

Title 63D. Information Technology Act

Chapter 2 Governmental Internet Information Privacy Act

63D-2-101 Title.

This chapter is known as the "Governmental Internet Information Privacy Act."

Enacted by Chapter 175, 2004 General Session

63D-2-102 Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

- (1)
 - (a) "Collect" means the gathering of personally identifiable information:
 - (i) from a user of a governmental website; or
 - (ii) about a user of the governmental website.
 - (b) "Collect" includes use of any identifying code linked to a user of a governmental website.
- (2) "Court website" means a website on the Internet that is operated by or on behalf of any court created in Title 78A, Chapter 1, Judiciary.
- (3) "Governmental entity" means:
 - (a) an executive branch agency as defined in Section 63A-16-102;
 - (b) the legislative branch;
 - (c) the judicial branch;
 - (d) the State Board of Education;
 - (e) the Utah Board of Higher Education;
 - (f) an institution of higher education as defined in Section 53B-1-102; and
 - (g) a political subdivision of the state:
 - (i) as defined in Section 17B-1-102; and
 - (ii) including a school district.
- (4)
 - (a) "Governmental website" means a website on the Internet that is operated by or on behalf of a governmental entity.
 - (b) "Governmental website" includes a court website.
- (5) "Governmental website operator" means a governmental entity or person acting on behalf of the governmental entity that:
 - (a) operates a governmental website; and
 - (b) collects or maintains personally identifiable information from or about a user of that website.
- (6) "Personally identifiable information" means information that identifies:
 - (a) a user by:
 - (i) name;
 - (ii) account number;
 - (iii) physical address;
 - (iv) email address;
 - (v) telephone number;
 - (vi) Social Security number;
 - (vii) credit card information; or
 - (viii) bank account information;

- (b) a user as having requested or obtained specific materials or services from a governmental website;
 - (c) Internet sites visited by a user; or
 - (d) any of the contents of a user's data-storage device.
- (7) "User" means a person who accesses a governmental website.

Amended by Chapter 275, 2023 General Session

63D-2-103 Collection of personally identifiable information.

- (1) A governmental entity may not collect personally identifiable information related to a user of the governmental entity's governmental website unless the governmental entity has taken reasonable steps to ensure that on the day on which the personally identifiable information is collected the governmental entity's governmental website complies with Subsection (2).
- (2) A governmental website shall contain a privacy policy statement that discloses:
- (a)
 - (i) the identity of the governmental website operator; and
 - (ii) how the governmental website operator may be contacted:
 - (A) by telephone; or
 - (B) electronically;
 - (b) the personally identifiable information collected by the governmental entity;
 - (c) a summary of how the personally identifiable information is used by:
 - (i) the governmental entity; or
 - (ii) the governmental website operator;
 - (d) the practices of the following related to disclosure of personally identifiable information collected:
 - (i) the governmental entity; or
 - (ii) the governmental website operator;
 - (e) the procedures, if any, by which a user of a governmental entity may request:
 - (i) access to the user's personally identifiable information; and
 - (ii) access to correct the user's personally identifiable information; and
 - (f) without compromising the integrity of the security measures, a general description of the security measures in place to protect a user's personally identifiable information from unintended disclosure.
- (3)
- (a) Personally identifiable information is not a classification of records under Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act.
 - (b) Access to government records is governed by Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act.

Amended by Chapter 382, 2008 General Session

63D-2-104 Posting certain information on a court website.

- (1) Except as provided in Subsections (2) and (3), a court website:
- (a) may not display personally identifiable information; and
 - (b) shall contain a conspicuous notice that includes a list of documents routinely posted on the court website.
- (2) This section does not prohibit access to any original document as provided by law.
- (3) This section does not apply to:

- (a) the Registry of Judgments created in Section 78B-5-201, if the Registry of Judgments complies with Subsection (3)(b);
- (b) remote access to a document through a network or system that:
 - (i) is secure; and
 - (ii) provides restricted access through security standards developed by the court, including a registration requirement under which a prospective user must provide the prospective user's:
 - (A) identity;
 - (B) business or residence address; and
 - (C) citizenship status;
- (c) postings related to legitimate law enforcement purposes;
- (d) postings of documents filed or recorded more than 100 years prior to the posting;
- (e) postings of:
 - (i) historical information;
 - (ii) genealogical information;
 - (iii) interpretive information about historic persons and events; or
 - (iv) educational information about historic persons and events; or
- (f) postings of information instructing a user how to contact a website operator, employee, or other representative of the court.

Amended by Chapter 3, 2008 General Session

63D-2-105 Use of authorized domain extensions for government websites.

- (1)
 - (a) As used in this section, "authorized top level domain" means any of the following suffixes that follows the domain name in a website address:
 - (i) gov;
 - (ii) edu; and
 - (iii) mil.
- (2) Beginning January 1, 2025, a governmental entity shall use an authorized top level domain for:
 - (a) the website address for the governmental entity's government website; and
 - (b) the email addresses used by the governmental entity and the governmental entity's employees.
- (3) Notwithstanding Subsection (2), a governmental entity may operate a website that uses a top level domain that is not an authorized top level domain if:
 - (a) a reasonable person would not mistake the website as the governmental entity's primary website; and
 - (b) the governmental website is:
 - (i) solely for internal use and not intended for use by members of the public;
 - (ii) temporary and in use by the governmental entity for a period of less than one year; or
 - (iii) related to an event, program, or informational campaign operated by the governmental entity in partnership with another person that is not a governmental entity.
- (4) The chief information officer appointed under Section 63A-16-201 may authorize a waiver of the requirement in Subsection (2) if:
 - (a) there are extraordinary circumstances under which use of an authorized domain extension would cause demonstrable harm to citizens or businesses; and
 - (b) the executive director or chief executive of the governmental entity submits a written request to the chief information officer that includes a justification for the waiver.

Enacted by Chapter 496, 2023 General Session

Chapter 3 Unauthorized Access to Information Technology

Part 1 Computer Abuse and Data Recovery Act

63D-3-101 Title.

- (1) This chapter is known as "Unauthorized Access to Information Technology."
- (2) This part is known as "Computer Abuse and Data Recovery Act."

Enacted by Chapter 209, 2016 General Session

63D-3-102 Definitions.

As used in this part, the term:

- (1) "Authorized user" means, for a protected computer:
 - (a) the protected computer's owner; or
 - (b) an individual who has permission to access the protected computer under Section 63D-3-103.
- (2)
 - (a) "Computer" means an electronic, magnetic, optical, electrochemical, or other high-speed data processing device that performs logical, arithmetic, or storage functions.
 - (b) "Computer" includes any data storage device, data storage facility, or communications facility that is directly related to or that operates in conjunction with the device described in Subsection (2)(a).
- (3)
 - (a) "Damage" means, for a protected computer's owner, the cost associated with an individual's unauthorized access to information stored on a protected computer.
 - (b) "Damage" includes:
 - (i) the cost of repairing or restoring a protected computer;
 - (ii) economic damages;
 - (iii) consequential damages, including interruption of service; and
 - (iv) profit by the individual from the unauthorized access to the protected computer.
- (4) "Harm" means any impairment to the integrity, access, or availability of:
 - (a) data;
 - (b) a program;
 - (c) a system; or
 - (d) information.
- (5) "Owner" means a person who:
 - (a) owns or leases a protected computer; or
 - (b) owns the information stored in a protected computer.
- (6)
 - (a) "Protected computer" means a computer that:
 - (i) is used in connection with the operation of a business, state government entity, or political subdivision; and

- (ii) requires a technological access barrier for an individual to access the computer.
- (b) "Protected computer" does not include a computer that an individual can access using a technological access barrier that does not, to a reasonable degree of security, effectively control access to the information stored in the computer.
- (7) "Technological access barrier" means a password, security code, token, key fob, access device, or other digital security measure.
- (8) "Traffic" means to sell, purchase, or deliver.
- (9) "Unauthorized user" means an individual who, for a protected computer:
 - (a) is not an authorized user of the protected computer; and
 - (b) accesses the protected computer by:
 - (i) obtaining, without an authorized user's permission, the authorized user's technological access barrier; or
 - (ii) circumventing, without the permission of the protected computer's owner, a technological access barrier on the protected computer.

Enacted by Chapter 209, 2016 General Session

63D-3-103 Permission to access a protected computer -- Revocation.

- (1) Subject to Subsections (2) and (3), an individual has permission to access a protected computer if:
 - (a) the individual is a director, officer, employee, agent, or contractor of the protected computer's owner; and
 - (b) the protected computer's owner gave the individual express permission to access the protected computer through a technological access barrier.
- (2) If a protected computer's owner gives an individual permission to access the protected computer, the permission is valid only to the extent or for the specific purpose the protected computer's owner authorizes.
- (3) An individual's permission to access a protected computer is revoked if:
 - (a) the protected computer's owner expressly revokes the individual's permission to access the protected computer; or
 - (b) the individual ceases to be a director, officer, employee, agent, or contractor of the protected computer's owner.

Enacted by Chapter 209, 2016 General Session

63D-3-104 Prohibited acts.

- (1) An unauthorized user of a protected computer may not, knowingly and with intent to cause harm or damage:
 - (a) obtain information from the protected computer and, as a result, cause harm or damage;
 - (b) cause the transmission of a program, code, or command to the protected computer, and, as a result of the transmission, cause harm or loss; or
 - (c) traffic in any technological access barrier that an unauthorized user could use to access the protected computer.
- (2) An individual who violates Subsection (1) is liable to a protected computer's owner in a civil action for the remedies described in Section 63D-3-105.

Enacted by Chapter 209, 2016 General Session

63D-3-105 Remedies.

- (1) A person who brings a civil action against an individual for a violation of Section 63D-3-104 may:
 - (a) recover actual damages, including the person's:
 - (i) lost profits;
 - (ii) economic damages; and
 - (iii) reasonable cost of remediation efforts related to the violation;
 - (b) recover consequential damages, including for interruption of service;
 - (c) recover, from the individual, the individual's profit obtained through trafficking in anything obtained by the individual through the violation;
 - (d) obtain injunctive or other equitable relief to prevent a future violation of Section 63D-3-104; and
 - (e) recover anything the individual obtained through the violation, including:
 - (i) misappropriated information or code;
 - (ii) a misappropriated program; and
 - (iii) any copies of the information, code, or program described in Subsections (1)(e)(i) and (1)(e)(ii).
- (2) A court shall award reasonable attorney fees to the prevailing party in any action arising under this part.
- (3) The remedies available for a violation of Section 63D-3-104 are in addition to remedies otherwise available for the same conduct under federal or state law.
- (4) A person may not file a civil action under Section 63D-3-104 later than three years after the day on which:
 - (a) the violation occurred; or
 - (b)
 - (i) the person discovers the violation; or
 - (ii) the person should have discovered the violation if the person acted with reasonable diligence to discover the violation.

Enacted by Chapter 209, 2016 General Session

63D-3-106 Exclusions.

- (1) This section does not prohibit a lawfully authorized investigative, protective, or intelligence activity of a law enforcement agency, regulatory agency, or political subdivision of this state, another state, the United States, or a foreign country.
- (2) This part does not apply to a provider of:
 - (a) an interactive computer service as defined in 47 U.S.C. Sec. 230(f); or
 - (b) an information service as defined in 47 U.S.C. Sec. 153.

Enacted by Chapter 209, 2016 General Session