

SENATE BILL SB-50

Introduced by Senator Eloise Gomez Reyes (D-29)

An act relating to California Know Where Your Data Goes Act.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB-50, Eloise Gomez Reyes (D-29). California Know Where Your Data Goes Act.

Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to establish and implement a community air protection program to reduce exposure to air pollution and improve public health in communities most impacted by air pollution, including through community emissions reduction programs and community air monitoring. Existing law also defines disadvantaged communities for purposes of state environmental programs and vests the South Coast Air Quality Management District, among other districts, with primary responsibility for controlling air pollution from nonvehicular sources in its region.

This bill would establish the Warehouse Community Clean Air Grant Program, to be administered by the State Air Resources Board in consultation with the South Coast Air Quality Management District. The program would provide grants for high-efficiency air filtration in public schools, licensed child care centers, and senior housing and care facilities located within 1,000 feet of a large warehouse distribution center in an eligible community, and for community air monitors near those centers. The bill would require at least 60 percent of grant funds to go to schools and child care centers, limit administrative costs to 5 percent, require annual reports to the Legislature (with the reporting requirement repealed on January 1, 2031), and repeal the program on January 1, 2032.

The bill would appropriate fifteen million dollars (\$15,000,000) from the General Fund to the State Air Resources Board for the 2027-28 fiscal year for purposes of the program. Existing law, the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018, grants a California consumer the right to request that a business disclose the categories and specific pieces of personal information it has collected about the consumer, the categories of sources of that information, and the categories of third parties to which it was disclosed. The act also grants a consumer the right to request deletion of personal information and to opt out of its sale or sharing, and treats a consumer's citizenship or immigration status as sensitive personal information. The act is enforced by the California Privacy Protection Agency and the Attorney General, and provides a private right of action only for specified data breaches. The act does not restrict a business's ability to comply with federal, state, or local law, a court order or subpoena, or a government inquiry or investigation.

Existing law, the California Values Act, prohibits state and local law enforcement agencies from using agency money or personnel for immigration enforcement purposes, including providing personal information for that purpose, subject to exceptions. Existing law also imposes limited sector-specific restrictions, such as on certain health care facilities. Existing law does not generally restrict a private business from voluntarily disclosing a consumer's personal information to immigration authorities.

This bill, the California Know Where Your Data Goes Act, would require a business subject to the California Consumer Privacy Act, upon a consumer's request, to disclose the specific names of the third parties that received the consumer's personal information, how long the business keeps it, and whether it is stored or processed inside or outside the United States. The bill would require these disclosures in plain language, in English and Spanish, and in any other language in which the business ordinarily communicates with California consumers. The disclosure requirements would apply only to businesses already covered by the California Consumer Privacy Act, so small businesses would remain exempt.

The bill would also prohibit a business from voluntarily disclosing a California consumer's personal information to a federal immigration authority for civil immigration enforcement without a judicial warrant or court order, except as required by federal law, and would require the business to notify the consumer, unless prohibited by a court.

The bill would be enforced by the California Privacy Protection Agency and the Attorney General, who would be the agencies responsible for implementation, and would authorize a consumer to bring a civil action for statutory

damages after written notice and a 30-day opportunity to cure. The bill would require the California Privacy Protection Agency to develop a model request form and model disclosure notice using existing resources. The bill would not appropriate any funds.

Vote: Majority. **Appropriations/fiscal:** yes. **Local program:** no.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

HOW TO WRITE YOUR BILL — delete these instructions when you start.

Write your bill's legal text in this document. Use the standard amendment marks: italic for language you are ADDING to existing law (Ctrl+I on Windows, ⌘+I on Mac), strikethrough for language you are REMOVING (Alt+Shift+5 on Windows, ⌘+Shift+X on Mac). Brand-new sections need no special formatting.

Do NOT color any text. Colors are applied automatically when your bill is published: strikethrough prints red, added language prints blue — exactly like real bills on leginfo.

SECTION 1.