1	DATA SECURITY AMENDMENTS
2	2021 GENERAL SESSION
3	STATE OF UTAH
4	Chief Sponsor: Walt Brooks
5	Senate Sponsor: Wayne A. Harper
6 7	LONG TITLE
8	General Description:
9	This bill creates affirmative defenses to certain causes of action arising out of a breach
10	of system security.
11	Highlighted Provisions:
12	This bill:
13	defines terms;
14	 creates affirmative defenses to causes of action arising out of a breach of system
15	security;
16	 provides that a person may not claim an affirmative defense if the person had notice
17	of a threat or hazard;
18	 establishes the requirements for asserting an affirmative defense for a breach of
19	system security;
20	 provides that the creation of an affirmative defense does not create a cause of action
21	for failure to comply with the requirements for asserting the affirmative defense;
22	 addresses a choice of law provision in an agreement; and
23	provides a severability clause.
24	Money Appropriated in this Bill:
25	None



26	Other Special Clauses:
27	None
28	Utah Code Sections Affected:
29	ENACTS:
30	78B-4-701 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
31	78B-4-702, Utah Code Annotated 1953
32	78B-4-703, Utah Code Annotated 1953
33	78B-4-704, Utah Code Annotated 1953
34	78B-4-705, Utah Code Annotated 1953
35	78B-4-706, Utah Code Annotated 1953
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37	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
38	Section 1. Section 78B-4-701 is enacted to read:
39	Part 7. Cybersecurity Affirmative Defense Act
40	78B-4-701. Definitions.
41	As used in this part:
42	(1) "Breach of system security" means the same as that term is defined in Section
43	<u>13-44-102.</u>
44	(2) "NIST" means the National Institute for Standards and Technology in the United
45	States Department of Commerce.
46	(3) "PCI data security standard" means the Payment Card Industry Data Security
47	Standard.
48	(4) (a) "Person" means:
49	(i) an individual;
50	(ii) an association;
51	(iii) a corporation;
52	(iv) a joint stock company;
53	(v) a partnership;
54	(vi) a business trust; or
55	(vii) any unincorporated organization.
56	(b) "Person" includes a financial institution organized, chartered, or holding a license

57	authorizing operation under the laws of this state, another state, or another country.
58	(5) "Personal information" means the same as that term is defined in Section
59	<u>13-44-102.</u>
60	Section 2. Section 78B-4-702 is enacted to read:
61	78B-4-702. Affirmative defense for a breach of system security.
62	(1) A person that creates, maintains, and reasonably complies with a written
63	cybersecurity program that meets the requirements of Subsection (4), and is in place at the time
64	of a breach of system security of the person, has an affirmative defense to a claim that:
65	(a) is brought under the laws of this state or in the courts of this state; and
66	(b) alleges that the person failed to implement reasonable information security controls
67	that resulted in the breach of system security.
68	(2) A person has an affirmative defense to a claim that the person failed to
69	appropriately respond to a breach of system security if:
70	(a) the person creates, maintains, and reasonably complies with a written cybersecurity
71	program that meets the requirements of Subsection (4) and is in place at the time of the breach
72	of system security; and
73	(b) the written cybersecurity program had protocols at the time of the breach of system
74	security for responding to a breach of system security that reasonably complied with the written
75	cybersecurity program under Subsection (2)(a) and the person followed the protocols.
76	(3) A person has an affirmative defense to a claim that the person failed to
77	appropriately notify an individual whose personal information was compromised in a breach of
78	system security if:
79	(a) the person creates, maintains, and reasonably complies with a written cybersecurity
80	program that meets the requirements of Subsection (4) and is in place at the time of the breach
81	of system security; and
82	(b) the written cybersecurity program had protocols at the time of the breach of system
83	security for notifying an individual about a breach of system security that reasonably complied
84	with the requirements for a written cybersecurity program under Subsection (3)(a) and the
85	person followed the protocols.
86	(4) A written cybersecurity program described in Subsections (1), (2), and (3) shall
87	provide administrative, technical, and physical safeguards to protect personal information.

88	including:
89	(a) being designed to:
90	(i) protect the security and confidentiality of personal information;
91	(ii) protect against any anticipated threat or hazard to the security or integrity of
92	personal information; and
93	(iii) protect against a breach of system security;
94	(b) reasonably conforming to an industry recognized cybersecurity framework as
95	described in Section 78B-4-703; and
96	(c) being of an appropriate scale and scope in light of the following factors:
97	(i) the size and complexity of the person;
98	(ii) the nature and scope of the activities of the person;
99	(iii) the sensitivity of the information to be protected;
100	(iv) the cost and availability of tools to improve information security and reduce
101	vulnerability; and
102	(v) the resources available to the person.
103	(5) (a) Subject to Subsection (5)(b), a person may not claim an affirmative defense
104	under Subsection (1), (2), or (3) if:
105	(i) the person had actual notice of a threat or hazard to the security or integrity of
106	personal information;
107	(ii) the person did not act in a reasonable amount of time to take known remedial
108	efforts to protect the personal information against the threat or hazard; and
109	(iii) the threat or hazard resulted in the breach of system security.
110	(b) A risk assessment to improve the security of personal information is not an actual
111	notice of a threat or hazard to the security or integrity of personal information.
112	Section 3. Section 78B-4-703 is enacted to read:
113	78B-4-703. Components of a cybersecurity program eligible for an affirmative
114	defense.
115	(1) Subject to Subsection (2), a person's written cybersecurity program reasonably
116	conforms to an industry recognized cybersecurity framework if the written cybersecurity
117	program:
118	(a) is designed to protect the type of personal information obtained in the breach of

119	system security; and
120	(b) (i) reasonably conforms to the current version of any of the following frameworks
121	or publications, or any combination of the following frameworks or publications:
122	(A) the framework for improving critical infrastructure developed by NIST;
123	(B) NIST special publication 800-171;
124	(C) NIST special publications 800-53 and 800-53a;
125	(D) the Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program Security Assessment
126	Framework;
127	(E) the Center for Internet Security Critical Security Controls for Effective Cyber
128	Defense; or
129	(F) the International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical
130	Commission 27000 Family - Information security management systems;
131	(ii) for personal information obtained in the breach of the system security that is
132	regulated by the federal government or state government, reasonably complies with the
133	requirements of the regulation, including:
134	(A) the security requirements of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability
135	Act of 1996, as described in 45 C.F.R. Part 164, Subpart C;
136	(B) Title V of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999, Pub. L. No. 106-102, as amended
137	(C) the Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014, Pub. L. No. 113-283;
138	(D) the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act, as
139	provided in 45 C.F.R. Part 164;
140	(E) Title 13, Chapter 44, Protection of Personal Information Act; or
141	(F) any other applicable federal or state regulation; or
142	(iii) for personal information obtained in the breach of system security that is the type
143	of information intended to be protected by the PCI data security standard, reasonably complies
144	with the current version of the PCI data security standard.
145	(2) (a) If an industry recognized cybersecurity framework described in Subsection
146	(1)(b)(i) or (ii) is revised, a person with a written cybersecurity program that relies upon that
147	industry recognized cybersecurity framework shall reasonably conform to the revised version
148	of the framework no later than one year after the day in which the revised version of the
149	framework is published.

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150	(b) If an industry recognized cybersecurity framework described in Subsection
151	(1)(b)(ii) is amended, a person with a written cybersecurity program that relies upon that
152	industry recognized cybersecurity framework shall reasonably conform to the amended
153	regulation of the framework in a reasonable amount of time, taking into consideration the
154	urgency of the amendment in terms of:
155	(i) risks to the security of personal information;
156	(ii) the cost and effort of complying with the amended regulation; and
157	(iii) any other relevant factor.
158	Section 4. Section 78B-4-704 is enacted to read:
159	78B-4-704. No cause of action.
160	This part may not be construed to create a private cause of action, including a class
161	action, if a person fails to comply with a provision of this part.
162	Section 5. Section 78B-4-705 is enacted to read:
163	78B-4-705. Choice of law.
164	A choice of law provision in an agreement that designates this state as the governing
165	law shall apply this part, if applicable, to the fullest extent possible in a civil action brought
166	against a person regardless of whether the civil action is brought in this state or another state.
167	Section 6. Section 78B-4-706 is enacted to read:
168	78B-4-706. Severability clause.
169	If any provision of this part, or the application of any provision of this part to any
170	person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of this part shall be given effect without
171	the invalid provision or application.