



California Consumer Privacy Act

Transparency

Right to know

Control

- Right to Say No to Sale
- Right to Delete

Accountability

 Keep my information safe (ID Theft)

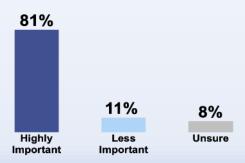






Send a strong signal to Congress

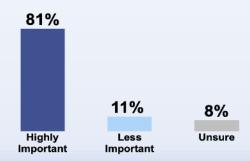
Should Federal Law be as strong as CCPA?





- Send a strong signal to Congress
- Establish new rights for Californians

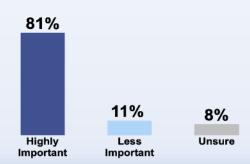
Should Federal Law be as Strong as CCPA





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- Address workability issues

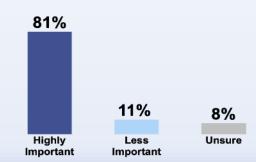
Should Federal Law be as Strong as CCPA





- Send a strong signal to Congress
- Establish new rights for Californians
- Address workability issues
- Protect Californians privacy into the future

Should Federal Law be as Strong as CCPA





CPRA Timeline

Filed First Draft September 2019



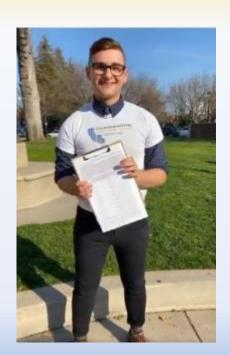
CPRA Timeline

- Filed First Draft September 2019
- 7-wk Discussion with Advocates, Privacy Experts, Academics, Regulators, Businesses



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- Filed Final Version 11/13/19, Began
 Collecting Signatures December





CPRA: Major Privacy Enhancements



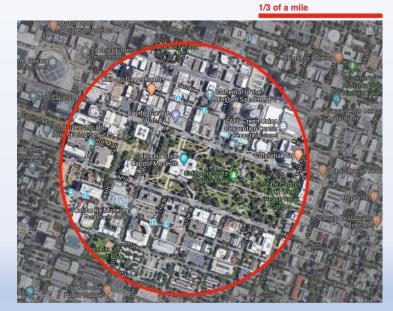
CPRA: Stop Use of Sensitive Personal Information

- New ability to stop <u>use</u> of "Sensitive Personal Information"
- SSN, DL, Passport, financial account info, precise geolocation, race, ethnicity, religion, trade union membership, personal communications, genetic data, biometric or health information, information about sex life or sexual orientation.



CPRA: Stop Precise geo-tracking

Prevent Tracking < 1,850 feet, 247 acres

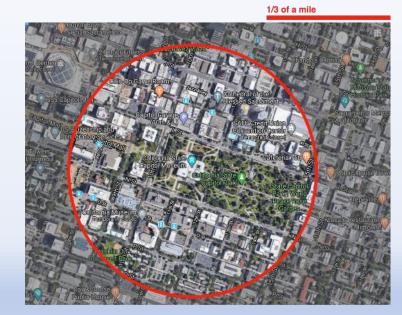




CPRA: Stop Precise geo-tracking

Prevent Tracking < 1,850 feet, 247 acres

Allows Advertising, But Not Tracking





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Funded from State's General Fund (\$10M p.a., indexed)



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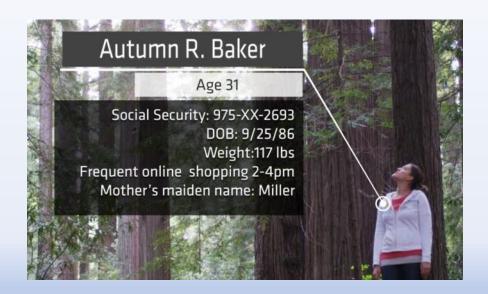


CPRA: Creation of California Privacy Protection Agency

- Funded from State's General Fund (\$10M p.a., indexed)
- California <u>had</u> an Office of <u>Privacy Protection</u>, Disbanded by Gov. Brown in 2012
- <u>same number</u> of privacy staff as FTC has for the entire country (40)



- Privacy Principles:
- Purpose Limitation
- Storage Limitation
- Data Minimization





• Right to Correct Your Information



- Right to Correct Your Information
- Right to See ALL Your Info from 1/1/22, Not Just Last 12 Months'



- Right to Correct Your Information
- Right to See ALL Your Info from 1/1/22, Not Just Last 12 Months'
- Removes the 30-day Cure Period for Enforcement in CCPA



 Triples penalties for violations of privacy rights of minors





 Adds 'Email + Password' to Items Included in 'Negligent Data Breach'





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- High-Risk Businesses to Perform Annual
 Cybersecurity Audit





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- High-Risk Businesses to Perform Annual
 Cybersecurity Audit
- Appointment of Chief Privacy Auditor





 Allows Consumers to Learn About Profiling, and Object to Automated Decision-Making Based on Profiles.



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- New Term: "Cross-Context Behavioral Advertising," to Help Stop Cross-Site Tracking



CPRA: Enhancing Privacy Rights; Strengthening the CCPA

Comparison of the California Privacy Rights Act to European GDPR and existing CCPA

Components	EU Privacy Law (GDPR)	ССРА	CPRA	Components	EU Privacy Law (GDPR)	ССРА	CPRA
Right to Know What Information a Business has Collected About You	\odot	\odot	②	Storage Limitation: Right to Prevent Companies from Storing Info Longer than Necessary	②	\bigcirc	\odot
Right to Say No to Sale of Your Info	②	Ø	(Data Minimization: Right to Prevent Companies from Collecting More Info than Necessary	0	0	⊘
Right to Delete Your Information	Ø	Ø	(Right to Opt Out of Advertisers Using Precise Geolocation (< than 1/3 mile)	(\Diamond	\odot
Data Security: Businesses Required to Keep Your Info Safe	Ø	Ø	(Ability to Override Privacy in Emergencies (Threat of Injury/Death to a Consumer)	②	0	Ø
Data Portability: Right to Access Your Information in Portable Format	Ø	Ø	Ø	Provides Transparency around "Profiling" and "Automated Decision Making"	0	0	②
Special Protection for Minors	Ø	Ø	0	Establishes Dedicated Data Protection Agency to Protect Consumers	0	0	②
Requires Easy "Do Not Sell My Info Button" for Consumers	0	Ø	0	Restrictions on Onward Transfer to Protect Your Personal Information	0	0	②
Provides Ability to Browse with No Pop- ups or Sale of Your Information	0	0	0	Requires High Risk Data Processors to Perform Regular Cybersecurity Audits	②	\Diamond	②
Penalties if Email Plus Password Stolen due to Negligence	0	0	(Requires High Risk Data Processors to Perform Regular Risk Assessments	0	0	Ø
Right to Restrict Use of Your Sensitive Personal Information	Ø	0	⊘	Appoints Chief Auditor with Power to Audit Businesses' Data Practices	Ø	0	Ø
Right to Correct Your Data	Ø	0	⊘	Protects California Privacy Law from being Weakened in Legislature	N/A	0	Ø





- "Business" definition adjusted to protect small businesses
- 100,000 Consumer Records Threshold, up from 50,000
- Buy or Sell only (no longer "receives/shares for a Commercial Purpose")



- Service Providers Must Only Assist Businesses for Access & Deletion
- Better for Consumers—You Don't Want AWS to See All Customer Data



 New Option for Businesses re "Do Not Sell" Button and Honoring any/all DNS Requests Submitted by Consumer (Think Browser Extension, Phone Setting) With No Customer Consequence



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- We Think There Will Be Pressure to go This Route From Competitors
- Prediction: 'Best in Class' Law (No Click Fatigue, Cookie Walls)



New Definition of Publicly Available



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- In 2018 Initiative "Personal information does not include information that is publicly available..."



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- In 2018 Initiative "Personal information does not include information that is publicly available..."
- CPRA Includes Exception for Widely Distributed Media or Intentional Disclosure



Ongoing Flexibility and Engagement by the Legislature

Majority vote in Legislature can make changes to CPRA



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- Majority vote in Legislature can make changes to CPRA
- Consistent with "purpose and intent of" CPRA
- Purpose and intent: "...amendments [which] do not compromise or weaken consumer privacy."



LAO Fiscal Analysis: CPRA

\$10 million for the CPPA

Low millions-- Costs for DOJ and Courts

May be offset by fines/penalties



December 2, 2019

Hon, Xavier Becerra

RECEIVED

DEC 0 2 2019

Attorney General 1300 I Street, 17th Floor Sacramento, California 95814

INITIATIVE COORDINATOR ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

Attention:

Ms. Anabel Renteria Initiative Coordinator

Dear Attorney General Becerra:

Pursuant to Elections Code 9005, we have reviewed the proposed statutory initiative related to consumer privacy (A.G. File No. 19-0021, Amendment #1).

Background

Businesses Collect and Use Consumer Data. Businesses primarily collect consumer data from (1) public sources, (2) consumers directly (such as when an individual creates an account or uses a product or service), or (3) other businesses (such as by purchasing the data). Businesses use this data for their own internal purposes, such as to improve sales or customer service. Businesses can also use this data to provide services to other businesses, such as Internet companies that target ads for other businesses using data collected from free services that the Internet companies provide to consumers. In using consumer data, businesses sometimes apply statistical formulas to various pieces of data to make predictions about consumer attitudes or preferences (such as lifestyle habits).

Consumer Data Privacy Requirements. Under state law, certain businesses (including their contractors and service providers) that operate in California and collect personal information from consumers must follow specific requirements surrounding consumer privacy must of





 Incorrect reading of law (substitution of 'share' for 'share for commercial purposes') led to grossly high guess as to # of covered businesses



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- Totally unsubstantiated figure of \$55B as to compliance costs—with no backup, no tables, just that figure.



• TrustArc survey of <u>68</u> companies with 500 - 1,000 employees; IAPP survey of <u>51</u> companies with 1-250 employees. *NATIONALLY.* 119 Companies.



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- No California-only survey data.
- Conclusion: <u>every</u> California business > 5 employees, and 22% 62% with 1-4 employees, would be covered by CCPA. Assume between 383,328 and 570,066 California businesses covered.



CPRA Next Steps

 931,000 signatures submitted May 2020 (> pop WY, VT, DC, AK, ND, SD)





CPRA Next Steps

- 931,000 signatures submitted May 2020 (> pop WY, VT, DC, AK, ND, SD)
- Need 685,534 via random sample by 6/25/20 to qualify
- Current: 420,744 determined verified by random sample (*as of 6/8/2020)







• 1950's: Auto Safety





• 1950's: Auto Safety

• 1960's: Smoking/Tobacco







• 1950's: Auto Safety

• 1960's: Smoking/Tobacco



• 1970's: Auto Emissions, Clean Water Act, Lead Paint



Behind the Data Curtain





Big Brother





