By Senator Hays

11-00620A-16 2016624

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to public records; amending s.

282.318, F.S.; creating exemptions from public records requirements for information held by a state agency relating to the detection or investigation of or response to any suspected or confirmed security breaches and the results of external audits and evaluations of a state agency's information technology security program; authorizing disclosure of confidential and exempt information to certain agencies and officers; providing for retroactive application; providing for future legislative review and repeal of the exemptions; providing statements of

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

public necessity; providing an effective date.

Section 1. Paragraph (i) of subsection (4) of section 282.318, Florida Statutes, is amended, present subsection (5) of that section is renumbered as subsection (6), and a new subsection (5) is added to that section, to read:

282.318 Security of data and information technology.-

- (4) Each state agency head shall, at a minimum:
- (i) Develop a process for detecting, reporting, and responding to threats, breaches, or information technology security incidents that are consistent with the security rules, guidelines, and processes established by the Agency for State Technology.
 - 1. All information technology security incidents and

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breaches must be reported to the Agency for State Technology.

- 2. For information technology security breaches, state agencies shall provide notice in accordance with s. 501.171.
- 3. Information held by a state agency relating to the detection, investigation, or response to any suspected or confirmed security incidents, including suspected or confirmed breaches, which, if disclosed, could facilitate the unauthorized access to or the unauthorized modification, disclosure, or destruction of data or information technology resources is confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution, except that such information shall be available to the Auditor General, the Agency for State Technology, the Cybercrime Office of the Department of Law Enforcement, and, for state agencies under the jurisdiction of the Governor, the Chief Inspector General. This exemption applies to such information held by a state agency before, on, or after the effective date of this exemption. This subparagraph is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand repealed on October 2, 2021, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.
- (5) The results of external audits and evaluations of a state agency's information technology security program for the data, information, and information technology resources of the state agency are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution, except that such information shall be available to the Auditor General, the Cybercrime Office of the Department of Law Enforcement, the Agency for State Technology, and, for agencies under the

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jurisdiction of the Governor, the Chief Inspector General; and may be made available to other state agencies for information technology security purposes. This exemption applies to such information held by a state agency before, on, or after the effective date of this exemption. This subsection is subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act in accordance with s. 119.15 and shall stand repealed on October 2, 2021, unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

Section 2. (1) The Legislature finds that it is a public necessity that information relating to the detection or investigation of or response to any suspected or confirmed security incidents, including suspected or confirmed breaches, which, if disclosed, could facilitate the unauthorized access to or unauthorized modification, disclosure, or destruction of data or information technology resources be made confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1), Florida Statutes, and s. 24(a), Article I of the State Constitution for the following reasons:

- (a) Information held by a state agency relating to security incidents or breaches is likely to result in an investigation of the incident or breach. The release of such information could impede the investigation and impair the ability of reviewing entities to effectively and efficiently execute their investigative duties. In addition, release of such information before completion of an active investigation could jeopardize the ongoing investigation.
- (b) An investigation of an information technology security incident or breach is likely to result in the gathering of sensitive personal information, including social security

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numbers, identification numbers, and personal financial and health information. Such information could be used for the purpose of identity theft. In addition, release of such information could subject possible victims of the incident or breach to further financial harm. Furthermore, matters of personal health are traditionally private and confidential concerns between the patient and the health care provider. The private and confidential nature of personal health matters pervades both the public and private health care sectors.

- (c) Release of a computer forensic report or other information that would reveal weaknesses in a covered entity's data security could compromise the future security of that entity, or other entities, if such information were available upon conclusion of an investigation or once an investigation ceased to be active. The release of such report or information could compromise the security of current entities and make those entities susceptible to future data incidents or breaches.
- (d) Information held by an agency relating to the detection or investigation of or response to a suspected or conformed security incident or breach is likely to contain proprietary information, including trade secrets, about the security of the system at issue. The release of the proprietary information could result in the identification of vulnerabilities and further breaches of that system. In addition, a trade secret has independent, economic value, actual or potential, in its being generally unknown to, and not readily ascertainable by, other persons who might obtain economic value from its disclosure or use. Allowing public access to proprietary information, including a trade secret, through a public records request could

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destroy the value of the proprietary information and cause a
financial loss to the covered entity submitting the information.
Release of such information could give business competitors an
unfair advantage and weaken the position of the entity supplying
the proprietary information in the marketplace.

- (e) The disclosure of such information could potentially compromise the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of state agency data and information technology resources, which would significantly impair the administration of vital governmental programs. It is necessary that this information be made confidential in order to protect the technology systems, resources, and data of state agencies. The Legislature further finds that this public records exemption be given retroactive application because it is remedial in nature.
- (2) The Legislature also finds that it is a public necessity that the results of external audits and evaluations of a state agency's information technology security program for the data, information, and information technology resources of the state agency be made confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1), Florida Statutes, and s. 24(a), Article I of the State

 Constitution. A state agency may find it valuable, prudent, or even critical to have an independent entity conduct an audit and evaluation of the agency's information technology program or related systems. Such audits would likely include an analysis of the current state of the state agency's information technology program or systems which could clearly identify vulnerabilities or gaps in current systems or processes and propose recommendations to remedy identified vulnerabilities. The disclosure of such information would jeopardize the information

11-00620A-16 2016624 146 technology security of the state agency, and compromise the 147 integrity and availability of agency data and information 148 technology resources, which would significantly impair the 149 administration of governmental programs. It is necessary that 150 this information be made confidential and exempt from public 151 records requirements in order to protect agency technology 152 systems, resources, and data. The Legislature further finds that 153 this public records exemption be given retroactive application 154 because it is remedial in nature. 155 Section 3. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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