterate that we're paying close attention to the legislature and what's happening there. And I hope staff will continue to update us about that and give us a sense of those things as issues of definitions and other things that are happening there should always be helpful to us in thinking about this, not just what's happening in Colorado and GDPR, but, of course, what's happening in our own backyard, for sure.

I think this is excellent work in progress as we continue to progress. And really excited I know the whole board is to now have our new ED who will be able to weigh in on a lot of this. And I'm

absolutely certain that he's been incredibly 1 impressed with the staff today and the great work 2 that's happening here. So thank you for that. CHAIR URBAN: Thank you. 4 5 Mr. Worthe? BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Yeah. No. I can't 6 7 say -- I mean, you're like the most polite legal department I've ever been in front of. "No, you qo." 8 "No, you go." So I really appreciate --9 10 That may be a you. CHAIR URBAN: BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: That's -- and the 11 depth of your understanding of all this stuff is very 12 13 comforting. Well, before we leave this agenda item, I 14 15 had four quick points, some which came from comments. One of the comments I saw, maybe more than 16 17 once, was there was a lack of transparency or a lack 18 of access to board members which I totally disagree with. 19 20 I think that I was contacted by two groups. One was Uber which I brought Mr. Laird with me on 21 2.2 that Zoom, and we had that conversation. 23 The other was CalChamber who is suing us, 24 so I wasn't about ready to take a meeting with them. 25 So if people want to meet with me, and I'm allowed to



do that, they should just reach out.

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So I don't believe that comment's accurate because we've responded to the -- at least I responded to the only two outside parties that asked for access.

I'd love somebody to raise their hand, not now, just to dig in deeper to that September 30th

Department of Finance letter that that you received because there's just those massive numbers in there.

And I got to -- we got to get -- I want to get a better understanding of what, you know -- and this is not our work; this was someone else's. But you can't give me a range of minus 30 billion to positive 280 billion. Just say "we don't know," if that's the answer.

But I'd like to understand it better because that has a lot to do with our competitiveness as a state.

Some -- I couldn't find it. Somewhere I thought I read that our regulations are regulating business-to-business activity versus business-to-consumer. And if that's the case, I have a question as to why. I thought the purpose of this statute was to regulate activity with a consumer, not from business to business. So that's a question you

can answer now or later.

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And then I think we're going to get back -you know, it was Jeff Bond that wrote the op-ed
piece. The gentleman has the inspection business.

By the way, I went on his website. It's a very good
website.

He was talking about the cost of these audits. I think when we get these numbers back, we really need to dive into an example of a small business, what their individual cost is, not this \$217 million number but the individual business.

I've got some sense of it.

MR. LAIRD: Maybe to that point last I should really emphasize -- and we -- you know, I'll be happy to kind of work through further how we could sort of better brief you all on that economic assessment and sort of what went into it. But there is limited data available and part of publishing the assessment is we put it out there in terms of what data sets we -- our economists relied on when performing this review.

And I make that point because cybersecurity audits are a great example of there's only so much we can do and to the extent of -- you know, I believe we included interviews with certain audit firms and

things like that to inform our assessment. But in 1 2 terms of the actual cost, there just isn't necessarily robust research in this area already that that our economists could rely on. 4 5 So it was a bit of -- the agency had to basically look at what was available and reach those 6 determinations based on that information. And so I 7 say that because we were hoping if people had better 8 data sets that we should be relying on or looking to, 9 10 we would get that in public comment. BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Can we have -- well, 11 I think it's hard for our public, right, to have a 12 13 lot of experience with something that they're not doing now. But can we have the consultant do some 14 15 surveying in Colorado and come back with some examples? 16 17 MR. LAIRD: So for the cybersecurity 18 audits, that's actually not currently a requirement. This is the risk 19 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: 20 assessments I'm talking about. 21 MR. LAIRD: Oh, for the risk assessments. 2.2 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Or put differently, 23 I'm just not comfortable passing something if I don't

know what the cost is going to be on the businesses

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in California.



1 | MR. LAIRD: Mm-hmm.

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BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: So somehow we got to get some information.

MR. LAIRD: Mm-hmm.

BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: And I don't know how to do it, but I'm certain a consultant can figure out how to get to Colorado and interview a 10-person firm, a 100-person firm, and a 1,000-person firm and find out what they're paying, I would think.

Go ahead.

MS. KIM: With regard to the B2B, the business to business, I just want to note that that's what's included in the statute.

Initially, there was a provision that kind of broke out and restricted that -- restricted or limited business-to-business activity, but those provisions sunsetted and the legislator did not extend them. And so that is why the statute now regulates business-to-business interaction as it relates to personal information.

CHAIR URBAN: And can I just -- because this is something I thought about as well when I was going through the draft regulations again for this time. Again, 7153 which is when processing personal information to train -- actually, where are we on

training? I've lost that all to you all to record 2 for posterity. 3 But just to give an example, provide all the facts necessary. So if you make automated 4 5 decisionmaking technology, artificial intelligence, available to another business or recipient business, 6 7 you have to make all the facts necessary to the recipient business for that recipient business to 8 9 conduct its own risk assessment. Like that seems 10 reasonable and also possibly a little challenging to 11 administer. Is this a concern? Or is there a concern 12 13 sort of beyond that? I mean, if we didn't have this, then we 14 15 would have, like, a massive loophole. But I was --I'm just trying to drill down on -- on what the --16 17 what the -- what the concern is. MS. SHAIKH: Chair Urban, on this one, I 18 19 think it might be helpful for us to actually revisit 20 the public comments on --21 CHAIR URBAN: Okay. MS. SHAIKH: -- the specific provision just 2.2 23 because I don't want to misstate what commenters are 24 saying --25 CHAIR URBAN: Sure.



MS. SHAIKH: -- about --1 2. CHAIR URBAN: Fair enough. Fair enough. 3 Thank you very much. Yeah. Okay. MR. LAIRD: And, apologies, not to popcorn 4 us on issues but sort of back to the economic 5 assessment, my staff did remind me, Colorado actually 6 reached the same determination. They were unable to 7 assess the cost of their risk assessments when 8 their -- their provisions came out. 9 10 We certainly could sort of attempt what you've described in terms of having our consultants 11 12 try to interview some representative samples. And --13 and I want to assure you an element of that did occur. So I do want to revisit those consultants, 14 15 and we'll try to get you just additional information. BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: 16 Thank you. CHAIR URBAN: Thank you. I'd like to 17 18 underscore what Mr. Worthe said about the responsiveness of the board, and there's another 19 20 example that I wanted to clarify. I think it could be just genuinely something that was not understood. 21 And that is that for the hearing, the 2.2 23 board -- or all the board were not present. And that 24 is not because the board is not listening, not paying 25 attention, didn't read the transcripts of the



hearings.

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It is because any time enough members of the board are present, it has to be a noticed meeting under Bagley-Keene and so forth. And so the board was very aware the hearings were happening and we have the transcripts and so forth. But it wasn't a matter of not listening in any way, shape, or form.

I'd also like to -- because it wasn't part of the issues that were teed up, I'd like to say a word about the cybersecurity audits and respond to Mr. Worthe -- well, Mr. Mactaggart. I think that Mr. Worthe's given an overall cost -- set of cost questions, I think.

You know, in the SRIA, that is by far the bulk of the cost. And I've explored this a little bit in terms of, like, is it the -- like, is it the requirements? Are the requirements too broke? Could we bring the cost down of the requirements?

And as I -- as far as I can tell -- and I think this is something where there is some economic information, although I could be wrong, it is the fact of the audit. It is the fact of the audit, and maybe partly that it's an annual audit. And I will say I wouldn't put "annual" in the statute myself because I think that is really onerous, but that's

what the statute says.

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And so that's something I also wanted to be sure that commenters were aware that I've really looked at this quite closely, and it's something that -- you know, that at least I've paid attention to. I'm sure we could always have more information about it.

But the statute requires audits -cybersecurity audits annually. The fact of the
audit, the fact that it's annually, that is the bulk
of the cost of all these regulations. Thank you.

Mr. Liebert?

BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: I think that's such an excellent point and would really raise the question, obviously, whether that's something we should consider working with the legislature on.

It seems to me that one of our requirements, of course, is that legislation be consistent with the statute. But that very well may be -- and it could have a very beneficial effect, Mr. Worthe, in terms of the cost dynamics, if we have a -- perhaps a consideration that maybe that annual approach is -- is a bit rigorous.

Anyway, something to think about and maybe staff could give us some thoughts about that. That's

certainly something we could consider as a board to 1 2. try to accomplish. Thank you, Mr. Liebert. CHAIR URBAN: 4 And so we have a -- sorry, Mr. Mactaggart, 5 please go ahead. BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Yeah. 6 Just on 7 that last comment. And there are lots of things that I wish I had done differently. But you know, 8 9 nothing --10 CHAIR URBAN: That was not -- that was not a criticism. 11 12 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: No, no. But --13 but if you think about the -- the -- you know, the -the costs -- and you're right, the largest cost is 14 15 associated with cybersecurity. But nothing stops us. When you look at the 16 17 language in the statute, it specifically says -- you know, it focuses on the size and complexity of the 18 19 business and the nature and scope of the processing 20 activities. And nothing says you couldn't have a very different regime for small businesses and for 21 2.2 large businesses. You know? 23 And so I look at this -- I think there's a 24 ton of low-hanging fruit. If you look at this three 25 point -- and it gets back to my motion which is still



out there -- but when you look at a 1 three-and-a-half-billion dollar Year One cost, I 2 think there is a ton that we can do that brings that cost down to a -- you know, by an order of magnitude, 4 5 potentially, and doesn't hurt privacy. That's -that's -- that's what I'm really focused on right 6 7 now. So because, yes, you're right, having a 8 small firm have to do an annual audit may not make a 9 10 lot of sense. It might be expensive, and it might 11 not help privacy. Thank you. So -- so that I 12 CHAIR URBAN: 13 understand the process here, we'll circle back to Mr. Mactaggart's comment from the beginning of the 14 discussion. I would think that we would need a 15 motion -- well, maybe we don't, but let me know. 16 17 I would assume we would need a motion to prepare draft modifications that -- in light of the 18

I would assume we would need a motion to prepare draft modifications that -- in light of the conversation today, that reflects the decisions made by the board today. And in this case, that would also include sort of more information on some things, and that they'll be brought back to the review for the board before we enter into a 15-day period, something along those lines.

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Would that be necessary? I just want to be

sure I have these in place before -- maybe not 1 2 necessary? MR. LAIRD: The motion is a little bit 3 discretionary in the sense of staff's here, we're 4 5 going to do it. CHAIR URBAN: Okay. Yeah. 6 Yeah. I just 7 want to be sure I have a sense of everything before we go to the public and ask for public comment, and 8 the public has a sense of what -- the same as that. 9 10 And then in terms of, you know, Mr. Mactaggart's request at the top of the meeting, 11 12 again, like, I think staff is going to do that no 13 matter what, so -- but I'll turn the floor over to 14 him. 15 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Yeah. I mean, I think I have a -- I have a motion on the table. I'm 16 17 happy to reread it and amend it slightly in light of 18 what's happened here. So potentially that would be 19 useful. 20 Should I do that? Because it's -- I don't have a second, but I do have a motion on the table, 21 2.2 SO. 23 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Yeah. I think my 24 amendment goes away now because we just did what I --25 what my amendment was doing which was let's have this



2. I have a question. Sorry to not second in motion yet. I'm going to, but had a guestion on the 3 15 days. 4 You said in life, that's really a short 5 period of time. So, you know, I know we don't -- we 6 have some flexibility, I believe. 7 Could we go 30 and not put you in under 8 9 the -- you know, in a difficult position with timing? 10 CHAIR URBAN: I think -- I think -- I think that's a really fair point, and I would be in favor 11 generally providing that flexibility. But maybe 12 13 would probably be in favor of us discussing that when we come back rather than pre-determining what the 14 15 length of review time would be since we're not going to review them yet. 16 17 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Oh. So you're -okay. So we're going to get the language first? 18 19 CHAIR URBAN: Yes. We're not going to do anything more with the formal rulemaking today, I 20 I think everybody was in agreement. 21 think. 2.2 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: And -- and on to the 23 motion now. I -- I agree we've had updates through 24 this process. I can't -- I don't know how long I've 25 been here, but I've gotten a lot of them.

conversation, modify the language.



But it's now, like, go time, like we are 1 2 getting ready to put these things out. This is the one chance we have to really analyze our risk; right? Because all the work you've done, we want to get 4 5 these things in place as soon as possible. So let's just -- you know, regardless of 6 what we've done in the past, let's do whatever we 7 need -- you feel you need to do to analyze this stuff 8 now, once we've signed off on the revisions before we 9 10 go -- we go public with them. But I'll second the motion. 11 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Could I restate 12 13 it a little bit in light of what's happened here? BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: You want to take away 14 15 my second? BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: 16 Okay. 17 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: No, that's fine. Please do. 18 CHAIR URBAN: I think -- I think it would 19 20 be a good idea. Actually, I think it's a good idea. I would like to hear the restated version. 21 2.2 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: So I said, "Resolved, that in light of 23 24 the extensive comments received 25 from the public, that the new



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executive director and staff
 1
     produce a report for the board"
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 3
     based on the cyber -- not "based
     on" -- "report for the board on
 4
 5
     the cybersecurity risk assessment
     and ADMT regulations, including
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     the revisions discussed by the
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     board today, with respect to the
 8
     potential for legal challenges
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     raised in the comments,
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     specifically around First
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     Amendment issues like compelled
     speech, other constitutional
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     challenges, and that the
     regulations exceed statutory
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     authority. The report should
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     address, at a minimum, the list
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     of six possible legal challenges
     I referenced earlier" -- which I
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     can reread into the record if
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     necessary -- "The report should
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     make recommendations to ensure
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     that any regulations can
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     withstand legal challenges."
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     And that would obviously be in the best --
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you know, guess or the best opinion of the staff. 1 "The report should also 2 examine the potential cost savings available in both the 4 5 risk assessment and cybersecurity regulations if we accept other 6 jurisdictional standards or 7 technological standards like 8 9 NIST, et cetera. Is there a way 10 to achieve our cybersecurity functionality at a vastly lower 11 12 cost? In the interim, agency 13 efforts to promulgate and enforce regulations around cybersecurity, 14 15 risk assessments, and ADMT should 16 be paused. The director and 17 staff should be given appropriate time to do the analysis to ensure 18 19 that any proposed regulations can 20 withstand legal challenges." And then I said, you know, the new 21 2.2 executive -- that's my motion. And I pointed out the 23 new executive director has been on the job for two 24 days. Thank you, Mr. Mactaggart. 25 CHAIR URBAN:



Mr. Liebert?

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BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: Completely understand your desire for this information. What I'm concerned about is the creation of a document -- of a public document that can be misused for purposes of litigation in the future.

And I would love to get the information, but I think it's the kind of information that our staff can actually prepare for us if it's pursuant to potential litigation, potentially in closed session to get that information.

I don't really want to give a blueprint to those folks who might do whatever they can to try to impede the work that we're all so committed to doing. So I'm totally getting where you're coming from, but I'm concerned about this potential mechanism as a way to do it because I think there might be other ways to get exactly the information that you want without doing it in that sort of function.

CHAIR URBAN: Thank you, Mr. Liebert. I just want to underscore that and say that I would be slightly firmer in my statement of that which is I could not agree to this unless we were receiving the legal advice as privileged legal advice. I just -- I cannot be -- I would not be fulfilling my duty to

this agency or to this board if I voted in favor of extremely sensitive legal advice being discussed in the public of the board.

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And that's not -- that's not in any way an attempt to reduce transparency for the public.

That's simply basic, absolutely basic, sort of laws and duties that preserve an organization's ability to get the advice it needs. So I -- there's no way that I could vote in favor of it in that public forum.

BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: And so,
Mr. Liebert, if we received the advice in a private
forum but the public request was to come back with
regulations that they felt would withstand legal
challenge so you maybe get there kind of two ways,
that they produce revised regulations that they feel
will address these challenges and at the same time
advise us in closed session as to why they made -why they're proposing the changes, that gets us to
the same point, no?

BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: Yeah. I agree with the Chair that in terms of legal advice, that's something we have to always get in closed session is the privileged communication from our counsel. People who want to make arguments about whether or not we're exceeding our lane and those types of

things can always be done in public, and that includes you as a board member.

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But the information in terms of potential, what's going to surpass -- what's going to pass potential litigation or not, that's a -- that's a privileged communication that -- that we would want to get in closed session.

back -- you know, because I can rework the language here -- but if we gave them the time to understand all these challenges that have been raised, or these -- these criticisms that have been raised that, to me, have a lot of weight, and they came back and advised us sort of twofold: One, in private, here's sort of the issues; and two, here's how we're going to address them with revisions to the regulations, and so the public would just see revised regulations because I'm not sure -- in fact --

BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: That's the process we're going through now.

BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Yeah, but I'm 100 percent sure that the -- that -- I mean, in my mind, that the revisions that we've discussed today do not encompass all the objections that have been raised by -- by -- by the critics and, specifically,

those six items that I read out.

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Like, we didn't spend any time on today does the requirement to perform cybersecurity audits exceed what's in the statute? Like how (indiscernible) we've been which has been talked about.

CHAIR URBAN: With respect, that's our job as the board is to take in confidential, privileged legal advice as well as public comment and then to have a public discussion about the public components of that, keeping in mind what we know about the legal parameters because we have had privileged information from our dedicated legal counsel. And to -- to not expose the agency in a way that I'm not even sure would be legal, but I don't really know, by talking about that privileged information in this setting.

I realize, you know, Bagley-Keene is very limiting in that way. It is limiting for very important reasons to, like, expand transparency up to the absolute point that it possibly can be expanded, but it stops with legally privileged information.

And it stops for a really important reason because that is something that organizations need to be able to do in order to make good decisions. We as individual board members have the responsibility to

take that information in and be able to analyze it and discuss the appropriate things in public and not the other things in public.

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BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: I'm super happy to receive it in private. But I think the exercise needs to be done. We're on notice. We are about to -- if we don't address all the -- all these issues that I -- that I raised that were kind of a compilation of many, many, many, you know, critics that all kind of said in various ways much of the same thing. And I think we're -- you want to talk about fiduciarily irresponsible, because we're going to be wasting taxpayer money on something that is going to end badly.

So what I would like to do is ask the staff to take into account those -- that area of six major challenges -- I kind of summarized them all, and I'm happy to do it again, and then they can come back and, in public, we can just have a revised set of regulations and, in private, we can have a risk assessment, but I don't think that what we have done today has addressed everything that was in the criticism.

BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Yeah. And I don't think we intended to today, right, because we don't

have staff's response to that question. I think what 1 I felt like we did today is we made the regulations 2 more user friendly and probably easier to understand, but now we got to make sure they stand up. So that's 4 5 the next step. So when we get information from you, we're going to make changes to those for that 6 7 purpose. And that's -- I understand MR. LATRD: 8 I quess so there is a policy decision lurking 9 10 in there, and that is ultimate -- ultimately, also, is the board most interested in just pursuing the 11 12 options that present the least amount of litigation 13 risk, no matter what the policy result is? CHAIR URBAN: No. The -- I mean, we -- I 14 15 think I certainly agree with Mr. Mactaggart that, you know, to the extent we've changed these and new legal 16 17 advice is -- is warranted, like, we appreciate and we need -- you know, that -- that legal advice, but then 18 we need to make a policy decision about our appetite 19 2.0 for risk. 21 And I think, you know, the discussion where -- I'm just being really frank -- the 2.2 23 discussion that we're having here right now is 24 inviting litigation. You know, it's basically, like,

come and sue us regardless of whether you have a

claim that is worth anything at all.

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And, you know, so -- you know, any litigation risk is not -- that is not the standard that I'm worried about or that I'm going for, for that reason, and also because, you know, some of this is simply, you know, it was a very -- it was a very innovative law and it has some innovative requirements and, like, that inherently is something that we're not going to find knowable, probably in the end, so not no legal risk.

But I think if we have a sense of the ranges through, again, you know, privileged information, then board members can make informed decisions about that.

BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: You know, all I'll say is I've been consistent for a year and a half, things are going to happen. So I don't at all feel like it's inconsistent now to say, guys, we've got to -- we've got a -- with a relatively small amount of resources, we cannot be wasting taxpayer money. We spent a year and a half on these three areas.

No discussion of "do not sell." No discussion of "do not buy." Like everything, do not -- everything in the rest of the bill, it feels

like -- it feels like the entire agency is focused on these three areas, risk assessment, cyber and ADMT.

And so, for me, yeah, I don't want to get sued on this. I have low appetite for risk getting sued on this. This is not the be-all and end-all of privacy.

The vast majority of the bill is about other things. These are -- these are areas that are important, but they are -- they -- I feel like we spent way too much time and effort and money on this so far. We should get something that's -- that's adequate, that -- it's strong, but let's focus on enforcing the rest of the bill.

And so I would like to see revised regulations that -- sure, they don't -- not -- they don't want to give away the farm. We want -- but we want to just get what the bill says, reasonable risk assessments and, you know, some reasonable ADMT regulations, and then just move on with enforcing the rest of the bill.

CHAIR URBAN: I think we just -- you know, we can't avoid -- we can't, like, do everything we can to avoid frivolous lawsuits, basically, I think, if I'm going to restate my position more simply.

Yeah. Obviously, you know, merit --

meritorious lawsuits, but -- but, you know, the frivolous -- a lawsuit -- a lawsuit is a lawsuit, even if it's frivolous.

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In any case, Mr. Mactaggart, I believe it sounded as though you were saying that you didn't have a strong opinion as to whether we received the privileged and confidential information and privileged and confidential form or not, but I want to be sure that I'm not just making an assumption.

BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Yeah. I'd be happy to amend the motion to say that the report we get from the new executive director and the staff should be -- I didn't actually say should be public or not public. Maybe I did after I read my comment, but I'm happy to have that received in closed session.

But I think we would get the report and I would expect us to be given options about, okay, here are -- here's how we're going to amend the regulations. And it's fine, we can, I guess, have that discussion in closed session if you prefer.

Okay. Here's the, you know, strong, medium, you know, weak kind of version of things in terms of the lawsuit potential, but I think we are -- we have been put on notice that this is a threat to

these regulations. We should address them. 1 It's 2. inappropriate for us not to. 3 CHAIR URBAN: Thank you, Mr. Mactaggart. Mr. Worthe, did you have something to say? 4 And then I think Mr. Laird may want to clarify. 5 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: I wanted him to 6 clarify before I second. 7 MR. LAIRD: Yeah. There's a few -- few 8 things I heard that I think we do need to clarify. 9 10 So first of all, unless we're in litigation, have real threat of litigation, we can't 11 actually discuss this in closed session. 12 13 provide you one-way legal advice, the confidential legal advice, but I don't want to put anybody under 14 15 the assumption that we can go into closed session to debate these issues further. 16 17 So having said that, though, we would be 18 prepared and happy to provide legal advice to this 19 board like we have in the past on these relevant 2.0 issues. 21 The other point I was going to make is I agree I don't want to take more time than we need to 2.2 23 I think we've moved the ball significantly 24 forward today.

And so when I hear concerns about we're

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still -- there's still issues. I see two hours left 1 2 on the clock, like, I need to hear them, frankly, if I'm going to understand what needs to be resolved. So it's hard for me to predict at times what the 4 5 concerns are if I don't have specificity. BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Yeah. 6 I think, 7 though, you're not going to -- what we're asking for now, some is work product that we don't have; right? 8 It's let's take the revised regulations, let's sign 9 10 off on them once we see the draft, and then have you do that legal analysis for us. So that's not going 11 to occur today, unfortunately. 12 13 MR. LAIRD: Sure. Yeah. CHAIR URBAN: Mr. Liebert? 14 15 BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: Thank you for that clarification. I think that should work fine for my 16 judgment. It doesn't need to be a closed session. 17 You're right, our lawyers have always given 18 19 us good insights about these types of issues, and 20 that's exactly the information that we're after. So thank you for that. 21 2.2 CHAIR URBAN: Thank you, Mr. Liebert. 23 Okay. So -- yes. Sorry. Mr. Worthe? 24 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Do you change your motion? 25



1 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Well, I'm happy 2 to, but before I was going to change, I was just going to point out to Mr. Laird, you know, some of the things we -- and I'm not like -- I don't think we 4 5 should -- I don't think we have the answer today. I'm not looking for the answer today. 6 7 But -- but just some of the -- you know, there was a lot that they brought up that -- in terms 8 9 of the public comments but just -- you know, we 10 didn't spend any time really on the cybersecurity audit, how that interplays with the -- with the 11 12 prescriptiveness. 13 We didn't spend any time on the risk assessments, the compelled speech. If you go through 14 15 the -- what's in the risk assessment, what -- you know, what -- what -- what the people are supposed to 16 17 assess and how much of it has to do with actual risk 18 versus, like, you get into the whole world of 19 discrimination and, you know, so that -- and I've raised that before. 20 21 We dealt with, I think, behavioral 2.2 advertising today. And I think we're going to be 23 dealing with the first-party advertising, the pre-use 24 notice, is that compelled speech? All these kinds of

things that, you know, are the ADMT regs an

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unconstitutional delegation of power?

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These are things that have been brought up, and I think we really need to get -- we really need to kind of go through -- and I'm amazed that you guys had the time to go through all those, you know, whatever, 600 pages of comments -- but go through them all. And I'm happy to get a one-way communication from you along with, you know, here's how we're going to solve it, and then I guess the public would just see the revised regs.

But I -- and maybe there's another version of this where you come up with a couple of options and we vote on those. But I think we -- I want to pause and make sure we get it right because I feel like what's frustrating to me is seeing this sort of small group of stuff over here take up this much sort of, you know, intellectual, emotional, and financial energy. And I'd like to get it behind us, and we're not going to get it behind us if we push the envelope and we're sued for four years.

And I think when I think about the scope of privacy, this is not where the rubber meets the road. This is important, but the real important stuff is I want to make sure that I have control over my information, know where it's going, and I want to be

able to go to a website in California and find the 1 "do not sell" and "do not share" button. 2 I mean, look at -- we had that -- one of 3 those groups -- the privacy for cars. People, they 4 5 sent in -- they made, what was it? 128 requests to one car manufacturer. Couldn't even get a request in 6 7 because the stupid portals never opened. I mean, that's the kind of thing where 8 9 you're like, hey guys, we've got a real fundamental 10 problem with privacy here and these companies are not honoring it. That's where I feel like we should be 11 12 spending our time right now. 13 CHAIR URBAN: Thanks, Mr. Mactaggart. as I understand it, the motion on the table has the 14

CHAIR URBAN: Thanks, Mr. Mactaggart. So as I understand it, the motion on the table has the six components and it -- but it's agnostic as to the confidentiality part of it. And then we don't need a motion for the revisions to the regulations because staff have that settled and sorted out and understand the questions about the economics so much as it's possible to find the answers to those.

Do I have that right? Do we -- we have -- do we need to vote on the motion? I mean, I think -- BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: That's what I --

24 I don't think even the --

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CHAIR URBAN: -- my -- my main concern --



my main concern is -- my main concern is the 1 2. privilege part. BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: I'll re -- I'll 3 try to, on the fly, restate it one more. 4 5 CHAIR URBAN: I mean, I'm not sure we need to vote if there -- if the staff have understand it 6 and they plan to --7 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Will you do what we 8 just asked in the motion? Yes, we don't need the 9 10 motion. 11 MR. LAIRD: We can carry that out, 12 absolutely, and provide legal advice. 13 CHAIR URBAN: Okay. Fantastic. MR. LAIRD: Yeah. 14 15 CHAIR URBAN: Fantastic. Fantastic. May I ask if there's any public comments? 16 17 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: This is for Agenda If you'd like to make a comment at this 18 19 time, please raise your hand using the raised hand 20 feature or by pressing "star nine" if you're joining us by phone. 21 I believe there are a few hands raised. 2.2 23 First, we have Julian, Julian Canete. I'm 24 going to unmute you at this time. You'll have 25 three minutes to make your comment so please begin as



soon as you're ready. 1 2 Julian Canete testified as follows: MR. CANETE: Thank you and good afternoon, 4 5 members. Julian Canete, president and CEO of the California Hispanic Chambers of Commerce. 6 7 On behalf of our membership --CHAIR URBAN: Mr. Canete, you're quite in 8 9 and out. Can you get closer to the microphone, 10 please? 11 MR. CANETE: Sure. 12 CHAIR URBAN: Thank you. 13 MR. CANETE: Julian Canete, president and CEO of the California Hispanic Chambers of Commerce. 14 15 On behalf of our membership (indiscernible) 16 offer some comments on the potential modifications to 17 the proposed CPPA regulations. In regards to definition of ADMT, our 18 19 organization supports Alternative 3. We believe the 20 removal of the vaque terms such as "substantially" and "facilitate" is workable. 21 2.2 In regards to significant decision, we can 23 support Alternative 1, removing "access to," improve 24 the clarity, and the term "scope." The concept of 25 "access to" does not have a clear limiting principle.



Striking it would create firm -- firm framing for businesses that will have to build and comply with regulations.

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In regards to behavioral advertising, removing behavioral advertising for risk assessments and ADMT requirements from the regs would leave the underlying protections from Prop 24 in place and be consistent with statutory text.

Public profiling, we support the alternative. Removing public profiling from both risk assessments and ADMT will help address our issues. This concept has no basis in the underlying law and is unnecessary to include.

In regards to the issue of training threshold, we support Alternative 2, removing training thresholds for risk assessments, and would correctly limit the impact of CPPA regulations on the development of AI.

In regards to risk assessments, the new language requiring risk assessments must be provided upon the request by the agency or the attorney general addresses concerns we have about the security around risk assessments and creates clarity of how they will be shared.

In regards to effective date, we appreciate

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the effective date of ADMT regulations was moved to
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    January 1, 2027, and cybersecurity to January 1,
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           We'd ask that the rest of the regulations also
    become effective on January 1, 2027, to provide
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    businesses with a date certain to prepare for
    compliance.
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              We believe that the changes we are asking
    for, if adopted, are steps in the right direction and
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    will help minimize the impact to businesses in
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    California. Again, I appreciate your consideration
    of our testimony today. Thank you.
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              UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you for your
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    comment.
              Swati Chintala, I'm going to unmute you at
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    this time. You'll have three minutes to make your
    comment. Please begin as soon as you're ready.
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    Swati Chintala testified as follows:
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              MS. CHINTALA: Good afternoon. My name is
    Swati Chintala, and I'm sharing these comments on
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    behalf of TechEquity.
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              California has a historic opportunity to
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    lead in establishing critical transparency,
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    disclosure, and validation requirements for (audio
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difficulty) as noted by the joint (audio difficulty) on AI (audio difficulty) instituted by Governor Newsom. Transparency and risk assessment are essential to align commercial incentives with public welfare.

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The arguments we've heard in public hearings from industry representing some of the richest and most powerful corporations in the world are part of a larger effort which we also see being played out in the legislature to block common sense frameworks to protect Californians' right to privacy as outlined in the CCPA, including how their personal information is monitored, collected, and used to make decisions about them.

In the face of unprecedented and widespread attacks against federal agencies that are responsible for protecting consumers, workers, and other impacted groups, we urge the board to recognize the significance of establishing the necessary protections that Californians voted for in the CCPA.

This includes defining ADMT in ways that do not exempt automated systems that only have cursory human involvement. As Chair Urban noted, a national health insurer used automated systems that used personal data to analyze insurance claims, and

doctors are meant to review them before making the final decision to deny or approve payment for patient care.

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An investigation found those doctors spent an average of only 1.2 seconds to review each health insurance claim. Under the alternative definition of ADMT considered today, a business could point to that as a kind of token human involvement to opt out of CCPA requirements to provide proper notice and explanation, even when that business's use of their personal data creates significant risks to the consumer of an inaccurate or incorrect decision.

The CPPA's mandate is to ensure that people in California have the tools necessary to advocate for their rights in our data-driven economy. The board must use this rulemaking process to balance the industry's immense power with the necessity of privacy and data protection for Californians.

We agree with the CPPA's standardized regulatory impact assessment that the proposed regulations strike a good balance between the desire to strengthen consumer privacy and recognition of the importance of the information technology sector to the California economy. By placing guardrails in the form of these regulations, the CPPA can ensure that

data-driven technologies are not developed at the cost of the rights of ordinary Californians.

We look forward to the passage and implementation of these regulations. Thank you to the CPPA director, staff, and board for your important work.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you for your comment.

Jose Torres, I'm going to unmute you at this time. You'll have three minutes to make your comment so please begin as soon as you're ready.

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Jose Torres testified as follows:

MR. J. TORRES: Good afternoon. Jose Torres on behalf of TechNet.

We represent over (audio difficulty) in the technology and innovation industry. We represent companies across the spectrum of the (audio difficulty) economy, from companies who develop this cutting-edge technology to the many more companies who deploy it for consumers and business users who use automated decisionmaking technology in some capacity to improve their business operations.

I would like to thank-I would like to thank the board for your efforts today and the outline of

draft amendments. We are encouraged by the direction the draft seems to be taking.

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However, while proposed modifications are a step in the right direction, the board should consider further changes to keep the regulations from extending beyond our privacy concerns this rulemaking is meant to address.

Some parts of this rulemaking seem -- still seem to be trying to address broader concerns about ADMT and (audio difficulty) rather than strictly privacy that could arise when technology is used to make important decisions. That's a topic worth (audio difficulty) but it goes beyond the scope of rulemaking and only makes this rulemaking complex and costly to consumers and the state economy.

The board should ensure regulation can be connected to a genuine, significant threat so that the costs and burdens (audio difficulty) regulation are justified.

With that said, I want to touch on a handful of decision points. As a threshold issue, definition of automated decisionmaking technology is a concern because of its continued overbroad inclusion of numerous low-risk forms of software. As has been noted by board members during previous

meetings, the definition, as it is currently proposed, would include far more technology than intended.

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From the three alternative options being considered, we would like to see Alternative 3, ADMT means any technology that (audio difficulty) personal information and uses computation to replace human decisionmaking for the purpose of making fully automated significant decision about a consumer. This alternative more appropriately focuses regulations on high-risk use cases of ADMT that replace human decision.

Accordingly, (audio difficulty) the significant decision definition, we would like to see the phrase "access to" deleted rather than changed to "selections of the consumer form."

Under the same section, we would prefer the Alternative Number 4 which deletes the phrase "allocation or assignment of work."

Under behavioral advertising, I urge the board to strongly consider the alternative deleting that section. Keeping that language as is would undermine the -- would undermine and contradict the existing definition of cross-context behavioral advertising in CCPA.

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Under work or educational profiling --UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you for your

Edwin Lombard, at this time, I'm going to unmute you. You'll have three minutes to make your comment so please begin as soon as you're ready.

Edwin Lombard testified as follows:

You are at time.

MR. LOMBARD: Hi. My name is Edwin Lombard with ELM Strategies today. I'm representing the California African American Chamber of Commerce and multiple local ethnic chambers throughout the state and business associations.

On behalf of our members, appreciate the opportunity to comment on the potential modifications of the proposed CPPA regulations. Our businesses remain concerned about the significant financial impact of the CPPA's regulations. So we believe that some of the potential modifications, if adopted, will help address some of the concerns we have.

As far as the effective date is concerned, we appreciate that the effective date of the ADMT regulation is moved to January 1st of 2027 and the cybersecurity to January 1st of 2028. We are requesting, however, that the rest of the regulation also become effective January 1 of 2027 to provide businesses with a date clear and will help businesses prepare for compliance.

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On the definition of "ADMT," we support

Alternative 3. We believe the removal of the unclear
terms such as "unstability" and "facilitate" will be
helpful for compliance.

On the definition of "significant decision," we support Alternative 1, removing access to improve the clarity of the regulation.

Concept of "access to" is too broad.

Deleting it would create clear expectation for businesses that will have the -- to develop the compliance and regulation.

On behavioral advice -- advertising, deleting behavioral advertising for risk assessment and ADMT requirements for the regulations will be consistent with the fundamental protections under Proposition 24 and consistent with the statutory language.

On the issue of public profiling, we support the alternative of deleting the public profiling from both risk assessment and ADMT as it will help address our issues. We believe the concept of complete -- is completely unnecessary and



include -- and has no basis for existing law.

On the issue of training threshold, we support Alternative 2, removing training thresholds for risk assessment, and would correctly limit the impact of CPPA regulations on the development of artificial intelligence.

On the issue of risk assessment, a new language requiring risk assessment must be provided upon request by the agency and attorney general's address our concern about the security around risk assessment and create a simplicity of how it will be shared.

Thank you, and we look forward to continue to work with CPPA so that -- so that California's privacy regulations are reasonable and balanced and required under Prop 24.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you for your comment.

Ben Golombek, I'm going to unmute you at this time. You'll have three minutes to make your comment. Please begin as soon as you're ready.

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Ben Golombek testified as follows:

MR. GOLOMBEK: Thank you, Chair Urban and members. Ben Golombek on behalf of the California

Chamber of Commerce.

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The business community has repeatedly raised several concerns about the draft released in November, including concerns that it lacks calibration, privacy and security risks, departs from established global frameworks, significantly underestimates costs, and dramatically overreaches the agency's authority.

And there are real consequences to these concerns. Specifically when you look at the cost, and the three is, in our opinion, very conservative estimate which we think underestimates the true cost of the economy is \$3.5 billion in the year. With Californians struggling to pay their bills, this is not the time for a massive tax increase.

Looking at the draft that was presented at the beginning today, we were disappointed that it did not address these concerns. We also recognize that among the alternatives presented today are a few options that can help, and we just want to encourage you to continue to engage on those and some of the other points.

Specifically absent significant amendments, the ADMT requirements overreach the agency's statutory authority and veer into general AI

regulations. And as was pointed out and avoiding -it's important to avoid getting ahead of the
legislature and governor.

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We encourage the agency to focus on the narrow issue within the statute's direction, clarifying how the CPPA access and opt-out rights should be interpreted in the context of ADMT. On the ADMT definition specifically, our comment letter again reiterates and imposes language most similar to Alternative 3 in your slides.

The current draft frustrates a number of privacy and security objectives that undermines -- undermine harmonization across legal frameworks or otherwise conflicts with the privacy interests that voters endorsed in Prop 24, for example, the threshold activities that require risk assessments and ADMT opt-out to far exceed those required by other US privacy statute.

Finally, on a process point, the board advanced these regulations on the understanding that the formal rulemaking process provided the quote, "procedural opening to engage in the" quote, "structural, legal, and practical revisions needed."

We appreciate the conversation today and encourage you to implement other changes that better

recognize the concerns raised by the business 1 2 community since 2023. 3 We're asking for a 45-day comment period consistent with OAL construction and a second 45-day 4 5 comment period to inform changes given the highly technical nature of the requirements and the 6 7 potential to devastate our innovation economy. We do want to acknowledge that the 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

conversation today, particularly around behavioral advertising, was a step in the right direction. would say it's probably the first step in the right direction since this process began, and we'd strongly encourage the agency to continue down that path. Thank you and have a good day.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you for your comment.

Alex Torres, I'm going to unmute you at this time. You'll have three minutes to make your comment. Please begin as soon as you're ready.

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Alex Torres testified as follows:

MR. A. TORRES: Good afternoon, everyone. Alex Torres with Brownstein Hyatt on behalf of the Bay Area Council, representing over 340 of the largest employers in the nine-county Bay Area.



I want to say thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on these regulations and for the proposed (audio difficulty) align my comments with our friends at TechNet, California Hispanic Chamber, and CalChamber. And I'm going to keep working with stakeholders on those alternatives.

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I would also reiterate a point that
CalChamber made about the draft (audio difficulty)
key regulations going significantly beyond what
Proposition 24 (audio difficulty). And, again, would
also encourage this body to continue working with the
legislature and the governor's office and get better
aligned on the comprehensive frameworks to govern AI
and emerging technology that those folks are working
on.

These efforts include (audio difficulty)
privacy experts, civil rights experts, industry
leaders, and technologists. Stepping back at a
higher level on the proposed rules would impose over
\$14 billion in compliance across the next 10 years.

With affordability being such a major concern from California in virtually every aspect from energy, housing, and essential services, this is not the time for this course of action that would have such significant economic impact.



So, again, would encourage the CPPA to 1 support the leadership already underway in the 2 legislature and the governor's office, and would just underscore we support smart, reasonable regulation 4 5 that protects consumers, supports innovation, and sustains that economic resilience. Thank you for the 6 7 opportunity today. Thank you for your UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: 8 9 comment. 10 Aodhan Downey, I'm going to unmute you at this time. You'll have three minutes to make your 11 12 comment. Please begin as soon as you're ready.

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Aodhan Downey testified as follows:

MR. DOWNEY: Good afternoon. My name is Aodhan Downey, representing the Computer and Communications Industry Association, CCIA, an international not-for-profit tech trade association.

In January, CCIA provided written feedback and oral testimony during the 45-day public comment period on the proposed CPPA regulation updates.

Along with many other organizations, CCIA expressed concerns that some of the draft revisions go beyond CPPA's scope, particularly provisions that regulate companies' back-end systems before they ever interact



with consumers, and those that regulate publicly 1 available information. 2. 3 While we appreciate CPPA's (audio difficulty) efforts to refine the proposed rules, we 4 5 feel that the revisions do not adequately address our prior concerns. CIA also appreciates the board's 6 thoughtful discussion today. We welcome the 7 opportunity for more collaboration and look forward 8 9 to submitting more comments based on the 10 recommendations of the board. Thank you. 11 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you for your 12 comment. 13 Mishal Khan, I'm going to unmute you at this time. You'll have three minutes to make your 14 15 comment. Please begin as soon as you're ready. 16 17 Mishal Khan testified as follows: 18 MS. KHAN: Can you hear me? 19 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes. We can hear 20 you. 21 Okay. Good afternoon. MS. KHAN: My name is Mishal Khan, and I'm giving public comment on 2.2 23 behalf of Dr. Annette Bernhardt, director of the 24 Technology and Work Program at the University of 25 California Berkeley Labor Center.



With the advent of big data (audio difficulty) intelligence, employers in a wide range of (audio difficulty) increasingly capturing (audio difficulty) and analyzing worker data, electronically monitoring (audio difficulty) algorithmic management to make critical employment relations.

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And yet, California is the first and the only place in the US where workers are starting to gain basic rights over their data and over how employers (audio difficulty) that data to make critical decisions about (audio difficulty).

That's why labor groups and other work advocates are paying such close attention to the rulemaking process. In January, we joined a group of worker advocates (audio difficulty) formal comment letter to this (audio difficulty) providing detailed and (audio difficulty) based recommendations about how best to protect workers, the agency's rulemaking on ADMT, and risk assessments.

Our recommendations are (audio difficulty) in the principle that the scale and (audio difficulty) data-driven technologies played necessitate broad protection. For ADMT (audio difficulty) identifies (audio difficulty) specific suggestion.

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First, expand the definition of ADMT to
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    fully reflect the (audio difficulty) and how and to
 2
    what extent (audio difficulty) lie on ADMTs.
              Second, strengthen notice and access rights
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    for workers when an employer has (audio
    difficulty) --
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              CHAIR URBAN: Apologies for interrupting.
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    Is that clear on the electronic feed?
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              UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: It's choppy there as
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    well.
              CHAIR URBAN: Okay. I just want to be sure
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    our commenter comments are recorded.
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              MS. KHAN: Should I --
              CHAIR URBAN: So you can pause -- thank
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   you, Commenter.
              Would -- give us one technical second here.
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    Okay.
              UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: It's not on our --
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              CHAIR URBAN: But it's been every
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    commenter.
              UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah.
                                             It's been
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    quite a few commenters who have been choppy.
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              CHAIR URBAN:
                            Yeah.
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              UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Maybe she could
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    speak again very closely to the mic?
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1 CHAIR URBAN: Yes. 2. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah. Commenter, 3 would you be able to start from about ten seconds ago and just speak very closely into your telephone or 4 5 mic? Yeah. Is that better at all? 6 MS. KHAN: CHAIR URBAN: 7 That's definitely better. Thank you. 8 9 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you. 10 Okay, moving close to the mic. MS. KHAN: Our recommendations are grounded in the 11 12 principle that the scale and scope of data-driven 13 technologies in the workplace necessitate broad 14 protection for workers. For ADMTs, the letter identifies the three 15 16 main priorities with specific suggestions under each: 17 expand the definition of automated decisionmaking 18 technology to fully reflect significant variation and 19 how and to what extent employers rely on ADMTs, 20 strengthen notice and access rights for workers when an employer has used an ADMT to make a decision about 21 them, store a meaningful right for workers and 2.2 23 consumers to opt out of consequential ADMT systems. For risk assessments, the letter similarly 24 25 identifies three main priorities with six suggestions



under each: strengthen the required -- the required elements for risk assessments to ensure that potential harms to workers are identified early on; clarify the role of workers and unions in risk assessment because they are critical stakeholders and sources of knowledge that should be involved when their employer's conduct assessments; and then finally, strengthen the -- strengthen the power of the CPPA to act on risk assessment in order to prevent the most harmful violations revealed by those assessments.

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In closing, by covering workers in the CPPA and adopting strong regulations, California has an historic opportunity to lead the US in ensuring that data-driven technologies benefit and do not harm workers. That is why we strongly urge the board and the agency to adhere to the intent of California's privacy law and proceed with the rulemaking process as directed by the state's voters. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

CHAIR URBAN: Thank you, Commenter. I -- apologies for breaking in again. I want to check with counsel for any commenters who are worried about their comments cutting out.

Are they able to send an e-mail to maybe



info@cppa.ca.gov to be sure the board doesn't miss anything? 2. 3 MR. LAIRD: Absolutely. CHAIR URBAN: Okay. Wonderful. ob T 4 5 believe that the feed that we're hearing is more choppy than the feed that will be on the recording. 6 But at the same time, the recording feed is also not 7 perfect. 8 9 So for any commenters who wanted -- this 10 was the first time I really felt like I was having trouble following there in the middle, to be clear, 11 for the rest of the commenters. But if anybody wants 12 13 to send that in as an e-mail to be sure the board 14 doesn't miss their comment, we'd appreciate that. 15 Thank you. Please go ahead. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you. Anthony, 16 17 I'm going to unmute you at this time. You'll have 18 three minutes to make your comment so please begin as 19 soon as you're ready. 20 Anthony Butler-Torrez testified as follows: 21 MR. BUTLER-TORREZ: Good afternoon. 2.2 23 name is Anthony Butler-Torrez, representing Kern 24 County Hispanic Chambers of Commerce. We are encouraged by the potential 25

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modifications suggested by the California Hispanic 1 Chambers of Commerce to propose the CPPA regulations. 2 Our small businesses utilize AI and other forms of technology to make their business -- businesses more 4 efficient and to minimize the cost of doing business in California. 6

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Proposing regulations that consider the potential impacts on our small businesses community could -- should always be in the forefront of developing these regulations. We cannot stifle innovation in the growth of small businesses community in California's economy.

We hope that the CPPA board will take into consideration the impacts on small businesses in finalizing the regulations. We are encouraged that some of the changes that are being proposed, if the right modifications are adopted, it will be step-it will be the right step in the right direction, and will help minimize the impact in our small businesses community. Thank you for your time.

Thank you for your UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: comment.

Peter Leroe-Munoz, I'm going to unmute you at this time. You'll have three minutes to make your comment so please begin as soon as you're ready.



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Peter Leroe-Munoz testified as follows:

MR. LEROE-MUNOZ: Good afternoon. My name is Peter Leroe-Munoz, and I'm speaking on behalf of the Silicon Valley Leadership, a business association representing companies and research institutions in the innovation economy.

While we understand and agree that having consumer protection quardrails is important as technology evolves, we believe the proposed regulations concerning autonomous decisionmaking technology and artificial intelligence will impose significant burdens on California consumers, innovators, and businesses.

The proposed rules around ADMT pop-ups will create significant burdens for those wishing to conduct research or transact business over the Internet. In addition to separate notifications regarding consent for cookies and promotional communications, users now face further pop-ups, one for receiving information on ADMT, and a second regarding the use of ADMT for delivering advertising based on prior activity.

California consumers broadly should not be impeded at each step of an online transaction.

complexity around ADMT notifications and opt-outs also harms businesses who may see frustrated consumers leave their site before completing a transaction or leaving before the business could share important information with users.

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This risk is especially pronounced for small and local businesses who depend on online commerce to supplement their limited physical presence. Restrictions on the use of ADMT and AI could harm small businesses by limiting their ability to use digital tools to reach consumers, share offerings, and conduct transactions.

Business costs will also grow amid our current inflation as small operations will need to hire additional staff to address legal and compliance issues around new rules.

Finally, the standardized impact assessment prepared in conjunction with the proposed regulations reveals their true cost to California's economy. The report finds a reduction in state gross product in the billions of dollars and a decrease in job by hundreds of thousands.

In this time of greater economic strain and higher cost of living, especially given the detrimental federal policy postured toward trading



partners, California workers, innovators, residents, 1 and businesses cannot afford the proposed ADMT and AI 2 rules. Thank you. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you for your 4 5 comment. Gilbert Lara, I'm going to unmute you at 6 this time. You'll have three minutes to make your 7 comment. Please begin as soon as you're ready. 8 9 10 Gilbert Lara testified as follows: 11 MR. LARA: Hello, Board. Can you hear me? UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes. 12 13 MR. LARA: Great. Good afternoon. My name is Gilbert Lara, representing Biocom California, the 14 15 largest life sciences trade association representing thousands of companies across California. 16 17 We appreciate the board's significant 18 progress today in narrowing the ADMT definition, removing references to (audio difficulty), and 19 20 streamlining risk assessment submission requirements. These changes show responsiveness and (audio 21 difficulty). 2.2 23 However, some concerns remain for our life 24 sciences companies. First, the cybersecurity audit 25 requirements can still create duplicative compliance



burdens. Life science companies already (audio 1 difficulty) audits federal and international 2 regulation. We urge the agency to consider accepting existing frameworks to satisfy these requirements. 4 5 Second, regarding ADMT use in healthcare. We are encouraged by your decision for further 6 clarification on healthcare services and exemptions. 7 (Audio difficulty) that as you develop these 8 9 clarification, keep in mind the critical role of 10 medical research and public health application. We would happy to work together on this issue. 11 12 And, finally, we appreciate the board's 13 recognition that risk assessment costs impact 14 business. As you gather more information on (audio 15 difficulty) costs, please consider the unique position (audio difficulty) companies developing 16 17 life-saving treatment. Thank you. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you for your 18 19 comment. 20 If there are any other members of the public who'd like to speak at this time, please go 21 2.2 ahead -- go ahead and raise your hand using Zoom's

Again, this is for Agenda Item 3.

"raise hand" feature or by pressing "star six" if

you're joining us by phone.

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Fred Sotelo, I'm going to unmute you at 1 this time. You'll have three minutes to make your 2 comment. Please begin as soon as you're ready. 4 Fred Sotelo testified as follows: 5 MR. SOTELO: My name is Fred Sotelo. I'm 6 the owner of Cerveza XTECA based in San Diego, 7 California. We're a craft beer company. 8 9 And as a small business owner in 10 California, I'm pleased to see the recommended modifications of the CPPA regulations. You know, I'm 11 12 happy to see that these potential modifications will 13 minimize the impact on business owners like me. Who would think AI would be an integrated 14 15 part of a beer company? Well, it is with XTECA. 16 Under our current economic market conditions, we 17 utilize AI to assist to be more efficient in all 18 aspects of our business from vehicle tracking and 19 mileage, inventory, sales forecast, and, of course, 20 marketing. 21 We believe AI is critical for our success, 2.2 and the myth of it cutting out people is not true. 23 On the contrary, it is helping our bottom line to 24 hire more needed people.

In closing, we believe that the changes



being asked for, if adopted, are steps in the right 1 direction that will help California continue to be an 2 innovative leader and for small business like us to continually compete. 4 I thank you for your time and consideration 5 today in this testimony. And once again, thank you. 6 Thank you for your 7 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: 8 comment. If there are any other members of the 9 10 public who'd like to speak at this time, please raise your hand using Zoom's "raise hand" feature or by 11 pressing "star six" if you're joining us by phone. 12 13 Again, this is for Agenda Item 3. Madam Chair, I'm not seeing any additional 14 hands at this time. 15 CHAIR URBAN: Wonderful. Thank you very 16 17 much. Mr. Laird, is there anything else on the 18 19 item? 20 MR. LAIRD: No, not at this time. Just one, though, thing that's on my mind is timing about 21 2.2 sort of our remaining time with these regulations. 23 As I mentioned, November is our goal to have a final 24 package submitted to the Office of Administrative Law 25 by, if not sooner.



And I understand our next planned meeting for this board is currently May 2nd. That's a quick turnaround for us, and so staff would make every effort to prepare materials we discussed today, but there's a lot.

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And so a couple thoughts I just -- or issues I wanted run by the board include, first of all, to the extent we can prepare things in advance, just recognizing, because of the less than a month timeline between today's meeting and that meeting, we may not be able to give board the benefit of the materials for -- as far in advance as we'd like to typically. So I just want to see if that's acceptable, first of all, if materials are coming to the board closer to that meeting.

But in addition, right now, I believe the only other planned quarterly meeting isn't now occurring until September, based on the discussion of last meeting, which really puts us in a difficult spot if we were to delay modifications or hoping to do more further.

So I bring that up now to just make two points. One is we'll make every effort to bring this item back at the next meeting, but it is quick turnaround for staff, and I just need to make clear

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    prepared in the way that you've asked us to be by
    that date.
              And then, even furthermore, I would -- I
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    would request, I think, given the timelines
    associated with this rulemaking and wanting to open a
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    public comment period for potentially more than
    15 days, respond to that public comment, process it,
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    and come back to you all for another discussion just
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    like this today, still in advance of November, I
    think we need to have at least one more meeting in
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    advance of September.
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              CHAIR URBAN: Thank you and our -- our held
          We have a held day in July; is that correct?
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    But we don't have one in June?
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              MR. LAIRD: Well, we did, but last meeting
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    this -- the board did decide to --
              CHAIR URBAN: Apologies.
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              UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah. We released
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    them.
              MR. LAIRD: -- release it.
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              CHAIR URBAN: Okay. The -- yes. And the
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    Thursday, however, I think would -- well, that would
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    be even earlier than -- than May 2nd. I mean, one
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    day, but -- but even earlier.
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now there's a chance we wouldn't be able to be



So I will say for myself, I -- you know, 1 particularly if you give us a little notice as to 2 when the materials are coming, I would certainly do, you know, my utmost to absorb the materials in less 4 5 time. I think that's only fair, given the amount 6 of homework that we've asked everybody to do. 7 mean, we do have some questions that are fairly 8 9 targeted. 10 So -- and we've already had time to go through the comments that we have and so forth. And 11 so for my part, that -- that makes sense. 12 13 And then, you know, maybe we need to talk about -- we just need to talk about when we might 14 15 have another meeting outside of May 1st or May 2nd. I do apologize, though. I -- again, I 16 really need a break. So if we could -- I don't think 17 I can think about dates until I have five minutes. 18 19 MR. LAIRD: And I do recognize if setting 20 dates is better at the future agendas items -- agenda item coming up, we can discuss it then. 21 2.2 CHAIR URBAN: Okay. 23 MR. LAIRD: So substantively, though --24 CHAIR URBAN: Yeah, (indiscernible) with 25 everyone else. Why don't we table it to the next



But we know that that's something that 2. we're going to talk about, and then we'll take -we'll take a break until 3:30. Thank you very much. 4 5 (Whereupon, a recess was held.) CHAIR URBAN: Welcome back, everyone. 6 7 Thank you for your attention to the agenda so far today. 8 9 With that, we'll move to Agenda Item 10 Number 4 which is our item for public comment on items not on the agenda. So as a reminder, this is 11 the opportunity today for members of the public to 12 13 bring to us issues that are not on the agenda for 14 today. 15 However, the board can only listen and we may not discuss or act on any matter that is raised 16 17 during this public comment session. So please 18 understand that we are not -- we are listening and we 19 don't intend to ignore your comment. But this is 20 the -- this is the only way that we can adequately -adequately attend to the interest of both the 21 2.2 commenter and to the agency. 23 So with that, is there any public comment 24 on Agenda Item Number 4? 25 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: This is for Agenda

agenda item?



Item Number 4, public comment on items not on the 1 2 agenda. If you'd like to make a comment at this 3 time, please raise your hand using the raise hand 4 5 feature on Zoom or by pressing "star nine" if you're joining us by phone. 6 7 This is for Agenda Item Number 4, public comment on items not on the agenda. 8 Madam Chair, I'm not seeing any hands at 9 10 this time. Thank you very much. 11 CHAIR URBAN: This -we'll move to Agenda Item Number 5 which is 12 13 discussion of potential future agenda items. pleased to handle this item, and we'll say that we do 14 15 have a number of things on our regularized calendar, some of which we have pushed off until a later 16 17 meeting -- currently in the meeting that is scheduled 18 for May. 19 So I will just mention those issues and 20 then ask Mr. Laird to help us continue the conversation that we started earlier about the best 21 time frame for scheduling further consideration of 2.2 23 the -- of the draft regulatory package. 24 MR. LAIRD: Oh, sorry. Should we do that

now as opposed to -- did you want to run through the



2. CHAIR URBAN: I wasn't planning to do the whole list this time. I did it last time. MR. LAIRD: Okay. Okay. Got it. 4 Got it. 5 So, yeah, in terms of timeline, I quess I just reiterate what I said before, that we will make 6 our best effort to bring sort of the issues and items 7 discussed today back to this board, assuming it's going to meet still on May 2nd or May 1st on that 9 10 held two-day meeting. But then beyond that, we do anticipate, 11 12 again, to -- to make sure things keep moving and then 13 we kind of timely respond to any public comment that might come following that meeting. We would ask to 14 15 explore a mid-July meeting, if possible, but with -with the caveat that we'd also have to be able to 16 17 check for facilities. CHAIR URBAN: Excellent. 18 Understood, understood. 19 20 So if we're able to give you sort of a range or some, like, multiple dates, that will help. 21 Yeah? 2.2 23 MR. LAIRD: Mm-hmm. 24 CHAIR URBAN: Okay. Great. Thank you. 25 I'll say, for my part, you know, it's helpful.

other items or --



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be outside of term time which provides more
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    flexibility. Of course, I know people have family
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    obligations over the summer.
              So, Mr. Worthe, where you have your
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    microphone on, you'll start us off?
              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Yeah.
                                           I think I
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    wanted -- well, I want to start with May. My
 7
    understanding is that one board member can't make the
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 9
    Friday --
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              CHAIR URBAN: That's my understanding.
11
    Yeah.
              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: -- but can make the
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    Thursday. And I think we decided we only need one
    day since we're just -- we know what we're doing now.
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              Is everybody okay just to confirm that
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    date?
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              CHAIR URBAN: Yep.
              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Then we can get into
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    the next.
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              CHAIR URBAN:
                            Yep.
              MR. LAIRD: So that's the Thursday in May?
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              CHAIR URBAN: Yeah.
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              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: I believe it's May 2.
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              CHAIR URBAN: May 1st.
              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Oh, sorry. May 1.
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CHAIR URBAN: And that'll be in Sacramento. 1 2. BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: We're in Sacramento 3 again? CHAIR URBAN: Mm-hmm. 4 5 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Okay. Oh, yeah. That's right. I'm sorry. 6 Do you want -- are you looking for July 7 dates now? MR. LAIRD: Well, real quick, I was just 9 10 going to mention, too, you know, right now to the point that was made earlier, I think for the May 11 12 meeting, we do have three standing items on our 13 calendar: updates on legislation, enforcement, and 14 public affairs. 15 And we also did push off last time an update from admin as well and then our regulations 16 discussion which I think this can be a regulations 17 discussion for now. 18 19 So I would recommend we continue to push 20 off maybe that one for a future discussion. 21 understanding we'd be trying to tackle this subject 2.2 matter and potentially four other pretty substantive 23 updates in that time, I guess I would just want to ask the board now if there's anything just for 24 25 staff's ability to prepare that you'd be comfortable



1 pushing off to the further -- any of those updates.

2 | I think legislation, we're on a timeline in terms of

3 | the legislature's active now, I don't -- I think we'd

4 have to maintain that.

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But certainly if it would be all right -and staff could come back with a recommendation, but
I'd want to understand now if there's anything that
the board was focused on maintaining in the main
meeting.

CHAIR URBAN: Yeah. So for me, I think it's the legislation item is the main item because of the -- because of the legislature's calendar. We certainly want to be responsive to what they're doing on a timeline that makes sense.

The discussion of future priorities for rulemaking, to me that would be fine to push off to a later meeting because we have before us plenty on our plate right now. And I would ask if other board members had views on this.

BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: I mean, I think just put it all on and you'll give us direction on what we don't get to that day in case we're lucky.

You know, I decide today what to drop.

I -- it's easy for me to say because you'll say,
well, because we have to prepare now for every item.

So if that's the case, you give us direction on what 1 you feel most comfortable pushing. 2. BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: I'm going to defer 3 to my leadership on that. 4 5 MS. GARCIA: Excuse me. Well, thank you for -- staff and preparing, yes. But I would say, 6 7 admin, we've already prepared the material so we can put it on the agenda again, but we feel comfortable 8 pushing that, for example, as well as enforcement, 9 10 but we're happy to prepare --11 CHAIR URBAN: The proposed regulation --12 or, sorry, the priorities for regulation, that seems 13 to me to be something that takes significant time to repair. And at least for my own part, I feel less 14 15 likely to be in a position to engage on that at that 16 moment. 17 But other board members may have a different view. Mr. Mactaggart? 18 19 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: So before I weigh 20 in on what I think for timing, let me just ask you a question. 21 2.2 If the revisions come back and, you know, 23 go through this process and they're pretty 24 substantial, at what point do we knew -- do we need

to do a new SRIA and -- and take a look, if you know?



We have some pretty massive cost swings here -potential cost swings. 2. 3 At what point do we need to do a new SRIA? MR. LAIRD: So, great question. We're not 4 5 required to do any -- a full SRIA, standardized regulatory impact analysis. We can -- we would do an 6 update of what all rulemaking packages have to do. 7 It's the Form 399 which is economic impact 8 9 assessment. 10 In short, it's a five-page summary document that reaches conclusions about costs and first 11 year -- things of that nature. So it's not sort of 12 13 the robust requirements of a SRIA, but it still would be providing additional information based on the 14 15 regulations that we agreed to. 16 CHAIR URBAN: So we can go ahead and 17 discuss the -- and we can receive information and 18 discuss the questions that, for example, Mr. Worthe 19 brought up. We don't need to do a SRIA in order to 20 talk about that, even though it's fairly meaty; is 21 that correct? 2.2 MR. LATRD: That's correct. 23 CHAIR URBAN: Yeah. 24 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: So literally, 25 even -- let's just say you said we're going to



replace the cybersecurity requirements, and we're 1 going to say, if you meet in one of these ten 2 jurisdictions, you're good to go. So let's say it's a dramatic reduction 4 5 in -- we kind of carve way back what is required to be done. We just -- you know, you need to provide 6 evidence it's done. And let's say it went from 7 whatever it was, \$2 billion down to \$200 million. 8 You would not need a new SRIA? 9 10 MR. LAIRD: No. CHAIR URBAN: Mr. Liebert? 11 BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: Which is a 12 13 conundrum; right? Because one of the things that we'd like to be able to not only -- we want to have 14 15 accurate information in that regard, but we also want to have a sense that we've dramatically reduced cost. 16 17 And so is there an alternative for getting that information out without doing an additional 18 19 SRIA? 20 MR. LAIRD: Well, that absolutely is included in that Form 399 I mentioned. I mean, that 21 includes estimates on number of businesses impacted, 2.2 23 estimated costs in the first year, estimated costs

associated with reporting requirements.

I mean, there's -- there is a lot of

24



substance to that. It just doesn't have the same 1 sort of --2 BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: Yeah. MR. LAIRD: -- additional macroeconomic 4 5 require -- you know, assessments, and --BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: Right. 6 MR. LAIRD: -- sort of that additional --7 BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: So, actually, staff 8 9 would theoretically be able to point out that 10 starting from that big number, it's fair to bring it down to this number based upon the changes that have 11 been made. 12 13 MR. LAIRD: Yeah, absolutely. I think certainly costs in the first year, things of that 14 15 nature, we would assess and bring back to the board that this is how that has changed as a result of the 16 17 proposed revisions. BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: And to 18 19 Mr. Liebert's point, do you guys do that -- or you 20 guys do that, or the outside firm does that? MR. LAIRD: Today, we've worked with 21 economists. Yeah, we're in contracts with economists 2.2 23 from UC Berkeley, Sacramento State, and we also have 24 a retired annuitant on -- on board who's been 25 supporting our work.



1 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: So, you know, without being absurd, I feel like we want to get this 2 right. And so I'm -- I'm very conscious of the fact that it's, you know, maybe less than a month away. 4 I -- we can't ask people to do, you know, work around the clock on this stuff. So I feel like, within 6 7 reason, what gets done by then gets done. But because I don't feel like this is a 8 critical path for the success or failure of the bill, 9 10 I would -- I think we just need to, you know, spend the time to do it right. And getting back to 11 something I said earlier, you know, this is the new 12 13 executive director's third day on the job; so -- so he's going to need some time to get up to speed on 14 15 things as well. So I'm kind of agnostic about what gets 16 17 discussed in May and what -- what gets discussed 18 later. 19 And you can just remind me, Mr. Laird, what 20 happens if we trip over November? So it's -- what's the -- what's the process then? 21 2.2 MR. LAIRD: Very good question. So after 23 November, we would essentially start from the 24 beginning. And when I say that, I mean we would do a 25 new notice, a new initial statement of reasons, a new



SRIA in that instance.

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If you were starting with the exact same proposal, I would say, in general, your record -- rulemaking record actually looked very similar to what we started with this time, but if we even start after November is a significantly modified version of the regulations. For instance, we would then have to prepare the supporting documentation that reflects that new version of the text.

So a new SRIA, a new initial statement of reasons on that basis. And then we'd start up our -- then we would -- you all would decide if that was sufficient. We'd have a 45-day public comment period. We'd respond to all those public comments. We would then prepare a final package.

CHAIR URBAN: Mr. Liebert?

BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: Sorry we're keeping you so busy here, Phil.

How does this impact the staff's incredible work on the Delete Act implementation? Is it intruding on that? Is it -- I'd love to get some sort of sense on that because that's such an important priority.

MR. LAIRD: I appreciate that. You know, to date, we've been able to balance those two

priorities pretty well, but certainly we have a limited team, where you've got a good majority of them up here, either at the dais or in this room today.

2.2

And so, I mean, our capacity is limited.

So at a certain extent, the more time we're spending on this rulemaking is more time we're not spending on other initiatives in the agency.

CHAIR URBAN: I'd like to just make a -make an observation which is that we have expended
significant resources on this rulemaking. And I
absolutely agree with Mr. Mactaggart that we need to
get it right. We need to get it right in the realm
of reality, and we need not to waste the public's
resources on endless process.

And I would be very concerned if we had to start over and do, for example, a new SRIA which is a very valuable set of information but because of the requirements around it, it takes months and months to do and it costs a ton of money. That is the taxpayers' money, and I'm just not sure how much more information we're going to get after three, four years of information gathering, listening attentively to the public, to our partners in the legislature and other agencies.

So I would really encourage the board not to be casual about -- about kind of, you know, extending things further beyond that because it is a significant use of resources, and I haven't even mentioned staff time.

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I thank Mr. Liebert for bringing up, for example, the DROP system which is crucially important. You know, we have a lot of things to do here which is not to say that these aren't crucial and important regulations; they are. You know, they touch a broad swath of the California economy and all consumers in California.

But my word, you know, we do have to come to terms and make a decision and comply with our statute to do that so that businesses have certainty, so that consumers have the protections, and so that we are not just endlessly spinning and burning resources on this process, remembering that this is -- a lot of this is new, and we simply will not have information about the details of every single thing until we see them implemented.

And then we, of course, can implement a new process to improve them. But, you know, there's -- there's -- there's perfection and it is not attainable, and there is good and it is attainable.

1 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Chair, and my 2 rebuttal to that would be, sure, we have to be conscious of the cost of a -- of a new impact report, and we are --4 5 CHAIR URBAN: Four -- four years of staff time. 6 7 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: Could I just And at the same time, we're -- our own 8 9 estimate is 98,000 jobs lost, you know, three and a 10 half billion dollars cost of regulations which dwarfs the cost of a new impact report. 11 12 So I just want to make very sure that as 13 Californians and as stewards of public money here, we're keeping an eye on the bigger picture. And the 14 15 bigger picture is, what's the impact of these regulations? 16 17 And our -- if our own estimates show this, we absolutely owe it to try to say is there a way to 18 19 do what we're asking for -- most of what we're asking 20 for for a lot less impact on the California economy where we don't kill 100,000 jobs? 21 2.2 CHAIR URBAN: I do not think we're going to 23 get information that is going to change the needle 24 that significantly in that way, based on the fact 25 that we've been working on this for as long as we



have, and we have the information we have, and we 1 2 will have the information that we've requested again, and I just don't want to prejudge the situation now by not leaving the staff time to complete the 4 5 rulemaking because, in my view, that would be a failure that we could be sued over. 6 Mr. Laird? 7 MR. LAIRD: I don't know if I have anything 8 further to add than I certainly appreciate the points 9 10 You know, I hope also, as we've reviewed the raised. SRIA and the economic impact, I can't help but 11 mention there's also a benefits analysis that's 12 13 included as well that, you know, estimates job growth over time and increased revenue. 14 15 So I recognize this is all very delicate and the policy of this is certainly to the board, but 16 17 there's a variety of factors at play that we've had to take into account, certainly at the staff level. 18 19 CHAIR URBAN:

CHAIR URBAN: And also attend to, then, this agenda item we should be talking about, scheduling the meeting.

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MR. LAIRD: That is fine point.

CHAIR URBAN: And these do go into the question of scheduling the meeting, but if it's talking about board resources, our own resources,



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finding time in July, I think we need to find the
 1
    time, folks.
 2.
              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Are we talking --
              CHAIR URBAN: Please, yeah.
 4
 5
              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Are we looking for
    Fridays?
 6
              CHAIR URBAN: We had a held date that we
 7
    released, but we needed to release --
 8
 9
              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: What number was it?
              CHAIR URBAN: I don't know.
                                           It was the
10
           It was the 11th. And we released it because,
11
    11th.
12
    presumably, somebody had a conflict. Or did we
13
    release it because we thought we wouldn't need it?
              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: We didn't need it.
14
15
              CHAIR URBAN: We wouldn't need it. Okay.
16
    So how's the --
17
              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: We were wrong.
                                   Take it.
              CHAIR URBAN: Yeah.
18
19
              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Well, I will say the
20
    problem is we just help -- like, help out every
            I just can't have things held -- I mean, for
21
    month.
2.2
    the purpose, it makes sense. But I can offer you
23
    right now, we're talking Fridays only in July?
24
              CHAIR URBAN: No, I'm not, because I --
25
    that was -- at least I can be more flexible.
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BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Oh, that was schools.
 1
 2
    Okay.
 3
              CHAIR URBAN: I don't know about other
    folks. Yeah.
 4
 5
              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Well, I mean, can I
    ask the other two is there days of the week that are
 6
    preferred? Because, frankly, Friday is not the best.
 7
              BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: But that week,
 8
    the first couple weeks isn't great. So later on in
 9
10
    July I think is better for me.
              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: But how about 16 or
11
    17?
12
13
              We're going to have to give a few and then
    I'll look at the next week.
14
15
              BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: That'll work for me.
              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: 16 or 17?
16
17
              CHAIR URBAN: Yeah. That's all right for
18
    me.
19
              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: We have one board
20
    member not here.
              CHAIR URBAN: And, of course, we'll need to
21
    find out if we have space.
2.2.
23
              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: (Indiscernible)
24
    works. Then how about --
              CHAIR URBAN: We'll need to check with
25
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Board Member Nonnecke. 1 BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: How about 24 or 25? 2. BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: Or 23, 24? BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: 23, I got another 4 5 volunteer board meeting. So 24, 25. And so remind me, the first 6 (indiscernible) says? 7 CHAIR URBAN: Do you think that's enough to 8 work with? Or I'm also -- I'm mindful that Board 9 10 Member Nonnecke will need to weigh in and sometimes people have, you know, vacation plans. 11 MS. GARCIA: I think that's something we 12 13 can work with. And we are still looking for alternative locations, too. So Southern 14 California --15 BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: There's a decent 16 17 chance I'll be remote that one. CHAIR URBAN: Yeah. And that works as long 18 as we have our -- we have a limited set of slots for 19 20 which people can be remote. I don't -- I wouldn't need to be remote. And if we have more than one 21 2.2 location to work with, which I think we might have, 23 that may open up options, too, just in terms of 24 making it more likely the dates would work for a 25 venue.



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MS. GARCIA: Sorry. Can you clarify?
1
   both board -- two board members would already need to
2
   be remote with those days?
              CHAIR URBAN: Just Mr. Mactaggart. And we
4
5
   don't know about Ms. -- or Dr. Nonnecke.
             BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: You said the
6
    17th -- 17, 23, 24?
7
             BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: 17, 18, 24, 25.
8
9
             BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: No. 16, 17, 18.
10
             BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: 16, 17, and 24.
11
             CHAIR URBAN: And 25. So, sorry, 16, 17,
    24, 25; correct? So it's Wednesday, Thursday or
12
13
    Thursday, Friday? Okay.
              BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: And once you figure
14
15
    out where and what space, you'll let us know after
16
    talking to Dr. Nonnecke.
17
              CHAIR URBAN: As soon as possible. Yeah.
             BOARD MEMBER LIEBERT: Okay. Thank you.
18
19
              CHAIR URBAN: All right. Additional agenda
20
    items? Additional agenda items from the public.
21
             UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:
                                     Do we have any
2.2
    additional agenda items from the public? Please use
23
    the "raise hand" feature on Zoom or press "star nine"
24
    if you're calling in by phone.
25
             Madam Chair, I'm not seeing any hands
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raised. 1 2. CHAIR URBAN: Thank you very much. With that, we -- we are -- let's see. That was -- that was Agenda Item Number 5. 4 5 I'm now going to re-call Agenda Item Number 6, our closed session item on discussion and 6 possible action on the appointment and employment of 7 an -- of an Executive Director and Chief Privacy 8 auditor under authority of Government Code 9 10 Section 11126(a)(1). The board will go into closed session now 11 to discuss that item. We will return when we are 12 13 finished to adjourn the meeting. Thank you very 14 much, everybody. 15 (Whereupon, a recess was held.) CHAIR URBAN: Wonderful. Welcome back, 16 17 everyone. The board is now returning from closed 18 19 session and we will move to Agenda Item Number 7 20 which is adjournment. It's our final item. 21 I'd like to thank everybody, the board members, staff who've been absolutely brilliant and 2.2 23 incredible advisors today, and members of the public 24 for all of the helpful comments today for your 25 contributions to the meeting and to the board's and



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the agency's work.
 1
              May I have a motion to adjourn the meeting?
 2
              BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART: So moved.
              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Second.
 4
 5
              CHAIR URBAN: Thank you. I have a motion
    from Mr. Mactaggart and a second from Mr. Worthe.
 6
    We'll now vote on whether to approve the motion to
 7
    adjourn.
 8
              Ms. White (phonetic), would you please
 9
10
    conduct the vote?
              MS. WHITE: Certainly. Board Member
11
    Liebert?
12
13
              (No audible response.)
              MS. WHITE: Board Member Mactaggart?
14
15
              BOARD MEMBER MACTAGGART:
              MS. WHITE: Board Member Nonnecke?
16
17
              (No audible response.)
              MS. WHITE: Board Member Worthe?
18
19
              BOARD MEMBER WORTHE: Aye.
20
              MS. WHITE: Chair Urban?
21
              CHAIR URBAN:
                            Aye.
2.2
              MS. WHITE: Madam Chair, you have three
23
    yeses and two non-votes.
24
              CHAIR URBAN: Thank you. The motion to
25
    adjourn has been approved by a vote of three to zero
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and this meeting of the California Privacy Protection
 1
 2
    Agency Board is hereby adjourned.
               Thanks very much, everyone.
 3
              (End of audio recording.)
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