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S.B. 127

CYBERSECURITY AMENDMENTS

2023 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Wayne A. Harper

House Sponsor: Jefferson S. Burton

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill enacts provisions relating to cybersecurity.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- amends the disclosure requirement for system security breaches;
- requires the Division of Technology Services to report certain information regarding consolidation of networks used by governmental entities;
- creates the Utah Cyber Center and defines the center's duties;
- requires governmental entities in the state to report a breach of system security to the Utah Cyber Center;
- amends the duties of the Cybersecurity Commission; and
- requires governmental websites to use an authorized top level domain by January 1, 2025.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

Other Special Clauses:

None

Utah Code Sections Affected:

AMENDS:

13-44-202, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 348

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63C-27-202, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2022, Chapter 153

ENACTS:

63A-16-302.1, Utah Code Annotated 1953

63A-16-510, Utah Code Annotated 1953

63A-16-511, Utah Code Annotated 1953

63D-2-105, Utah Code Annotated 1953

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:

Section 1. Section **13-44-202** is amended to read:

13-44-202. Personal information -- Disclosure of system security breach.

(1) (a) A person who owns or licenses computerized data that includes personal information concerning a Utah resident shall, when the person becomes aware of a breach of system security, conduct in good faith a reasonable and prompt investigation to determine the likelihood that personal information has been or will be misused for identity theft or fraud purposes.

(b) If an investigation under Subsection (1)(a) reveals that the misuse of personal information for identity theft or fraud purposes has occurred, or is reasonably likely to occur, the person shall provide notification to:

(i) each affected Utah resident[~~.~~];

(ii) the Office of the Attorney General; and

(iii) the Utah Cyber Center created in Section 62A-16-510.

(2) A person required to provide notification under Subsection (1) shall provide the notification in the most expedient time possible without unreasonable delay:

(a) considering legitimate investigative needs of law enforcement, as provided in Subsection (4)(a);

(b) after determining the scope of the breach of system security; and

(c) after restoring the reasonable integrity of the system.

(3) (a) A person who maintains computerized data that includes personal information that the person does not own or license shall notify and cooperate with the owner or licensee of the information of any breach of system security immediately following the person's discovery of the breach if misuse of the personal information occurs or is reasonably likely to occur.

(b) Cooperation under Subsection (3)(a) includes sharing information relevant to the breach with the owner or licensee of the information.

(4) (a) Notwithstanding Subsection (2), a person may delay providing notification under Subsection (1)(b)(i) at the request of a law enforcement agency that determines that notification may impede a criminal investigation.

(b) A person who delays providing notification under Subsection (4)(a) shall provide notification in good faith without unreasonable delay in the most expedient time possible after the law enforcement agency informs the person that notification will no longer impede the criminal investigation.

(5) (a) A notification required by [~~this section~~] Subsection (1)(b)(i) may be provided:

(i) in writing by first-class mail to the most recent address the person has for the resident;

(ii) electronically, if the person's primary method of communication with the resident is by electronic means, or if provided in accordance with the consumer disclosure provisions of 15 U.S.C. Section 7001;

(iii) by telephone, including through the use of automatic dialing technology not prohibited by other law; or

(iv) for residents of the state for whom notification in a manner described in Subsections (5)(a)(i) through (iii) is not feasible, by publishing notice of the breach of system security:

(A) in a newspaper of general circulation; and

(B) as required in Section 45-1-101.

(b) If a person maintains the person's own notification procedures as part of an information security policy for the treatment of personal information the person is considered to be in compliance with [~~this chapter's notification requirements~~] the notification requirement in Subsection (1)(b)(i) if the procedures are otherwise consistent with this chapter's timing requirements and the person notifies each affected Utah resident in accordance with the person's information security policy in the event of a breach.

(c) A person who is regulated by state or federal law and maintains procedures for a breach of system security under applicable law established by the primary state or federal regulator is considered to be in compliance with this part if the person notifies each affected

Utah resident in accordance with the other applicable law in the event of a breach.

(6) A waiver of this section is contrary to public policy and is void and unenforceable.

Section 2. Section **63A-16-302.1** is enacted to read:

63A-16-302.1. Reporting on consolidation of certain information technology services.

(1) The division shall, in collaboration with the Cybersecurity Commission created in Section 63C-27-201, identify opportunities, limitations, and barriers to enhancing the overall cybersecurity resilience of the state by consolidating:

(a) certain information technology services utilized by governmental entities; and

(b) to the extent feasible, the information technology networks that are operated or utilized by governmental entities.

(2) On or before November 15, 2023, the division shall report the information described in Subsection (1) to:

(a) the Government Operations Interim Committee;

(b) the Infrastructure and General Government Appropriations Subcommittee; and

(c) the Cybersecurity Commission created in Section 63C-27-201.

Section 3. Section **63A-16-510** is enacted to read:

63A-16-510. Utah Cyber Center -- Creation -- Duties.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Governmental entity" means the same as that term is defined in Section 63G-2-103.

(b) "Utah Cyber Center" means the Utah Cyber Center created in this section.

(2) (a) There is created within the division the Utah Cyber Center.

(b) The chief information security officer appointed under Section 63A-16-210 shall serve as the director of the Utah Cyber Center.

(3) The division shall operate the Utah Cyber Center in partnership with the following entities within the Department of Public Safety:

(a) the Statewide Information and Analysis Center;

(b) the State Bureau of Investigation; and

(c) the Division of Emergency Management.

(4) In addition to the entities described in Subsection (3), the Utah Cyber Center shall

collaborate with:

(a) the Cybersecurity Commission created in Section 63C-27-201;

(b) the Office of the Attorney General;

(c) appropriate federal partners, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency;

(d) appropriate information sharing and analysis centers;

(e) associations representing political subdivisions in the state, including the Utah League of Cities and Towns and the Utah Association of Counties; and

(f) any other person the division believes is necessary to carry out the duties described in Subsection (5).

(5) The Utah Cyber Center shall, within legislative appropriations:

(a) develop and maintain a statewide strategic cybersecurity plan for executive branch agencies and other governmental entities;

(b) with respect to executive branch agencies:

(i) identify, analyze, and, when appropriate, mitigate cyber threats and vulnerabilities;

(ii) coordinate cybersecurity resilience planning;

(iii) provide cybersecurity incident response capabilities; and

(iv) recommend to the division standards, policies, or procedures to increase the cyber resilience of executive branch agencies individually or collectively;

(c) at the request of a governmental entity, coordinate cybersecurity incident response for an incident affecting the governmental entity in accordance with Section 63A-16-511;

(d) promote cybersecurity best practices;

(e) share cyber threat intelligence with governmental entities and, through the State Information and Analysis Center, with other public and private sector organizations;

(f) serve as the state cybersecurity incident response hotline to receive reports of breaches of system security, including notification or disclosure under Section 13-44-202 or 63A-16-511;

(g) develop incident response plans to coordinate federal, state, local, and private sector activities and manage the risks associated with an attack or malfunction of critical information technology systems within the state; and

(h) coordinate, develop, and share best practices for cybersecurity resilience in the

state.

Section 4. Section **63A-16-511** is enacted to read:

63A-16-511. Reporting to the Utah Cyber Center -- Assistance to governmental entities.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Governmental entity" means the same as that term is defined in Section 63G-2-103.

(b) "Utah Cyber Center" means the Utah Cyber Center created in Section 62A-16-510.

(2) A governmental entity shall contact the Utah Cyber Center as soon as practicable when the governmental entity becomes aware of a breach of system security.

(3) The Utah Cyber Center shall provide the governmental entity with assistance in responding to the breach of system security, which may include:

(a) conducting all or part of the investigation required under Subsection 13-44-202(1)(a);

(b) assisting law enforcement with the law enforcement investigation if needed;

(c) determining the scope of the breach of system security;

(d) assisting the governmental entity in restoring the reasonable integrity of the system; or

(e) providing any other assistance in response to the reported breach of system security.

Section 5. Section **63C-27-202** is amended to read:

63C-27-202. Commission duties.

The commission shall:

(1) identify and inform the governor of:

(a) cyber threats and vulnerabilities towards Utah's critical infrastructure;

(b) cybersecurity assets and resources;

(c) an analysis of:

(i) current cyber incident response capabilities;

(ii) potential cyber threats; and

(iii) areas of significant concern with respect to:

(A) vulnerability to cyber attack; or

(B) seriousness of consequences in the event of a cyber attack;

(2) provide resources with respect to cyber attacks in both the public and private sector, including:

(a) best practices;

(b) education; and

(c) mitigation;

(3) promote cyber security awareness;

(4) share information;

(5) promote best practices to prevent and mitigate cyber attacks;

(6) enhance cyber capabilities and response for all Utahns;

(7) provide consistent outreach and collaboration with private and public sector organizations; [~~and~~]

(8) share cyber threat intelligence to operators and overseers of Utah's critical infrastructure[~~.~~];

(9) identify sources of funding to make cybersecurity improvements throughout the state;

(10) develop a sharing platform to provide resources based on the information, recommendations, and best practices developed under Subsection (1); and

(11) partner with institutions of higher education and other public and private sector organizations to increase the state's cyber resilience.

Section 6. Section **63D-2-105** is enacted to read:

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.