By the Committee on Criminal Justice and Senator Silver

307-1701-01 A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to computer crimes; providing a 3 short title; providing legislative intent and findings; providing definitions; prohibiting 4 5 specified activities that, if performed 6 knowingly and without permission, constitute 7 the offense of computer interference; 8 specifying penalties to be imposed for the offense of computer interference; authorizing 9 an action for compensatory damages against a 10 person convicted of the offense of computer 11 interference; providing for an award of 12 13 attorney's fees to the prevailing party; requiring colleges and universities to include 14 15 computer-related crime as a violation of rules governing student conduct; providing for 16 17 disciplinary sanctions; providing that property 18 used in connection with an offense of computer interference is subject to forfeiture under the 19 20 Florida Contraband Forfeiture Act; providing 21 circumstances under which a person may be 22 convicted under the act in multiple 23 jurisdictions; providing an effective date. 24 25 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 26 27 Section 1. Protection against computer crimes. --28 (1) SHORT TITLE. -- This section may be cited as the 29 "Computer Crimes Control Act." LEGISLATIVE INTENT AND FINDINGS. --30 31

- (a) It is the intent of the Legislature to expand the protection afforded to individuals, businesses, and governmental agencies from tampering, interference, damage, and unauthorized access to lawfully created computer data and computer systems.
- (b) The Legislature finds that the proliferation of computer technology has resulted in a concomitant proliferation of computer crime and other forms of unauthorized access to computers, computer systems, and computer data.
- (c) The Legislature finds that it is necessary to protect the integrity of all types and forms of lawfully created computers, computer systems, and computer data in order to protect the privacy of individuals and to protect the well-being of financial institutions, business concerns, governmental agencies, and others within this state who lawfully use computers, computer systems, and data.
 - (3) DEFINITIONS.--As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Access" means to gain entry to, instruct, or communicate with the logical, arithmetical, or memory function resources of a computer, computer system, or computer network.
- (b) "Computer contaminant" means any set of computer instructions designed to modify, damage, destroy, record, or transmit information within a computer, computer system, or computer network without the intent or permission of the owner of the information. The term includes, but is not limited to, a group of computer instructions commonly called viruses or worms which are self-replicating or self-propagating and which are designed to contaminate other computer programs or computer data; consume computer resources; modify, destroy, record, or transmit data; or in some other fashion usurp the

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normal operation of the computer, computer system, or computer network.

- (c) "Computer network" means any system that provides communications between one or more computer systems and its input or output devices, including, but not limited to, display terminals and printers that are connected by telecommunication facilities.
- "Computer program or computer software" means a set of instructions or statements and related data which, when executed in actual or modified form, cause a computer, computer system, or computer network to perform specified functions.
- (e) "Computer services" include, but are not limited to, computer time; data processing or storage functions; or other uses of a computer, computer system, or computer network.
- "Computer system" means a device or collection of devices, including support devices, one or more of which contain computer programs, electronic instructions, or input data and output data, and which perform functions, including, but not limited to, logic, arithmetic, data storage, retrieval, communication, or control. The term does not include calculators that are not programmable and that are not capable of being used in conjunction with external files.
- (g) "Data" means a representation of information, knowledge, facts, concepts, computer software, computer programs, or instructions. Data may be in any form, in storage media or stored in the memory of the computer, or in transit or presented on a display device.
- (h) "Victim expenditure" means any costs that are 31 reasonably and necessarily incurred by the owner or lessee to

 verify that a computer system, a computer network, a computer program, or computer data was or was not altered, deleted, damaged, or destroyed by the access.

- (4) COMPUTER INTERFERENCE.--A person commits the offense of computer interference if he or she:
- (a) Knowingly and without permission disrupts or causes the disruption of computer services or denies or causes the denial of computer services to an authorized user of a computer, computer system, or computer network; or
- (b) Knowingly introduces any computer contaminant into any computer, computer system, or computer network.
- (5) PENALTIES.--Any person who violates this section
 commits:
- (a) A felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in section 775.082, section 775.083, or section 775.084, Florida Statutes, if the violation results in a victim expenditure that is less than or equal to \$5,000.
- (b) A felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in section 775.082, section 775.083, or section 775.084, Florida Statutes, if the violation results in a victim expenditure of more than \$5,000.
- (6) CIVIL ACTION; ATTORNEY'S FEES; STUDENT SANCTIONS.--
- (a) In addition to any other civil remedy available, the owner or lessee of the computer, computer system, computer network, computer program, or computer data may bring a civil action against any person convicted under this section for compensatory damages, including any expenditure reasonably and necessarily incurred by the owner or lessee to verify that a computer system, a computer network, a computer program, or

computer data was or was not altered, damaged, or deleted as a result of the unlawful access.

- (b) In any action brought under this subsection, the court may award reasonable attorney's fees to the prevailing party.
- (c) Each community college, state university, or academic institution accredited in this state must include computer-related crimes as a specific violation of the rules governing student conduct, which violation may subject a student to disciplinary sanctions that may include dismissal from the academic institution.
- (7) FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY.--Any computer, computer system, computer network, computer software, or computer data owned by a defendant which is used during the commission of any violation of this section or any computer owned by the defendant which is used as a repository for the storage of software or data obtained in violation of this section is subject to forfeiture as provided under sections
 932.701-932.704, Florida Statutes.
- (8) NONAPPLICABILITY.--Subsection (4) does not apply to any person who accesses his or her employer's computer system, computer network, computer program, or computer data when acting within the scope of his or her lawful employment.
- (9) APPLICABILITY TO REMOTE ACCESS.--For purposes of bringing a civil or criminal action under this section, a person who causes, by any means, the access to a computer, computer system, or computer network in one jurisdiction from another jurisdiction is deemed to have personally accessed the computer, computer system, or computer network in both jurisdictions.
 - Section 2. This act shall take effect October 1, 2001.

1 2		STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR Senate Bill 180
3		Senace Bill 100
4	1.	Provides the description of the offense of "computer
5	- •	interference" and describes that offense as either introduction of computer contaminants and viruses or
6		disruption and denial of computer services. Provides that computer interference that causes the owner of the
7		computer system to have to expend up to or equal to \$5,000 to determine the extent of damage be a second
8		degree felony, and expenditures over \$5,000 constitutes a first degree felony.
9	2.	Deletes the requirement that parents and guardians be
10		held civilly liable for damages for the actions of their minor children for offenses constituting computer interference.
11	3.	Deletes certain definitions no longer referenced in the
12	J.	language of the bill as amended.
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